THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,189. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1870.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

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ASTROLOGY—Third column, second page.
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BOARD AND LODGING WANTED—Second and third columns, second page.
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WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—Sixth column, first page.
YACHTS AND STEAMBOATS—Third column, first page.

PERSONAL.

A FINE BABY, THREE WEEKS OLD, BLUE EYES, dark hair, healthy and pretty, to adopt out. 527 West Thirty-sixth street, in the rear.

A.—A HAPPY NEW YEAR. WILL I EVER SEE OR hear from you again? Same address. Always the same true and devoted. BB.

B.—TUESDAY MORNING, 10 O'CLOCK. B.

BELLA FIELDING WOULD LIKE TO SEE HER OLD friend, Charlie. 117 East Twelfth street.

INFORMATION WANTED OF MARY CALILEY, county Sligo, Ireland. By calling at 539 West Twelfth street she will hear something to her advantage. MARTIN WELSH.

IF MISS FANNIE K——, FORMERLY OF WEST EIGHteenth and East Nineteenth streets, would like to hear from her friend from the South she would confer a favor by sending her address to J. A. C., Herald office.

MR. DERRICKSON, LATE UNITED STATES MARshal of New Orleans, will please address at the Coret House, Broadway, between Eighth and Ninth streets.

ROSIE—GERMAN MUSIC TEACHER, FOMERLY OF 15 Dr. Cameron's, will please call or send address to 119 West Thirty-first street.

WILL YOU COMMUNICATE WITH ME?—MEET ME this afternoon at same time and place, where last we met.

WILL GENT WHO TOOK (BY MISTAKE) SILK Hat (Dunlap & Co., maker) New Year's evening, from house in Lexington avenue, near Fifty-fifth street, address W. T. B., 121 Water street?

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—A.—PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD life insurance companies, and who do not desire to surrender their policies for an absolute sale, can borrow the surrender value of their policies by applying at Insurance Agency, 71 Broadway, room 26.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE SOUTHERN Association, drawn in public at 12:30 P. M. and 5:30 P. M. at Virginia Hall, Richmond, Va.:—
DISTRIBUTION NO. 1—MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1870.
11, 21, 51, 54, 3, 55, 56, 50, 40, 32, 69, 16, 43, 29.
DISTRIBUTION NO. 2—MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1870.
47, 16, 15, 78, 64, 66, 52, 9, 26, 49, 76, 7.
C. Q. TOMPKINS, Commissioner.

A.—L.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF C. H. MURRAY'S LOTTERIES.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS NO. 125—JANUARY 3, 1870.
7, 14, 43, 63, 11, 26, 47, 18, 19, 29, 12, 5, 72, 12.
MISSOURI—CLASS NO. 126—JANUARY 3, 1870.
61, 45, 51, 24, 22, 28, 67, 77, 12, 78, 53, 57.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 191—JANUARY 3, 1870.
42, 61, 25, 3, 21, 41, 10, 45, 16, 59, 15, 49, 73, 6.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 192—JANUARY 3, 1870.
67, 77, 59, 25, 2, 49, 61, 68, 59, 11, 64, 57.
Information furnished in the above and also Royal Havana Lotteries.
J. CLUTE, Broker, 236 Broadway and 153 Fulton street.

EUREKA STEAM MACHINE CARVING WORKS, Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon street. Figure Carving our specialty. A. HENKEL & CO.

GENTLEMEN WHO HAVE THE ENTREE TO GAMbling houses (and also those that have an extensive acquaintance with the noted houses in the Metropolitan District wishing employment will please address J. L. C., Herald office.

MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS HAVING ACcounts to keep and not wishing to employ a bookkeeper permanently can have their books written up weekly by an experienced accountant at a moderate compensation. Address WESLEY, station G.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—THE ANNUAL meet of the society for the election of officers and transaction of other business will be held at the Library on Tuesday evening, Jan. 4, 1870. Hon. James W. Beekman will read a paper on "The Founders of New York."

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN TELEGRAPH COMpany of New York city—Office 22 Broad street, rooms 11, 12 and 13.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of a Board of Directors and for the transaction of other business will be held at their offices, on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 3 P. M.
JOSEPH WOODWARD, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS of the Orphans' Home Lottery, of the State of Mississippi, drawn in public at 201 Washington street, Vicksburg, Miss.
MISSISSIPPI—CLASS 153—MONDAY, JAN. 3, 1870.
55, 20, 67, 71, 50, 9, 14, 29, 47, 19, 61, 45, 66, 31.
MISSISSIPPI—CLASS 154—MONDAY, JAN. 3, 1870.
67, 19, 6, 12, 62, 69, 61, 22, 63, 51, 31, 42.
Do not fail to purchase a ticket in our grand Havana plan, to be drawn in public January 26, 1870, at 49 Main street, Columbus, Miss. The best scheme ever presented to the public. 1 in 25 whether you draw one of the lowest prizes, of $50, or the capital, of $5,000.
Whole tickets, $8; eighths, $1.
Address all communications to McINTIRE & McBRIEN, Columbus, Miss.

REMOVAL.
F. DERBY & CO.
have removed from
57 Walker street
to their new establishment,
No. 3 Clinton place, New York.

RAILWAY NEWSMEN AND OTHERS MAY HEAR OF something to their advantage by applying to the Secretary of the New York Museum of Anatomy, 618 Broadway.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.
NEW YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.
REV. THOMAS S. PRESTON—REV. AND DEAR SIR:—
At a meeting of gentlemen belonging to St. Ann's parish, held Sunday, the 26th inst., we were appointed a committee to request you, in their name, to repeat your exposition of "the Catholic view of the school question" in one of the large public halls of the city. The subject is one of such great importance, and our position in the matter is so reasonable, that we are persuaded that the majority of our countrymen need only to have our argument properly presented to them. Believing that your calm and temperate treatment of the question will subserve the cause of truth and go far towards removing prejudice and misapprehension, we have the honor to remain, with great respect, very truly yours,
J. F. NAVARRO, ROBERT O'BRIEN, C. A. HUBBARD.
ST. ANN'S CHURCH, NEW YORK, Jan. 2, 1870.
GENTLEMEN:—
I have received your letter asking me to present before the public of New York the Catholic view of the school question. Feeling with you the great importance of this question, I have considered it my duty to give in my own church a brief synopsis of the sentiments generally entertained in regard to it by Catholics. As you desire that I should treat the subject before a larger audience, I accept your invitation, earnestly hoping that my humble efforts may tend to the good of religion and the welfare of our beloved country. I will be at your service as soon as you can make the necessary arrangements. Faithfully your servant in Christ,
THOMAS S. PRESTON.
Messrs. J. F. Navarro, Robert O'Brien, C. A. Hubbard.
In accordance with the above correspondence the committee have the pleasure to announce that Rev. Father Preston will deliver a lecture upon "The Catholic View of the School Question," in the hall of the Cooper Institute, Sunday evening, January 16, at 8 o'clock. To this lecture the public generally are respectfully invited.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY OF COMmercial Travellers will be held at the Astor House Tuesday, January 4, 1870, at 2 P. M.
WM. G. SMYTHE, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New York and Maine General Mining Company will be held at their office, No. 21 Broad street, room 12, on the 5th day of January, 1870, from 2 to 4 P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Trustees and the transaction of other business. THOS. G. STEARNS, Secretary.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &c.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS AND BIRDS FOR sale.—Medicines for all diseases. Prepared food for mocking birds, at B. DOVEY'S, No. 2 Greene street, corner of Canal.
N. B.—Ladies attended to by Mrs. DOVEY.

FOR SALE—TWO ITALIAN GREYHOUNDS. 207 Delancey street, room No. 5.

SPORTSMEN ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE THE patent breech loading Shot Gun, manufactured by Bond Breach Loading Arms Company; warranted superior to any English breech loading or muzzle guns. Office 205 Broadway.

STALLIONS.

ARABIAN STALLION FOR SALE.—THE PURE Arabian Horse SAID is for sale on reasonable terms as his present owner has no use for him. To breeders he will be a most valuable acquisition. The following pedigree gives the purity of his blood, with other interesting facts relating to his career:—
SAID (also spelled Sayed), as given by the groom of Nubar Pasha, Minister to France from Egypt, was foaled on the 27th of March, 1862, at the stables of Nubar Pasha. His sire was the famous Khorassan, the property of Abdul Medjid. Said's dam was Ooian, the property of Nubar Pasha, and is the descendant of the celebrated Janizear, which leaped the citadel walls with the last Mameluke Bey when fleeing from Mahomed Ali in 1819. Therefore, Said is a cross between the Nedjid breed on the mother's side and the Anasseh breed on the side of Khorassan.
This grand Arab stallion exhibited wonderful powers of endurance and speed in the Abyssinian war, being ridden constantly by an officer during that campaign.
For further particulars apply to Mr. FOSTER at the office of Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.—FOR SALE, ONE FINE Stallion, sore forward, $40; one fine bay Horse, $75. Several other Horses and Carts for sale. 84 New Chambers street.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

AUCTION HOUSE OF JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL. Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
Horse Auction Mart, 112 East Thirteenth street, where we hold regular sales of Horses and Carriages every Tuesday and Friday.
Gentlemen wishing to purchase, or those having Horses or Carriages to sell, will find our house perfectly reliable, as we conduct this branch of our business, as we do all our other business, on the same straightforward principles which govern honorable houses in all mercantile pursuits.
We give the purchaser of every horse that is warranted sound 24 hours for trial.
Entries for sales of Horses and Carriages can be made at our down town office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street, where we also keep a register of Houses for private sale.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
THIS DAY (TUESDAY), AT 12 O'CLOCK.
CATALOGUE OF THIS DAY'S SALE.
Team bay Horses, 15½ hands, 7 and 8 years, kind and true in all harness; fine travelers, stylish; warranted sound, kind and true; together with a shifting top Wagon, built by Brewster.
Black Horse, 15½ hands, 8 years, kind and true in all harness; free from vice, fine traveller; stylish; kind and true.
Gray Horse, 16 hands, 7 years; kind and true in all harness: free from vice; trots in 3:20; stylish; warranted sound.
Sorrel Mare, 16 hands, 8 years; kind and true to all harness; free from vice, stylish; also light Business Wagon, set single Harness, &c., &c.
Bright bay Horse, 15½ hands, 6 years; kind and true in all harness; free from vice; fine style and action; can trot close to 3 minutes; warranted sound.
Sorrel Stallion, 15 hands high, 9 years; kind in all harness; free from vice, fine traveler; good style; kind and true.
Team black Horses, 16 hands, 7 years; kind and true in all harness; free from vice; fine travellers and stylish; superior family team; warranted sound.
Bay Mare, sired by Ethan Allen, Jr., 15 hands, 6 years; kind and true in all harness; free from vice; is a fine roadster; can trot close to 3 minutes; warranted sound.
Bright bay Horse, 15½ hands, 6 years; kind and true in all harness; free from vice; stylish; warranted sound.
Several other Horses, top and no top Wagons, Harness, Blankets, Halters, &c., &c. Full description time of sale.

A.—GREAT SALE OF FINE HIGH BRED AND FAST trotting stock on Thursday, 6th, at stable No. 47 Great Jones street, at 11 A. M., by JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.
Consisting of the handsome, fast and high bred trotting Mare Maggie Mey; can beat 2:35; warranted sound and kind; is the fastest ice mare in the country.
Chestnut trotting Horse Byron; can beat 2:40 any day; 8 years old; warranted sound and kind.
Also three fine young bay Horses, from 15½ to 16 hands high, and one fine large brown fast trotting Horse. They can all trot from 3:05 to 2:40, and are warranted sound and kind and as represented in every particular. Full particulars in to-morrow's Herald and at sale.
Stock can be seen and examined at stable on Wednesday morning until sale. Sale positive and without reservation or limit.

AT BARKER & HAMLIN'S CITY AUCTION MART, corner Broadway and Thirty-ninth street.
REGULAR AUCTION SALES EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Gentlemen's private Establishments disposed of at public and private sale to the best advantage, and a general assortment of Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Horse Clothing, Halters, Whips, &c., to suit the needs of all classes of purchasers, constantly on hand. Orders promptly executed.
Twenty-four hours allowed for trial on every horse sold under warrantee.
Good stabling for horses at public or private sale. The only mart in the city having a driving ring for showing horses on sale. Carriages, Buggies, &c., taken on storage.
Liberal advances made on everything in the horse line.

AT 58 LIBERTY STREET,
Great bargains. Great bargains.
Carriages, Carriages,
Harness,
Blankets, Robes, Bells, Whips, &c.,
all at great reduction in price, and lower than at any time in ten years.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, 58 Liberty street.

A SPLENDID TEAM OF HORSES, TRUCK, HARNESS for sale at a great sacrifice.—Can be seen at livery stable 336 West Twenty-seventh street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.—Twenty-five per cent saved by purchasing now or leaving orders for spring work. Satisfaction guaranteed. Established 1828. HICKS, 32 Barclay street.

A FEW FINE HORSES WELL WINTERED. AT $15 per month. Address C. GRAHAM, Whitestone, Long Island.

AT $1 75.—HORSE BLANKETS, ALL TRIMMED UP and cut to fit at $1 75 each; city made single Harness at $12 per set: 1,000 sets double truck Harness at $35 per set. Also, fine Harness, Blankets, Bells, Whips, &c., of every style and grade at low prices. W. C. & G. M. MOSEMAN, Harness Manufacturers, Salesroom, 126 Chambers st.

AN ASSORTMENT OF HAM'S PATENT CIRCULAR Clarence front Carriage, four sizes; surpassing in superiority of design, style, finish and comfort any other carriage. HAM, sole manufacturer and patentee, Fourth street and Broadway.

A.—SLEIGHS, COACHES CLARENCES, BRETTS Rockaways, Phaetons (pony and park), Jaggers, Depot and Express Wagons; two Brewster top Wagons in good order, two second hand Coaches, fine order; a fine assortment of Sleighs, all styles; two six Seaters, very low; Harness, Robes, Blankets, Whips, &c., &c., at W. H. GRAY'S, 20, 22, 24, 25 Wooster street.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, CARRIAGES, Sleighs, Harness, Robes, large assortment, all styles; very fine Coupe, six seat Rockaway, variety of Pony Phaetons. CALVIN WITTY'S Warerooms, 638 Broadway.

COUPE AND ROCKAWAY FOR SALE—MADE BY Lawrence. Apply at private stable 10 East Twenty-seventh street.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—BAY MARE, 14½ HANDS high; full, heavy mane and tail, 8 years old; is sound, gentle and kind in every way; can trot in 2:45 single and 2:50 to the pole. A square box shifting top Wagon, very light, pole and shafts, built to order last spring by Corbitt & Scharch. A light Rockaway, only used a short time. Portland Cutter, trimmed, pole and shafts. Double Trotting Harness, by Lawdon; single Harness, by Dunscomb; Blankets, Bells, Whips, &c. Price $1,000. Inquire at HAMILTON'S livery stable, 132 West Thirty-first street.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE TURNOUT AS GOES THE road; the horse is very fast; fine road wagon, weight 127 pounds; new Portland sleigh, blankets, hood, &c.; sold for want of use. Apply to Mr. BROWN, 985 and 993 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—STOUT CANADIAN PONY, 7 YEARS, sound, kind, 15 hands; Express Wagon, Harness, nearly new; sold together or separate, at a sacrifice. 82 Seventh avenue, corner Fifteenth street.

HORSE FOR SALE—15½ HANDS HIGH, SOUND AND kind; price $150. STEPHEN WOOD, Jr., Eighteenth street, near avenue C.

HORSES TO KEEP.—A FARMER AT BROOKDALE, L. I., can accommodate 6 or 8 horses; $10 per month. For particulars address A. A. ROBBINS, 220 Front street.

HARNESS, HARNESS,
Harness.
Balance of a bankrupt's Stock closing out. Some elegant city made at 50 per cent below last summer's prices; all warranted perfect and complete, at
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL'S, 58 Liberty street, 58 Liberty street.

KIMBALL'S PORTLAND SLEIGHS, S. E. BATES, Agent, corner Forty-sixth street and Broadway.

LOOK AT THE CATALOGUE ABOVE OF HORSES and Carriages at auction, by JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, at their auction mart 112 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue,
This day at 12 o'clock.
We never postpone a sale on account of the weather.
Look at catalogue above.

LANDAU FOR SALE, CHEAP—WOOD BROS., MAKERS; cost $1,800; nearly new and in perfect order, with slip covers. THORNE'S Stables, No. 105 West Thirty-first st.

LIVERY OR CLUB STABLE FOR SALE—WITH LEASE and Fixtures, containing 35 stalls; the best location in New York. Call at 26 West Forty-fourth street, between 10 and 12 A. M. and 3 and 5 P. M. LOW RENT.

ONE OF THE MOST STYLISH DAPPLE GRAY COUPE Horses in New York, 6 years old, 16 hands high; brown Horse, 6 years old, 16 hands high; can trot in 2:50; warranted sound and kind. Apply at No. 5 West Thirteenth st.

TWO ELEGANT FAMILY TEAMS.
Seven other fine single Horses for road and family use.
One Brewster top Wagon.
One Coupe Rockaway, with shifting front, pole and shafts.
One Depot Wagon, Rockaway; seven shifting top Wagons, single and double Harness, Robes, Blankets, &c., &c.
At auction THIS DAY,
At 12 o'clock,
By JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
At their Auction Mart,
112 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue.
Look at catalogue above.
We never postpone a sale on account of the weather.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

WANTED—A BROWN HORSE, 15½ HANDS (NO more), that can trot about 3:10; sound and kind. Apply at 60 Liberty street.

WANTED—A BUSINESS GIG, CHEAP FOR CASH. A. TREADWELL, 140 Waverley place.

$200.—TEAM OF BAY MARES, 15 HANDS, FINE drivers. Powerful Cart Horse, $110; all 8 years; sound, kind, good workers. Cart and Harness, $50. 323 Seventh avenue, corner Thirty-first street.

$325.—TEAM MARES, GRAY AND ROAN, 6 AND 8 years; finest gray Mare in city, $200; large Horse, $90; fast trotter, $85. 721 Washington street, near West Eleventh, tea store.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &c.

FOR SALE—THE SLOOP YACHT SADIE, OF 42 TONS, O. M., the winner of the champion flag in the Atlantic Yacht Club for 1869. Is the fastest and best yacht of her size afloat. JOHN B. HERRESHOFF, Yacht and Boat Builder, Bristol, R. I.

FOR SALE CHEAP—SLOOP WESTCHESTER, 35 TONS; will exchange for real estate or merchandise. Apply on board from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., foot of Delancey street, East river.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

A.—INVALIDS' RIDING CHAIR, WITH WHEELS AND lifting back. Address, stating price, or apply to LYON, 33 Cortlandt street.

WANTED—A MEDIUM SIZED SECOND HAND SAFE; must have book room sixteen inches high; Wilder's or Herring's make preferred. Address for three days H. H., box 218 Herald office.

WANTED—A BUTTER STAND IN CENTRAL LOCAtion, Washington or Fulton Market. Address M. E. H., Jamaica, L. I.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO PAIRS GOOD SECOND hand plain Steam Boilers, from 25 feet to 32 feet long and 28 inches to 32 inches in diameter. None need apply but those who have a good article. Address W. COBB, 23 Murray street, stating quality of iron, time in use, pressure, &c.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—JAN. 1, 1870, A MUSICAL INSTRUMENT AND Hat. Inquire of S. L. WHITCOMB, Bergen Point, N. J.

FOUND—ON THE 23D OF DECEMBER, FROM TWENTY-third to Fortieth street, a small Basket containing some money and other articles. The owner can receive them by giving a description of them at No. 9 Vandewater street, Mr. SHEA.

FOUND STRAYING—DECEMBER 27, 1869, A CARRIAGE Dog, in White street; the owner can have him by paying expenses by applying at 330 Pearl street (bakery store). If not claimed by the owner he will be disposed of.

LOST—A LADY'S TRAVELLING BAG, EXCHANGED on Long Island Railroad Jan. 1, morning express train. Please leave it with Mr. Storms, conductor, or baggage master at Hunter's Point, and receive your own bag and a suitable reward.

LOST—FROM OFF A CART, A PIG OF TIN, MARKED J. J. Crook, Crosby street. The finder will return the same to T. LOCKYER & CO., pier 35 East river, and be suitably rewarded.

LOST—ON SUNDAY EVENING, BETWEEN TENTH avenue, New York, and Meadow street, Hoboken, a mink fur Collar. The finder will be suitably rewarded upon leaving it at 185 Meadow street, Hoboken, or at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s, Broadway and Tenth street. P. J. DOYLE.

LOST—FROM 148 THIRD AVENUE, A BLACK AND tan Slut, with a white spot on her breast; a liberal reward will be paid. Mrs. KALLAUER.

LOST—ON MONDAY, A GOLD ENAMELLED BRACElet, either in Liberty street or Nassau to Fulton from Hudson River Railroad stage. The finder will be suitably rewarded. Mrs. LOUISE ST. CLAIR, No. 133 West Twenty-seventh street.

LOST—ON MONDAY EVENING, ABOUT 7 O'CLOCK, near No. 12 Little street, a long Black Bag, containing wearing apparel. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to 132 Liberty street.

LOST—ON THURSDAY, DEC. 30, A BROWN GOAT. Any information leading to its recovery will be liberally rewarded by PATRICK McGINLEY, No. 698 Second av.

REWARDS.

$15 REWARD WILL BE PAID AND NO QUESTIONS asked for the return of two Lap Robes lost last Friday evening. 316 East Nineteenth street.

$20 REWARD.—IF THE PARTY WHO TOOK AN Overcoat from the Academy of Design on Friday evening will return it to 37 Pine street, room 12, he will receive the above reward and no questions asked.

$100 REWARD WILL BE PAID AND NO QUEStions asked for information of a sorrel Horse and top Buggy, hired at Easton, Pa., December 21, 1869, and supposed to have come to New York. Address JESSE B. SHIPMAN.

$500 paid for the [illegible] United States registered ten forty stock, [illegible] Grant Thorburn, Jr., and which is supposed to have been lost in the mail about January 6, 1869. Address W. H. REID, box 119 Post office, New York.

DETECTIVE POLICE AGENCY, 72 BROADWAY (LATE 65).—WARKIN, WHIPPLE & CO. refer to the mercantile community as to successful cases, facilities, standing and experience. Caution—We have no branches in New York.

MACHINERY.

AT CHAS. PLACE & CO.'S—SECOND HAND AND new Iron Lathes, Planers, Drills, Shaping and Slotting Machines. Also wood working Machinery, Engines, &c.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINE, 13 INCH BORE, 4 FEET stroke, with or without boilers, all in good order. Apply to GEO. STRATFORD, Oakum Works, Jersey City.

FOR SALE—ONE VERTICAL TUBULAR BOILER, ENgine attached, of four horse power, new; one 20 horse horizontal Engine, new; will be sold cheap. Apply at office of WARD & STANTON, 53 John street, New York.

FOR SALE—A SECOND HAND TWO FLUE BOILER, about 40 horse power, in good order. Apply to BAXTER & CO., 11 and 13 Union street, near Hamilton ferry, South Brooklyn.

HOT SODA WATER APPARATUS, AND APPARATUS for manufacturing and bottling of soda water, at WILLIAM GEE'S, corner of Elm and Franklin streets, New York. Send for a catalogue of prices, &c.

TO OWNERS OF BOILERS.—THE SIPHON FEED Water Regulator and Purifier prevents explosions, saves boilers and fuel. On exhibition and for sale by CHARLES PLACE & CO., 67 Vesey street.

TUG BOAT, CYLINDER 18X20, FOR SALE LOW OR exchange for Property, Farm or Merchandise. C. HUYLER, 13 Sixth avenue.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &c., WANTED.

A FIRST CLASS RESPONSIBLE TENANT CAN ALways be procured by applying to me. ROBERT G. RICHARDS, 985 Broadway, near Twenty-third st., up stairs.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE WANT two Rooms, furnished, in a private family, where they can make a home; Brooklyn preferred; they will give little or no trouble; terms must be moderate. Address HAPPY VALLEY, Herald office.

A RESPONSIBLE CUSTOMER WANTS IMMEDIATEly a small, handsomely furnished House in a good location, for a genteel private family of three; rent not to exceed $225 per month. S. R. GOODALE, Nos. 7 and 9 West Twenty-third street, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A PARTIALLY FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—BY A respectable widow, for the purpose of accommodating a few first class boarders. References given. Pay in advance. Rent $150 or $200. Address L. M. C., Herald office, for one week.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—ON A LEASE, BY A small family of three persons; house must be high stoop, four stories high, all the modern improvements and location first class. No answer will be considered unless it contains all particulars. Address TENANT, Herald office.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING.—A small family will rent four or five Rooms, well furnished, and located between Thirtieth and Fiftieth streets and Fourth and Sixth avenues; rent not to exceed $75 per month. Address H., box 193 Herald office.

WANTED—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, WITH water, gas and fire, for two gentlemen, between Fourteenth and Thirty-fourth streets, Fourth and Sixth avenues; state terms. Address O. M., box 4,821 Post office.

WANTED—BY THREE ADULTS, A SITTING ROOM, two Bedrooms and Kitchen, furnished, gas, bath and water closet in house; rent not to exceed $40 per month. Address W., Booth's theatre.

WANTED—PERMANENTLY, IN A FIRST CLASS private house, up town, two Rooms, adjoining preferred, with privilege in parlor. Address, stating lowest terms, R. K. V., Herald office. References exchanged.

WANTED—IN A STRICTLY FIRST CLASS HOUSE, between Fourteenth and Thirty-second streets and Lexington and Sixth avenues, six or eight unfurnished Rooms, with accommodations for housekeeping; would lease or buy carpets. Address, with full particulars and terms, box 5,532 Post office.

WANTED—ROOM OF ABOUT 50X100 FEET DIMENsion and four horse Steam Power, for a light manufacturing business; locality on the west side, above Twenty-fifth street. Address, with particulars, X. Y. Z., box 205 Herald office.

WANTED—BY TWO LADIES, A SMALL ROOM AND Bedroom, neatly furnished for light housekeeping. Address M. A. W., box 11 station C.

WANTED—A COMMODIOUS STORE OR A WHOLE House situated in Grand street, between Allen street and Bowery, on the left side; possession taken now or 1st of May. Address P. B., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE DRESSMAKER, A SUIT of furnished Rooms, with privilege of light housekeeping; vicinity of Broadway. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, DRESSMAKER, Herald office.

WANTED—A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE, IN A central location and unexceptionable neighborhood; rent not to exceed $150 per month. Address M. F. T., box 4,561 Post office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND FOUR children, three well furnished Rooms, at a rent not to exceed $60 per month; location must be between Twenty-ninth and Forty-sixth streets and Fourth and Sixth avenues. Address T. W. H., box 160 Herald office.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL UNFURNISHED House, in a respectable locality. Address, stating terms, &c., HAMILTON, Herald office.

WANTED TO RENT—WITHIN ONE HOUR OF NEW York, Farm House, with about 20 to 30 acres of land. Address B. M., box 106 Herald office.

FINANCIAL.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, Chatham square and New Bowery. Seven per cent interest.
On and after Monday, the 17th day of January next, this bank will pay a dividend on the deposits of the past three and six months at the rate of seven per cent per annum on all sums entitled thereto.
HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
N. B.—Money deposited now will draw interest from January 1.

A.—A.—"CASH ON HAND" FOR FIRST AND SECOND City Mortgages; also to loan on New York, Westchester and New Jersey Property.
W. L. BUTLER & CO., 69 Liberty street.

A WIDOW LADY WOULD LIKE THE IMMEDIATE loan of $50 or $100; good interest and security given. Address, appointing interview, Mrs. BETTIE HAMMOND 54 East Twelfth street.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK—NEW YORK, DEcember 29, 1869.—Thirty-second dividend—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent (4 per cent), free of all taxes, payable on and after Monday, January 3, 1870. The transfer books will be closed from this date until January 5. C. F. JIMPSON, Cashier.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, 58 Bowery, southwest corner of Canal street. Six per cent interest, from $5 to $5,000. Assets, $5,510,163 31.
Money deposited now will bear interest from January 1.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK, No. 568 Sixth avenue, Booth's Building.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.
Money deposited on or before January 15 will draw interest from January 1 at
SEVEN PER CENT PER ANNUM.
A semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum will be payable on and after January 10.
WILLIAM H. GILES, President.
H. K. THURBER, HUGH MURRAY, } Vice Presidents.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.
N. B.—Drafts on all the principal towns in Europe sold at lowest rates of exchange.

FIRST CLASS SECURITIES. TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 49 Wall street, New York, have for sale a line of Investment Securities of the highest order. Among them,
6 Per Cent First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad Company, May and November.
8 Per Cent First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, February and August.
10 Per Cent Bonds of Marion County, Missouri, May and November.
10 Per Cent Bonds of Monroe County, Missouri, January and July.
All of which we can recommend with the utmost confidence.
TANNER & CO., No. 49 Wall street, New York.

FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES WANTED—ON IMproved or unimproved property. $15,000 to loan in Westchester county. Also $20,000 in this city.
HINMAN & SON, 23 Pine street.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE.—WE OFFER FOR SALE a small lot of Stuyvesant Bank Stock at 85.
HALLGARTNER & CO., 23 Broad street.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST ON the Bonds and Stocks of the Corporation of the city of New York due February 1, 1870, will be paid on that day by Peter B. Sweeny, Esq., Chamberlain of the city, at his office, in the new Court House.
The transfer books will be closed Tuesday, January 4, 1870.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, Dec. 30, 1869.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVING INSTITUTION, No. 253 Bowery, near Houston street.
DIVIDEND AND EXTRA DIVIDEND.
The Trustees have declared the usual dividend of six per cent per annum on all sums of from $5 to $10,000 entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending December, 31.
And also an EXTRA DIVIDEND of ONE per cent for the past six months on the above entitled sums, which (together with the extra dividend declared in July) makes EIGHT per cent for the last year.
Payable on and after January 17.
Deposits made on or before January 20 will draw interest from January 1.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUtion, No. 233 Bowery, near Houston street.
Six per cent interest paid on all sums from $5 to $10,000.
Money deposited on or before January 20 will draw interest from January 1. German spoken.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLING, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

MONEY ON BOND AND MORTGAGE IN SUMS TO suit; second Mortgages wanted. JOHN H. SOUTHARD, Attorney and Counsellor-at-law, 121 Nassau street.

NOTICE.
ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
Company (consolidated) will [illegible] the company, 40 Broadway, in this city, and State of New York, at 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, the 4th day of January, 1870, for the election of three Inspectors of Election and of twenty-one Directors for the ensuing year. The polls will open at 1 and close at 2 P. M.
The transfer books of stock will remain closed until the day after the election. G. DAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE Company, No. 113 Broadway, New York, January 3, 1870.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this company, held this day, a dividend of five (5) per cent, free of government tax, was declared, payable on demand.
WILLIAM J. HUGHES, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT,
Free from government tax.
THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
corner of Third avenue and Twenty-sixth street.
NEW YORK, Dec. 29, 1869.
DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum (free from government tax), on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January.
Deposits made on or before January 20 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIGGINS, Secretary.

STATE OF ARKANSAS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Coupons of the Funded Debt Bonds of the State of Arkansas, falling due January 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the American Exchange National Bank, New York.
HENRY PAGE, State Treasurer.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 10, 1869.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
Hanover Fire Insurance Company.
The Board of Directors of this company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent, free from government tax, payable on demand at their office, 45 Wall street.
NEW YORK, Jan. 1, 1870. I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.
By order of the Secretary of the Treasury there will be for this month the following sales and purchases:—
SALES OF GOLD.
January 6—One million (Sinking Fund).
January 12—One million (Special Fund).
January 20—One million (Sinking Fund).
January 26—One million (Special Fund).
PURCHASES OF BONDS.
January 5—Two millions (Special Fund).
January 13—One million (Sinking Fund).
January 19—Two millions (Special Fund).
January 27—One million (Sinking Fund).
They will be in accordance with regulations heretofore observed. A certified check for five per cent of bid or offer must be deposited therewith. Proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock noon, each day specified. The Treasury may at its option accept offers of bonds in excess of two millions. Further particulars can be had at this office.
This office will pay interest coupons, becoming payable by their terms within sixty days from presentation, upon a rebate of interest at the rate of six per cent per annum.
CHARLES J. FOLGER, Assistant Treasurer United States.

WE BUY FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES. HAVE Money to loan in different sums on bond and mortgage.
BELLAMY & STRATTON, No. 5½ Pine street.

$12,000.—$10,000, $6,000, $3,500 TO LOAN ON mortgage on city improved Property; Mortgages negotiated.
RUFUS K. McHARG, 77 Cedar street.

$30,000 TO INVEST IN NEW YORK AND Westchester First and Second Mortgages.
VANDEWATER & SPENCER, 1,267 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.

$50,000 CAPITAL WANTED—FOR SIX MONTHS, 50 per cent profit guaranteed and available collateral security furnished, the market price of which is nearly double the advance asked for. As the operation will bear full investigation in every particular no answers will receive attention unless they have full name and address. Address box 8,356 Post office.

$150,000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE, IN SUMS of $5,000 to $15,000, on good city property. First and second mortgages wanted.
HINMAN & SON, 23 Pine street.

$210,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage, on New York and Brooklyn property. Second Mortgages wanted.
CALLENDER & LAURENCE, 30 Pine street.

$400,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON New York and Brooklyn real estate; no bonus required. C. E. WILLIS, Montauk Insurance Company, 166 Broadway.

$750,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST BOND AND Mortgage on first class improved City and New Jersey Property, to principals only.
E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BRAINARD'S MUSICAL WORLD—A MONTHLY MAGAzine. Each number contains twenty pages of new music and interesting reading. Only $1 per annum. Elegant premiums for clubs. Specimen copies with a large amount of choice music and new premium list sent on receipt of ten cents. Address S. BRAINARD & SONS, Publishers, Cleveland, Ohio.

CHANGES IN FOREIGN POSTAGE.—THE UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT for January, 1870, contains the only correct and authorized table of postages to foreign countries. Monthly, at $1 per year. Subscriptions received at New York Post office.

"THE PICTORIAL GALLERY OF ARTS."—A COMplete volume of the above book for sale cheap. Address Mrs. LARRISON, 14 Napoleon street, Newark, N. J.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN—13 YEARS; benumbing application; gas administered. Beautiful Teeth, $1; set, $10; Gold Sets bought; plumpers for thin faces. J. JAY VILLERS, 153 Grand street, near Broadway.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
Steam to Bremen, Havre and London, Via Southampton.
The new, first class and elegant Iron Mail Steamships
AMERICA .... Saturday, Jan. 8
of 3,000 tons and 700 horse power, Capt. R. Bussius.
MAIN .... Saturday, Jan. 15
of 3,000 tons and 700 horse power, Capt. K. V. Oterendorp, will leave from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken, and take passengers to
London, Havre, Bremen and Southampton,
at the following rates:—
First Cabin .... $120 gold
Second Cabin .... 72 gold
Steerage .... 25 gold
For passage or freight apply to OELRICHS & CO., 68 Broad street, corner of Beaver, New York.

CUNARD LINE.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamships between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.
Nemesis..Wednesday, Jan. 5 | Samaria....Thursday, Jan. 20
Tarifa......Thursday, Jan. 6 | Calabria..Wednesday, Jan. 26
Java......Wednesday, Jan. 12 | Marathon..Thursday, Jan. 27
Aleppo....Thursday, Jan. 13 | Russia....Wednesday, Feb. 2
Cuba.....Wednesday, Jan. 19 | Palmyra....Thursday, Feb. 3
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First cabin .... $130, gold Second cabin .... $80, gold
First cabin to Paris .... 145, gold
By the Thursday steamers.
First cabin .... $80, gold Steerage .... $30, currency
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.
Steamer of 5th of January will not carry passengers.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The general Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier No. 50 North river, as follows:
ST. LAURENT .... Lemarie .... Saturday, Jan.
LAFAYETTE .... Roussan .... Saturday, Jan. 22
PEREIRE .... Duchesne .... Saturday, Feb. 5
VILLE DE PARIS .... Surmont .... Saturday, Feb. 19
Rates of passage, payable in gold (including wine):—
To Brest or Havre—First Cabin, $140; Second Cabin, $75.
To Paris (including railway ticket)—$145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense. GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Every Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.
NEBRASKA .... Wednesday, Dec. 29
HELVETIA .... Saturday, Jan. 1
Drafts payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, at current rates of exchange. Apply at THOMPSON'S Passage office, 73 Broadway, corner of Rector street.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
From New York only $30, steerage.
MANHATTAN ...... Forsyth .... Wednesday, January 5
IDAHO .... Cutting .... Wednesday, January 12
From pier 46 North river.
Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Passage from and to New York, Paris, Hamburg, Rotterdam, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates.
Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE SPLENDID STEAMSHIP MANHATTAN, Captain Forsyth, carrying the United States mails, will sail from pier 46 North river, for Queenstown and Liverpool direct, on Wednesday, January 5, at 8 o'clock A. M. Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

THE HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S iron mail steamship
HAMMONIA,
Captain E. Meier, carrying the United States mails, will sail on Tuesday, January 4, 1870, at 3 P. M., for
HAMBURG,
taking passengers for Hamburg, Plymouth, London and Cherbourg.
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $25, gold.
Payable in United States gold.
The SILESIA, January 11, 1870.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, N. Y.
C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 5 Barclay street, N. Y.

STEAM DIRECT TO LONDON.
London and New York Steamship Line.—Steamers fortnightly from pier No. 3 North river. Passage $90, $70 and $30, currency.
BELLONA .... January 29
ATALANTA .... February 12
CELLA .... February 26
For passage to Hamburg, Bremen, Havre, Paris, Antwerp and Rotterdam, and cheapest currency rates, apply at 55 Broadway. For freight at 54 South street.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—INMAN Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF BALTIMORE .... Saturday, Jan. 8, 10 A. M.
CITY OF NEW YORK (via Halifax) Tuesday, Jan. 11, 12 noon
CITY OF PARIS .... Saturday, Jan. 15, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN .... Saturday, Jan. 22, 9 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from [illegible]
to London .... to London ....
to Paris .... 115 to Paris 45
Passage by the Tuesday steamer, via Halifax.

First cabin. Payable in gold.		Steerage. Payable in currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N.F., by branch steamer	45	St. John's, N.F., by branch steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From pier 47 North river.
ENGLAND, Grigs, Saturday, Jan. 8, at 8 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown—Cabin, $80 and $100; steerage, $31, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the company's office, 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:—
CALEDONIA .... Jan. 8 | INDIA .... Jan. 29
COLUMBIA .... Jan. 15 | CAMBRIA .... Feb. 5
EUROPA .... Jan. 22 | IOWA .... Feb. 12
—and every Saturday thereafter,
From pier 20 North river, at 12 o'clock noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:—
Cabins to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $165.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued, payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey street, or at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Cunard Line.
TARIFA sails .... Thursday, January 6
ALEPPO sails .... Thursday, January 13
Cabin passage, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Europe issued at lowest rates.
For cabin passage apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage apply at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO.'S EMIGRATION OFFICE 86 South street, issue sight drafts on England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, and passage tickets from Great Britain and Ireland at lowest rates. Apply to
TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO., 86 South street.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—OFFICIAL Passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court building, 41 Chambers street.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New York to San Francisco:—
First Class. Steerage.
$140 to $180. $55.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave pier No. 42 North river, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
JANUARY 5—ARIZONA, Captain Maury, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Captain Parker.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco February 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer ARIZONA received until 4 P. M. on Tuesday, January 4. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal street. F. R. BABY, Agent.

PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA, ST. DOMINGO.
The United States mail steamship TYBEE, Captain E. A. Delanoy, will leave for the above ports in the early part of January.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., 29 Broadway.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New York and Mexican Mail Steamship line, every twenty days, from pier 17 East river, at 12 o'clock, noon.
The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Deaken .... Thursday, Jan. 13
CLEOPATRA, Phillips .... Wednesday, Feb. 2
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
Atlantic Mail Steamship Company,
sailing regularly every Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North river.
MORRO CASTLE ...... Captain R. Adam .... January 6.
COLUMBIA .... Captain E. Van Sice .... January 13.
EAGLE .... Captain M. R. Greene .... January 20.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling Green.

TEXAS LINE of Galveston Steamers,
sailing every Saturday, at 3 P. M., touching at Key West.
The A1 steamer WILMINGTON, Captain Cole, at pier 20 East river, will sail Saturday, January 8.
All goods for Houston or the interior will be forwarded by our agents, Messrs. T. H. McMahan & Co., free of charge.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

NOTICE.—FIRST CLASS STEAMERS LEAVE FOR SAvannah, Ga., direct, on every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 P. M. For passage apply at the Southern Steamship ticket office, 12 Broadway.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
Merchants' Steamship Line,
comprising the first class steamships
MISSISSIPPI ....
CRESCENT CITY .... Captain William P. Henry
SHERMAN .... Captain George L. Norton
GENERAL MEADE .... Captain Henry S. Quick
UNITED STATES .... Captain A. W. Sampson
.... Captain George H. Smith
The steamship
CRESCENT CITY,
Captain George L. Norton,
will be despatched on Saturday, January 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier 12 North river.
Freight received at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
The SHERMAN will succeed Saturday, January 15.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 40 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Line.
Steamships of this line will leave pier No. 9 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:—
GEORGE WASHINGTON, Gager .... Saturday, January 8.
MARIPOSA, Kemble .... Saturday, January 15.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. Cabin passage, $50.
For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.—SOUTHERN LINE.—The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK, Captain Gates, will leave pier 21 East river, Wednesday, January 5.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.
The steamer DE SOTO will follow from pier 36 North river, Saturday, January 8.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.—OLD LINE.—LOW FREIGHT. The well known first class sidewheel steamship DE SOTO, Thos. H. Morton, commander, will leave pier 36 North river on Saturday, January 8, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., 88 Liberty street.

FOR MOBILE,
via Fernandina route.
The Florida Railroad Company will despatch the first class steamship
MERCEDITA,
Captain Starkey,
on Saturday, January 8, from pier 29 North river, at 3 P. M.
Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.
Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.
Insurance guaranteed at 1¼ per cent to Mobile.
Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
For freight or passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West street, N. Y.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE SOUTH, SOUTHWEST and Florida Ports.—New York and Charleston Steamship Company's first class sidewheel steamship
CHARLESTON, Captain James Berry,
on Tuesday, January 4, at 3 P. M., sailing from pier No. 5 North river.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest and with steamers to Florida ports.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Bills of lading furnished and signed on the pier.
The MANHATTAN will follow and sail on Saturday, January 8.
For freight or passage apply to
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents, 26 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, the South and Southwest.—Regular Line.—The popular steamship SARAGOSSA, C. Ryder, commander, will sail THURSDAY, January 6, at 3 P. M., from Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector street.
Rates of passage—Charleston, $15.
Through Bills of Lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission.
Insurance effected at this office at one-half of one per cent.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, 73 William street.
The steamship MAGNOLIA will sail January 13.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamships of this line leave pier 37 North river, foot of Beach street, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, the Seaboard Inland Line, Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad. Through passenger tickets and through bills of lading at reduced rates to all points South and Southwest.
Apply at office, on pier 37 North river, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President, 157 Greenwich street.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

HUDSON RIVER OPEN—NAVIGATION RESUMED.—The steamer CONNECTICUT, of the regular Albany and Troy line, will leave pier 44 North river, on Tuesday, January 4, at 6 o'clock P. M., and every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday thereafter until further notice. Freight and passengers for the North and West taken at low rates.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, UP stairs.—Money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., or the same bought. Pawnbrokers' Tickets bought at 77 Bleecker street.

A T [illegible] theatre, I pay the highest price for Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry, or advance on the same.
ISAACS, Diamond Broker, 67 Thirteenth street.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 539 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS, formerly of Brooklyn—Money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, more particularly on Pianos. Business strictly confidential. Same bought and sold.

AT G. D. FAVOR & CO.'S, 954 BROADWAY, CORNER Twenty-third street, Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Precious Stones, old Gold and Silver, Camels' Hair Shawls, &c., &c., bought at their utmost value. Loans negotiated. Watches, Diamonds, &c., for sale.

AT 238 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FULTON STREET, room No. 5—I pay the highest prices for Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, &c., or advance on the same at the highest market rates. J. LINDOW.

AT HYMAN'S, 695 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND street.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds and Watches, Silverware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON STREET (KNOX'S Building).—Business established fifteen years. NEWMAN LEOPOLD buys, sells or advances liberally on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Life Policies, Merchandise and other securities, negotiated for any amount.

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39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of Merchandise, or the same bought. Business strictly private. Room No. 1.

$50,000 TO ADVANCE ON DIAMONDS, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Silks, Laces, Shawls, &c.; also Pianos and Furniture; or the goods bought. JOHNSON & CO., Loan Brokers, 129 Bowery.

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A.—DIARIES FOR 1870.—NEARLY 200 VARIETIES, and at low prices, at A. DOWLING'S, 65 Nassau st.

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BROOKLYN CITY.

Organization of the New Common Council.

Annual Message of Mayor Kalbfleisch—An Indebtedness of Upwards of $27,000,000—The Evils of Commissions.

The Winter Lunacy Case Before the Supreme Court.

The first meeting of the Common Council for the year 1870 was held yesterday afternoon, his Honor the Mayor (Mr. Kalbfleisch) in the chair. There was a very large attendance of interested citizens in the auditorium of the chambers. The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with, and the Mayor arose and read his annual message, which was accepted, and the usual number of copies ordered to be printed. The following is the

Message of Mayor Kalbfleisch.

TO THE HONORABLE THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN:—

GENTLEMEN—In obedience to the requirements of the charter I have annually to lay before you a statement of the condition of our municipal affairs. This duty I now fulfil under a deeper sense of its responsibility than on any previous similar occasion; for, as you will see from the facts and figures I am about to lay before you, our city stands now in critical circumstances. The errors of a long period of mischievous legislation have culminated in a burden of taxation and debt perfectly appalling. But, fortunately, the evil has worked out at last the opportunity of its own cure. We have now at the State capital not only an Executive but a Legislature, in both houses the majority of whom stand pledged to restore to the people of this and every city in the State that local self-government the deprivation of which, as I shall show, has entailed upon Brooklyn such an oppressive load of debt.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.

But before proceeding to discuss financial matters I may be permitted to advert to the uninterrupted material growth and progress of our city and its public works. It is a gratifying fact that, notwithstanding all the drawbacks, our city continues steadily and rapidly to increase in population and prosperity. The number of buildings of various descriptions erected and in course of erection during the past year is 2,994, a schedule of which has been kindly furnished me by the Inspector of Police, and is hereunto annexed. From a report furnished me by the Street Inspector I find that eleven miles of streets have been graded and paved, seventeen miles are under contract and in progress of completion, in addition to which over 125,000 feet of sidewalk have been flagged. This, with the extension of Washington avenue, the Kent avenue basin and the improvement of Gowanus canal, will add materially to our comfort and commercial facilities, while the improvements made to our parks, avenues and boulevards will also do much to enhance the attractions of Brooklyn as a place of residence. During the past summer, too, a considerable number of our older streets have been repaved, so as to afford much more convenient and pleasant transit for vehicles than, owing to the dilapidated condition of the original cobblestone pavement, was before attainable. The experience of the last summer also demonstrated to us, by contrast, the especial advantage our city possesses in the abundance, as well as the purity, of its water supply. While other large cities—not only Philadelphia—were seriously inconvenienced by scarcity of water, Brooklyn experienced no annoyance whatever from the prolonged drouth. Our water and sewerage facilities are being steadily and rapidly extended through the various portions of the city as yet unprovided with these necessaries of city life.

MAGNITUDE OF CITY DEBT.

But while it is pleasant to review the evidences of our city's material improvement and ornament, we are bound to ask whether the terms on which we have been obtaining them are at all reasonable and within our means of payment. When I inform you that within the past year, in addition to six millions collected in taxes to meet current obligations due from the city treasury, we have also added $6,000,000 more to the outstanding indebtedness of our city, or, in other words, to make the subject easily understood, that additional bonds to the extent of $6,500,000 have been issued during the year 1869, and but $40,000 paid during the same year, you will fully share the solicitude I feel upon the subject of our financial position.

The various purposes for which bonds were issued are as follows:—

Assessment bonds for paving, grading, &c.	$811,350
Assessment bonds for contracts made by Water and sewerage commission	815,000
Fourth Avenue Commission	150,000
Gowanus Canal Commission	60,000
Prospect Park Commission	2,403,000
Water Loan	500,000
Sewerage Commission	522,000
Bedford Avenue Commission	218,000
Wallabout Improvement Commission	155,000
Kent Avenue Basin Commission	125,000
Vanderbilt Avenue Commission	148,000
Bridge ten per cent subscription	230,000
Total	$6,502,350
The whole amount of bonds now outstanding and not provided for by the Sinking Fund is	$23,254,050
The whole amount of Court bonds outstanding is $1,255,000, of which 15-16ths is chargeable upon the city and a liability of	3,973,375
And we have	$27,227,425

as the present indebtedness of the city.

In addition to this a further issue of bonds has been authorized, amounting to $4,700,000, on account of our subscription to the bridge.

ASSESSMENT BONDS.

A large amount of this indebtedness is provided for by law out of assessments to be laid for local improvements. I confess, however, that I fear for the future, unless a stop is at once put to the issue of bonds for any and all local improvements, nay, for almost any purpose. It is supposed by the advocates of the passage of the law authorizing the issue of local improvement bonds that the loaning of the credit of the city, by the use of bonds, would materially facilitate the making of street improvements by providing more ready means of paying the contractor, and affording time for payment to parties for whose benefit the improvements were made, and without any risk incurred thereby on the part of the city. I regret, however, to have to state that I am apprehensive that, in many instances, the city at large will be saddled with the cost of these local improvements. The slightest irregularity in the proceedings might vitiate an assessment and the expenses be thus thrown upon the whole city, the city having assumed the payment without any reservation. It is by no means a rare instance to find property owners, who have been thus directly benefited by the assumption on the part of the city of their liabilities, and who ought to be ready and willing to at once reimburse the treasury for the money thus advanced, availing themselves of the merest technical informality to shirk payment.

There are likewise many instances where work has been done and bonds issued to raise money to pay contractors, and the bonds have become due and paid by the city before even an assessment has been had, to say nothing of its collection. When the amount of bonds issued for local improvements was small and close supervision over the subject easily had, as no great loss to the city could arise, their issue might have been tolerated. But now that the amount of bonds loaned by the city for such purposes exceeds in one year (1869) the whole amount issued during the eight years preceding, it cannot but awaken uneasiness, and I am free to say it is in my opinion nothing but an unconditional repeal of all laws authorizing the issue of assessment bonds will prove a remedy. In the case of bonds issued by the city to defray the cost of repaving streets, which had already been paved in former years at the expense of the property owners, legal opinions differ as to the constitutionality of the provision of law, under which alone the city can claim to recover the amount it has advanced, by assessment upon the property benefited. I understand it has been held in a neighboring State, upon general principles of law rather than upon express constitutional interpretation, that the Legislature cannot compel a property owner to provide a second pavement for the street fronting his lot, he having once laid down a pavement accepted and used by the city. Should this interpretation prevail in our court of last resort, the city would, three years hence, have to provide by tax for paying the whole of the large amount of bonds this year issued for repaving of streets. The extent to which the city has thus become liable may be gathered from the fact that during the past year $564,664 21 has been paid to the Nicolson Pavement Company alone, say nothing of other liabilities incurred and payments made for Belgian, improved Belgian, Scrimshaw and other pavements, without the collection of a single dollar towards repayments.

MODE OF ISSUE.

The construction put upon the law authorizing issue and disposal of assessment bonds by the Comptroller must, I feel, ultimately lead to difficulty. The law of 1861 restricts the sale of bonds to a rate not less than par, and the bonds have been often disposed of at a low rate. The bonds issued to pay for contracts made by the Water and Sewerage Commissioners for grading and repaving streets are under the law authorizing their issue limited to an interest bearing bond of not more than seven per cent. They are sold below their par value, thus making them in reality more than a seven per cent bond. The deficiency arising therefrom must be ultimately made by the city at large, or the hazard be run of having assessments set aside for what I deem a clear violation of the intention of the law. I recommend this subject receive your immediate consideration. I intend to withhold my signature for the present from any and all bonds to be issued for local improvements until the question is thoroughly considered and until some system is adopted whereby the expense incurred for different local improvements shall in each case be kept distinct and separate, which is not now the case. The manner in which our books are kept will, in my opinion, admit much improvement and simplification, and as an appropriation has now been made for that purpose, I hope your honorable body will not allow the matter to be unreasonably delayed.

THE BURDEN TOO GREAT.

But no additional checks and guards upon the issue of bonds, no steps that can be taken to supervise and perfect the method of disposing and accounting of them, can meet the extremities of our position. If we are to escape serious and not distant embarrassments the Legislature must cease to pass laws compelling the issue of bonds by this municipality.

During the past year the Board of Assessors made an arbitrary addition of twenty-five per cent to our taxable valuation, so that now, in many instances, property is valued for taxation at nearly as high a sum as it would fetch in the market. The obligations already incurred by our city amount to a mortgage of fifteen cents on every dollar of the valuation thus enhanced. Excuse might be offered for adding still further to this oppressive volume of debt if our current expenses were being reduced or remaining stationary, so as to give prospect of our being hereafter better able to pay off indebtedness. But a reference to the records of the city will show that while on the one hand we have been increasing our debt, on the other we have also increased our annual current expenditure, and in both respects the increase has been relative as well as actual. In other words, man for man or dollar for dollar, we pay more taxes every year than we formerly paid, and still every year each inhabitant of Brooklyn owes more, after having paid more, and has run deeper in debt, in addition to having borne a greater individual burden of taxation. This in a growing and prosperous city ought not to be. The increased value should keep pace with the increase of taxes and indebtedness. If not, either the city is falling behind a proper rate of progress, or its public affairs and improvements are being carried on too expensively, and in either view it is necessary to solvency that we should lessen our expenditure, and on no pretence whatever contract new indebtedness until the present debt is largely reduced.

COST OF STREET LIGHTING.

To explain some of the causes of the increase of current expenses I will call the attention of your honorable body to some items of expenditure, and by contrast show how the increase can readily be accounted for. The first—a rather unpopular one to complain of—is the amount expended for lighting streets. In 1853, during the administration of S. S. Powell, $100,000 was raised for that purpose on a property valuation of $1,000,000. This proved sufficient. In 1868, under my administration, on a property valuation of $155,000,000, $400,000 was raised, and there is a deficiency account of $100,000. In other words, we expend now 400 per cent more than formerly, with an increased ability to pay of only fifty per cent. I have often called the attention of the Board of Aldermen to this subject, but no notice has as yet been taken of my communications. The increase in the number of lamps during the past year in the Seventh ward alone is 1,219. Had it required such an addition for newly opened streets no great objection could be made, but most of these were placed on streets where lamps had been erected, and for years past had proved sufficient in number. They have been replaced in some instances at a distance of not more than fifty feet apart. I deem this an unnecessary outlay of money; some remedy will have to be provided for this abuse, and I therefore suggest that the subject receive your prompt attention.

COST OF FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Further explanation of the rapid increase in the amount of our taxes is afforded by the enormous increase in the expenditures for the maintenance of the Fire Department. This also has risen in a fourfold ratio to the increased valuation of property. If my information is correct, and if I can rely upon a written statement made to me by a gentleman who now holds a prominent position in the New York paid Fire Department, it appears that in 1867 the expense of maintaining the Fire Department in Philadelphia in effective condition was $114,000; and it was conclusively shown that $120,000 for the first year, and a probable reduction thereafter, would give us an efficient department for Brooklyn. This being so I can see no reason, except for the purpose of maintaining, in the customary costly scale of such bodies, another irresponsible commission, why we are called upon to raise $250,000 per annum from our already overtaxed citizens.

THE BUILDING LAW.

In 1863 the Legislature passed a law creating a bureau, &c., for the prevention of fires and regulation of buildings, which law was subsequently amended. The duties to be performed by the appointees under the act were similar to those formerly discharged by the fire wardens. In fact the bureau was simply created for the Western district instead of for the whole city, showing evidently that it was not a necessary institution for the city. The fines collected for violations of law by the Superintendent are paid over to what, since the abolishment of the Volunteer Fire Department, has become a close corporation, the trustees of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund. This might have been excusable while the firemen performed duty without compensation, but under the present state of affairs it can hardly be justified. The duties should be performed at less cost to the city, the salaries paid out of the amount realized from the fines or from that raised for Fire Department purposes. A careful reading of the law will convince any one that the powers conferred by it upon the Superintendent could, in the hands of an unscrupulous officer, be so used as to create the greatest machine for blackmailing ever concocted. The law has moreover proved to be defective in not giving sufficient power either in the department created under it or elsewhere, to provide against calamities such as have occurred recently in Furman street. I am informed there are several buildings under the heights in an unsafe condition, and would therefore suggest that your honorable body cause this matter to be investigated, in order that if, after thorough inquiry is had, it should be deemed necessary to obtain legislative aid it may at once be applied for, in order to guard against the recurrence of another catastrophe.

INSPECTORS OF CONTRACTS.

The law creating the Board of Contracts provided for the appointment of three inspectors, the services of whom were found necessary. When that board was abolished and the powers exercised by them transferred to the Common Council a necessity for retaining these inspectors in office was manifest. The powers have since been taken away from the Common Council and vested in commissions, to such an extent as to render the services of these inspectors unnecessary. I therefore suggest their dismissal, to save the city over $5,000 annually, which it expends without receiving benefits sufficient to warrant the outlay.

DISUSED PROPERTY.

In consequence of the recent changes made in the Fire Department, many of the buildings formerly occupied for Fire Department purposes have become vacant, being no longer needed. I would recommend that all these, as also any other premises owned and not used by the city, be sold and the avails paid into the sinking fund. No care is now taken of this property and it is growing daily less valuable, hence this subject should receive early attention. It would not be amiss if some accounting was had of all the fire apparatus which in consequence of the change of the department is no longer used.

PIERS AND WHARVES.

Another subject which has been somewhat lost sight of is the piers and wharves belonging to the city. If immediate steps were taken to lease them at auction to the highest bidder I doubt not the city would derive a very respectable income from that source; whereas, as at present managed, they involve the city in a large expenditure for keeping them in repair, while we are scarcely receiving any revenue therefrom. The amount paid into the Treasury during the past two years has not averaged more than $140 per annum. This subject assumes the more importance now from the recent completion of the docks and basins at the foot of Washington avenue. The Wallabout improvement has cost the city over three-quarters of a million dollars, in return for which we derive not only a shorter access between the Eastern and Western districts, which has long been a desideratum in city travel, but the possession of a spacious water front and dock property on the East river, the use of which, if wisely regulated, may become largely productive of revenue to the city and tend to facilitate the improvement of a tract of adjacent property which hitherto has remained vacant.

JUSTICES' COURTS.

The expense of maintaining our Justices' courts keeps more than pace with the growth of the city or the increase of crime. It now costs the city annually about $50,000 against one-third of that amount but a few years ago. I see no good reason why the Justices should not rely for their remuneration upon the fees imposed upon the parties bringing suits before them, as is the case in other parts of the State. The fines collected by the Justices are not always paid over to the city, as required by law, nor is a list furnished the Common Council containing the names of the parties fined and the amounts of the fines imposed. I have recently been furnished with very strong presumptive evidence of the fact that one of the Justices who has only returned about twenty dollars since his induction in office in 1868 must have received fines amounting to over $1,00 during last year.

DANGER OF INSOLVENCY.

It is a disheartening and invidious task to criticise the errors of legislation and the consequent financial condition of our city with the severity which the facts demand. But I am compensated for whatever displeasure such a course may arouse in any quarter by the conviction that all who examine and weigh the statements I make will agree with me that the state of our affairs is now such as to justify the gravest apprehension I have ever expressed; that considerable preliminary result in the right direction has attended the exposition made in my former messages, and that the circumstances of my recent re-election are a practical endorsement by the great body of our citizens of the efforts I have made to impress upon the public the urgent need of reorganization and reform of our local government.

When I remind you that at the time of consolidation, in 1855, the taxable property of our city was fully one-half what it is now, but that the local taxes, instead of double, amount to a sum four times as great as then, there is abundant cause for the most serious anxiety on the part of every taxpayer. As late as 1863, during my first term of office, in the midst of the war, the rate of taxation was but a little more than one and a half per cent. I know no other rule of conducting public business than such as we should pursue in private affairs. If, with an income barely doubled, any of us found our expenses multiplied fourfold, we should see that we were living too expensively, and that retrenchment or insolvency were the immediate alternatives.

On my entering office in 1868 I pointed out to you that there were about twenty independent bodies expending public money in this city without any check over them being in the hands of the people or the municipal government. Since that period there has been a general public response to the demand I ventured to make on behalf of the city government for the extinction of these irresponsible bodies. Most of them have been, or are in process of being, closed up by the legislation of 1868 and 1869. Still, however, there are several departments who have what no officer or nobody should have in any free city—a money spending power, discretionary in themselves as to object and amount, instead of being subordinate in these respects to the elected city authorities. We have every ground for believing, however, that the present Legislature will subject the entire expenses of our public affairs to the supervision and control of the city government. Nothing short of this will satisfy the people or save the city from a serious catastrophe.

THE PLAN OF THE CHARTER.

I had the honor to serve as president of the body by whom the charter of the consolidated city was framed. Its legal adviser and actual author, the distinguished gentleman who represents a portion of our county in the State Senate, devoted to its plan his ripest wisdom as a statesman, as well as his legal ability to its structure. It was framed upon the model of the constitution of the State, which the people have now again endorsed by their votes in the late election. It was not a hodgepodge of incongruous enactments, but a consistent, harmonious system. Its great feature was the direct election by the whole people of all executive officers, and, by districts, of representatives in the legislative branch. For Governor read Mayor, for State Engineer, Canal Commissioner, Comptroller, Treasurer, &c., read Street Commissioner, Comptroller, Auditor, Chief of Police, &c.; for Senate and Assembly, Aldermen, and it will be seen that our city charter was exactly modelled upon that work of our wisest statesmen, the organic law of our State. Under it the city was well governed, and taxes, already low, were yearly becoming less, as the city grew in population and wealth. The taxation of 1855, immediately after the charter went into operation was $1,500,000. In 1858 it had fallen to less than $1,400,000, and in 1859, only ten years ago, it had fallen as low as $1,250,000. Then began the era of metropolitan and special commissions. Instead of being reduced, the taxes rose at the rate of half to three-quarters of a million every year, until now they exceed $6,000,000, and we this year double that amount of outlay by borrowing $6,000,000 more upon top of $20,000,000 we owed last year.

RESTORATION OF THE OLD CHARTER.

These facts prove to my mind that the reform we need is simply to go back to our original charter, modelled strictly after the constitution. Let the city legislative body authorize all that is to be done and appropriate every dollar that is to be expended. Let each department have its elected head, responsible to the legislative body, expending no money but what they appropriate and undertaking no work but such as they order. This system has worked well in the State, and in Brooklyn for five years subsequent to consolidation we had practical proof that it is as economical in operation as it was wise and constitutional in design. Under it, as under the State and federal governments, there was a clear division between the legislative and executive officers. The commissions by which the charter scheme has been violated and the city plunged in debt and extravagance, are each a monstrous un-American compound of legislative and executive functions in one body. So far as the duties are legislative they should belong to the municipal legislature. So far as they are executive, one head of each department, not a special board, should exercise them. If one officer can be Secretary of War, or of the Navy, of our whole country, where is the need of more than one officer at the head of any one executive department of this city government? The functions of Congress in the Union, or of the Senate and Assembly in the State, belong in every city to the Common Council thereof; and those powers restored, by reviving the original charter of consolidation and adding a new elective head for each department created since that time, on the same footing of responsibility to the Common Council as the Chief of the Police or Street Commissioner then occupied, will make our city government what it was when taxation was one and a half per cent instead of four, when city debt was inconsiderable instead of enormous, and when the people of the city had over the city government and every department thereof the same control they still have over every department of the State government. Senator Murphy, who, with myself and others, some still living, framed the consolidation charter, was justified in the plan by its economy in working, and I rejoice, amid the misfortunes the city has experienced in departing from that faithful imitation of the State government, that we have at last a Legislature in which his influence will be potent in clearing away the inconsistent and ruinous "amendments" that have been tacked on to it during the last four years.

DOUBLE CHARACTER OF COMMISSIONS.

The special laws under which these confused and abnormal commissions, partly legislative, partly executive, have been created have contained few of the checks and safeguards that surround the expenditures and powers of the Common Council, while they have contained none whatever of the limitations of power that attach under the charter to the Comptroller, Street Commissioner or other elected head of a department. The double character of a commission saves it from checks both ways. It has the powers of both branches of the city government and the limitations of neither. It votes away money in its legislative capacity without being bound to publish its minutes or being restricted to $100 expenditure without previous notice thereof. And in its executive character it carries on work without any legislative body to supervise its doings, such as every elective head of a department is subjected to by the Common Council.

Therefore, if the commissions had always acted strictly within their lawful powers they must have been extravagant, because they were incongruous in constitution and irresponsible in detail, either to the public authorities or the people. But some of them have grossly and wantonly exceeded the legal powers they procured for themselves, and boldly set at defiance the plainest requirements of the law by which they were constituted. I might multiply instances of this, but confine myself, in order not to weary you, to a single example, that of the Prospect Park Commission, a brief abstract of the history of which is hereto appended. From this glance at the laws under which the Park Commission has been acting you will perceive that if a gigantic confidence operation at the city's expense had been designed from the first the legislation and the policy of the Commission could not well have been other than they have been. The intention avowed and originally incorporated in legislation was to improve at a cost of $500,000 a park in one location, while the design as carried on has slowly unfolded itself as a park in another location, at a cost, adding interest, of nine millions, and for the completion of which we are to be asked to add other millions more, with no better assurance that ten or twelve millions will end the job than we at first had that one-half of a million would suffice. I would fain hope that the scheme, as developed, was not concocted from the start, to be revealed by degrees in all its deceptive and outrageous proportions in later legislation. But how did the Third Street Commissioners know, several years in advance of any public suggestion to that effect, that Third street would not need improvement above Ninth avenue? This indicates, no less than the twenty-fold multiplication of cost of improvement, that the Park Commission from the beginning had one project in their minds, involving a totally different scheme from that for which they obtained the Legislative sanction. At least $1,000,000 on the Ninth avenue extension alone might have been saved to the city in buying the property, by taking in that land originally, had the public known then what the Third Street Commission evidently knew, for they obtained their act on the same day that the Park Commission obtained their original law.

THE PARK COMMISSION ARRAIGNED.

This evidence of a long contemplated moulding of public legislation to private interests is supplemented by the entire neglect of the commission to improve the part of the Park east of Flatbush avenue. On the one side we find it known to the Third Street Commission, from the beginning, that the Park would extend to Ninth avenue, though the law fixed its boundary at Tenth avenue. On the other side we find the Park Commissioners refusing from the beginning to improve the east side, though the law required them to improve that part equally with the other. In Washington Park we find an explicit mandatory law of improvement utterly disregarded, and instead of the improvement a proposition made to sell. But still more indicative of the high-handed illegality of the whole course of this commission has been their manner and extent of drawing money from the city treasury. The law plainly provided that their expenditures should pass through the City Treasurer's office in the same way as bills of the Street Commissioner or any other department. Then there would have been public knowledge of how every dollar was expended, and the Common Council would have had a check on the accounts. But the commission has drawn its money in bulk from the city treasury, rendering no account in detail, and at one period previous to my Mayoralty in 1868 they had drawn no less than $600,000 in excess of the outside limit then permitted by law. As stated above, this one account has added to our city debt no less a sum than $7,238,000, besides $1,687,000 raised in the taxes and for interest. Is it surprising that our local expenditures, in money paid and money borrowed, have reached $1,000,000 a month when such irresponsible bodies, trampling even on laws of their own procuring, have usurped the functions of the elected representatives of the citizens?

THE COST PER FAMILY.

There are probably not to exceed 60,000 families, or that number of dwellings, in our city to-day. Besides the oppressive taxation of the federal government, enhancing the cost of all we eat, wear or use, the expenditures (in local taxation and added debt) of the past twelve months have averaged $200, four dollars a week, on each of the houses or families of Brooklyn. I cannot be wrong in declaring that this monstrous extravagance must cease or our city's growing prosperity will soon become a tradition. It is not the statement of such ominous facts existing that injures the city's credit; it is the facts themselves that are hurtful. I would gladly avoid unpleasant forebodings if false confidence would give real security. But there is no hope of adequate reform, unless in a truthful exhibition of the extent of the abuses, as well as of the remedy. Bound by my oath of office, as well as by my individual interest as a taxpayer, to communicate to you the truth respecting our financial condition, I have stated it without exaggeration, and only without discouragement because the remedial measures are so obvious and because I believe that in the Legislature now about to meet we shall at last find a majority disposed to legislate in favor of, instead of against, that elective self-government without which cities, like nations, are helpless victims of every species of wrong.

MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, Mayor.

The following city officers were then elected by ballot of the Board:—President of the Board, Jacob I. Bergen; City Clerk, William G. Bishop; Assistant Keeper of the City Hall, Thomas McGuire; Messenger of the Board, Andrew McDonald; Engineer of the City Hall, Timothy Ward; Inspector of Pavements, Eastern District, William Irwin; Inspector of Pavements, Western District, Philip Clare; Sealers of Weights and Measures, Western District, James Fagan, Michael Conlon; Sealers of Weights and Measures, Eastern District, John G. Bowman, Peter Cullan; Keeper of Docks, Eastern District, Patrick Clark; Clerk of the Market, Patrick Ward; Keeper of Water Closets, Daniel Murphy. The Common Council then adjourned for one week.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

The Great Winter Lunacy Case—Argument on Motion for Commission.

Before Judge Gilbert.

In the Matter of William Winter, Alleged to be a Person of Unsound Mind.—This matter, which has been so frequently before the courts, came up on an order made by his Honor, Justice Gilbert, on the 18th of December, 1869, returnable yesterday morning, whereby it was ordered "that said William Winter and John H. White, his trustee, show cause before the Special Term of the Supreme Court, at Brooklyn, on the first Monday of January, 1870, why the default of Benjamin W. Downing, the guardian ad litem of the infant petitioners, M. and H. W. Livingston, taken on the 10th of April, 1869, should not be opened, and why the order then made vacating the order of February 20, 1869, and superseding the commission granted herein on said last named day should not be set aside and vacated, and why the commissioners named in said commission, or such others as shall be appointed in their stead, should not be directed to proceed with the execution of said commission or of such other commission as shall be granted herein, and why such other order should not be made as shall be proper." The order then recites as follows:—"And it appearing by the papers herein that said William Winter is in charge and custody of one Francis W. Hartley, who removed said Winter from the State of New York during the pendency of the former proceedings herein, the said Hartley is hereby ordered to refrain from removing said Winter from the jurisdiction of this court, or from secreting him from the said Benjamin W. Downing or his counsel herein." It appears that on the 20th of February last the Supreme Court in Brooklyn issued a commission de lunatico inquirendo, upon the application of Benjamin W. Downing (who is the District Attorney for Queens county), as the guardian of Mortimer and Henry W. Livingston, directed to William H. Onderdonk, Dr. Josiah W. Barstow and Henry Clement, as commissioners. Subsequently, and before any proceedings were had under the commission, beyond the summoning of a jury, the counsel for Winter obtained an order staying proceedings and to show cause why the commission should not be superseded. On the 10th of April, 1869, an order was made, without argument, by default, superseding such commission, "without prejudice and without costs to either party," and it is this last named order which the petitioners now ask the court "to vacate, or to issue a new commission," they alleging that there can now be no doubt of the fact that Winter is a person of unsound mind.

Mr. Townsend, on behalf of John H. White, the trustee, and of Winter, made the preliminary objection that the default could not be opened, he alleging that the order was made by an arrangement among the parties; but this was denied by Judge Armstrong, counsel for Mr. Downing.

Mr. John Livingston, on behalf of the infants, claimed that the motion should be heard upon the merits, and that they had abundant evidence to show that Winter was a proper subject for a commission.

Mr. Townsend insisted that the question of Winter's mental condition was res adjudicata—that a commission having once been issued under which the jury had found Winter to be not of unsound mind, and their verdict having been confirmed by the court, it could not be disturbed.

The Court—That was in 1863, seven years ago, and though Winter may then have been of sound mind he may now be otherwise. The question is not, therefore, res adjudicata. I must hear this motion on the merits.

Mr. Townsend then claimed that the petitioner's papers were filled with scandalous matter.

Mr. Livingston denied that there was any scandalous matter in the papers. There were many allegations of statements, which a lawyer while having Winter in charge had made to Winter, as to such lawyer's influence over and the corruption of judges and officers; but no one believed in the truth of any such statements. They were inserted in the moving papers as Winter's own story, and for the purpose of showing what a fool he was to be *controlled by* such absurd stuff.

Mr. Armstrong, counsel for petitioners, corroborated the assertion that there was nothing scandalous in the moving papers; they showed what monstrous stories William Winter could be made to believe, and what course was adopted to frighten and govern him, such as no sane man would, for a moment, give credence to.

The Court—The motion must be heard upon the merits.

Mr. Townsend applied for time—one month—to prepare papers in answer to those of the petitioners.

The Court gave him until Saturday the 15th inst., to which day the further hearing of the motion was adjourned.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BUILDING ENTERPRISE.—During the year 1869 there have been erected in Brooklyn 2,994 buildings of all classes, of which 329 were brown stone fronts, 893 brick and 1,487 frame dwellings; 5 stone, 13 brick and 12 frame churches; 9 brick and 1 frame schoolhouses; 57 brick and 23 frame manufactories; 27 brick and 2 frame storehouses. The greatest number of buildings erected in any one ward was in the Twenty-first, 615, and the smallest number 5, in the Fourth ward.

A MURDEROUS FRACAS IN A LIQUOR STORE.—About three o'clock yesterday afternoon John Kramer and Philip Tillman entered the liquor store of Thomas G. Little, corner of William and Imlay streets, South Brooklyn, where they had two or three drinks and then quarreled about the payment. The proprietor ordered Tillman out of the store. Kramer came to the assistance of his friend by striking Little on the head with a slung shot, inflicting a severe wound. A few of the friends of the injured man who happened to be in the place set upon Kramer, knocking him down, breaking his nose and otherwise abusing him. Kramer was taken to the City Hospital.

THE FURMAN STREET MURDER.

Edwin Perry Indicted by the Grand Jury for the Murder of Thomas Hayes, the Night Watchman.

Edwin Perry, under arrest for the alleged murder of Thomas Hayes, the private watchman at Harbeck's stores, Furman street, Brooklyn, was indicted for murder in the first degree by the Grand Jury which was empanelled in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday. Yesterday afternoon he was brought into court, and as the Grand Jury had failed to present the bill to the Court he was not arraigned. Mr. Charles S. Spencer, one of his counsel, moved to postpone the trial of the case until Monday next. District Attorney Morris opposed, and said he was ready for trial this week.

Mr. Spencer thought it would be an unusual thing to try a man for a capital offence within a week after the indictment, and he felt surprised that the District Attorney should oppose a postponement in order to enable the prisoner to get ready. He asked for an adjournment until Thursday, and expected to get it. He thought that no counsel should try a case of this character before spending days in preparation in reference to questions of law alone.

District Attorney Morris sarcastically observed that he did not suppose the Court would adjourn a case to enable counsel to study law.

Mr. Spencer retorted by saying that the District Attorney was not too old to learn law yet. He would find that he could employ a portion of his time usefully in the study of the law between now and the day of the trial.

Judge Pratt intimated to counsel for defence that they ought to be ready by Tuesday next. He would not be in Brooklyn on Monday, as he had to sit in Orange county.

Mr. Spencer said they would then be ready.

Mr. Morris opposed a postponement throughout, and expressed his desire to try the case this week.

Judge Pratt said that as the prisoner had not been arraigned he would not enter an order; but when the prisoner was arraigned to plead he would listen to an application for a postponement.

Perry was then remanded. He will be arraigned to-day.

THE IMPEACHMENT OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

Letter from Mr. E. H. Webster, Late Collector of the Port of Baltimore.

BELAIR, Dec. 31, 1869.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE BALTIMORE GAZETTE:—

GENTLEMEN—My attention has been called to-day, for the first time, to an editorial in your issue of the 27th inst., in regard to the impeachment trial of the late President Johnson, and the alleged corrupt use of money to secure his acquittal, in which occurs the following language, which you quote as having been used by Mr. Cornelius Wendell, of Washington city, in an interview held with him a few days ago:—

"That raised," he said, "by Henry B. Smythe never reached Washington. Webster, the Baltimore Collector, raised a lot, which he swore was paid to counsel. I would like to know what counsel. None of those employed in the case ever received it. It was a good pretence on which to raise money, and people bled more freely than they would had they known that the money would go no further than the Collector's pockets."

This language contains such an aspersion upon my personal integrity and honor—whether it emanate from Mr. Wendell or some newspaper correspondent, matters not—that I cannot consent to pass it in silence.

In the first place the general intimation contained in the article, that I was a party to the raising of money to buy Senators, or for any other corrupt or improper purpose, or that I was aware that any money was to be used for such purposes, in connection with Mr. Johnson's trial, is absolutely and entirely false. And in the second place, as more distinctly charged in the language quoted, that I collected money in connection with this trial which I did not pay over, but, on the contrary, put into my own pockets, is equally as false.

The facts, in brief, of my entire connection with this matter are substantially as follows; and these facts, I may add, I swore to before an investigating committee of the House of Representatives, shortly after the trial of Mr. Johnson was over, having appeared before said committee in obedience to their legal summons:—

I was in the habit of visiting the Treasury Department, while I was Collector of the port of Baltimore, almost every week, in the transaction of official duty. At one of these visits, during the progress of the impeachment trial, Mr. Edmund Cooper, formerly member of Congress from Tennessee, then Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, said to me that the counsel fees in Mr. Johnson's defence would be considerable, and that in view of the fact that Mr. Johnson was comparatively a poor man, and that he was subjected to this trial because he dared to resist the encroachments of Congressional power, he thought his friends ought not to permit him (Mr. Johnson) to bear these expenses, but should themselves raise the amount necessary to defray them. I replied that I fully agreed in opinion with him, and expressed my willingness to assist in raising the money, at the same time asking him how much he thought I ought to raise. He replied that two or three thousand dollars would be a liberal sum.

On my return to Baltimore I stated the facts of this interview to several of the most prominent and most respected merchants, and these gentlemen contributed and collected among their business associates, and paid over to me a sum somewhat less than $2,000. I do not remember the exact amount at this time, though I then had, and think I could yet find among my papers, a list containing the name and amount of each contribution. In addition to this I raised a few hundred dollars from among the personal friends of the President, but none of it from my subordinates in the Custom House. The total amount thus collected, including $100 which I contributed myself, and no individual contributed more than that sum, was $2,500. Every dollar of this I paid, without unnecessary delay, to Mr. Edmund Cooper, in the presence of the Hon. Stevenson Archer, M. C., who permits me to use his name in this connection. At the same time I said that if desirable I had no doubt I could very easily raise more money. Mr. Cooper said he did not desire me to do so. I never did collect another dollar in connection with the impeachment beyond the sum thus paid to Mr. Cooper. In conclusion, I desire to say, in the fullest sense, that if any Senator was bribed to vote for Mr. Johnson's acquittal, which I do not believe, I had no lot or part in that disgraceful business, and was and am utterly ignorant of any purpose or attempt to do so. I will also add that in my opinion Mr. Johnson was entirely incapable of consenting to the use of such improper means to prevent conviction.

Claiming the right at least to have this communication placed as prominently in your columns as was the article which contained such unmerited imputations, I am your obedient servant,

EDWIN H. WEBSTER.

TURCO-RUSSIAN BATHS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In your paper of the 23th ult. there is a virulent attack upon the Broadway Turko-Russian baths. I am there named as the proprietor. That is not strictly the fact, as the property will not come into my hands until next May. Perry Fuller, the friend of Andrew Johnson, invested $28,000 to Ream & Co., to whom I granted a lease, which does not expire until next May, at which time it will revert to me. Still my interest in the baths will be so immediate that I shall answer all these charges and show how utterly baseless they are. You have published in your wide-spread journal a correspondence and made editorial comments upon it, which, as you say, "if true," would have serious consequences, and "make bathers give them (the baths) a wide berth." You have published in full what are set forth as details. We now ask for at least an equal amount of space for as full and explicit a denial.

The correspondence begins by speaking of certain tanks, thus:—"A young man of about twenty, at Atwood's drug store, is the informant. He states that the water from the bath is pumped up fresh on Monday; that it is used by bathers, runs into tanks and is pumped back again," and so on—"pumping on and running out until Thursday, when fresh water is brought in." This contains the whole gist of this "outrage" of these "astonishing discoveries." But this "young man's" statements are simply false *in toto*. We can positively say, first, that the water which supplies the bath runs direct from the Croton, and that when once used it is not pumped back again for the use of the bathers, but that every time the plunge bath is emptied it is refilled by the simple act of turning on the Croton hose; that as the plunge bath is the cold bath, and as it is in a room with the thermometer never ranging under 112 degrees Fahrenheit, it could never be kept as a cold bath unless it was constantly changed by a regular supply of cold Croton; that the pump attached to the steam engine is only used to throw up water to fill the tank in the laundry on the third story, and to supply the cistern serving water to those who tenant the up stairs studios and offices; that the tanks in the rear of Atwood's store are not used, as Mr. Atwood himself will testify, which he knows from the fact that he sees their condition daily; and further, that the plumber who fitted them, and is often on the premises, sees the whole arrangement while doing the constantly recurring plumbing work of the establishment, and knows and will testify that they have never been used, as the purpose for which they were built had never been completed, namely, to supply the fountain, the cascade and the aquaria which ornament the conservatory opening into one end of the long hall into which one of the sets of dressing rooms opens. It was intended that this flow of water should run for about thirteen hours each day. Even if the waste water had been so used, it would have been run through a large filter attached to the tanks holding many barrels of filtering materials.

But, once for all, these tanks have never been used; consequently the fountain does not play, and although the rocks are there they have no sparkling cascades.

Further on this correspondent says, "Let them go to Atwood's drug store and he will show them the vats." Mr. Atwood knew nothing of these "abominable," these "beastly" charges until he saw them in the HERALD. We have only to repeat:—Let all go to Mr. Atwood. He is a professional man and a gentleman, and not likely to falsify in the matter in reply to any questions put to him.

The next informant says:—"On the third story there is a large bathing tub, wherein I observed two men, and a third, who had just got out." This informant is as incorrect in his locality as in other respects. The baths are on the first story, and the steam chamber, with its many marble couches, and also the plunge bath, are entered by going up five steps more. This bathing tub is a large plunge bath, four feet deep, with a flight of steps in the middle of each, and large enough for persons to swim around, and this bathing tub—the plunge bath—is part of the arrangements of the largest bathing establishment in the United States. There are thirty-two dressing rooms, a steam room with marble couches for thirty bathers, and lounges for an equal number in the reception room, and this "bathing tub" is on a correspondingly large scale. These "two men" and "the third," "who had just got out," might, but for the animus of the whole communication, have in courtesy been called gentlemen, inasmuch as the probability is that "the inspector" would have found that these three "men" had a divine, an editor and a physician among them.

The entire letter to which we allude is an insult to those thousands who have bathed here since the baths were opened, some of them having been daily regular visitors ever since their foundation. Can it be that persons who are of such fastidious habits that their daily bath is to them as precious as their daily breakfast are so deficient in taste and smell as not to know whether the water which they drink is pure Croton? They know that the water they drink comes from the same source as that in which they bathe, for they drink from the same hose that fills the bath, and were there any impure smell the heat in the bathing rooms would render it more apparent.

What this informant further says about the tanks is all answered elsewhere. Pity it is this inspector did not inspect, and then he would not have raised up another shadow to fight against.

The inspector that did not inspect says, "Therefore, if any chemicals or medicines are used in the process of the Russian bathing heavier than water they must fall to the bottom and pass through the pipe and faucet to the lower tank warm, whence the water is pumped to the bathing tub." Wise inspector! In this passage, as in some of his others, he "proves too much." Imagine pumping warm water into a cold plunge, when every care has to be used to keep that water as cold as possible. Then he continues thus:—"As to the effect of this on the human system I most respectfully refer it to the medical department." Mr. Editor, I must repeat the old dying statesman's words, "See you, my son, by how little wit the world is governed." Had this "inspector" only inspected he might have spared himself the effort of this long-winded sentence and would have found that no "chemicals or medicines" whatever are used in the Russian baths.

Furthermore, if this "inspector" had inspected he would have found by an inspection of the books of the Croton Board that from about the time when these "tanks" were made, and up to the present time, the Croton water supplied to these baths was about double what it had previously been under any former management.

In conclusion I must add, as you have not only inserted these libellous communications, but have deemed them worthy of editorial notice, I am confident that, with your usual impartiality, you will accord as full an opportunity for this antidote as was granted for the poison.

He that does no wrong need fear no inquiry. I desire full investigation of the facts in the case. I have delayed sending this refutation of unfounded charges only to prepare affidavits, if necessary, in support of it.

WILLIAM GIBSON.

EMIGRATION TO TEXAS.—Letters from Texas say that the tide of immigration now flowing into the State is without a parallel. It comes from many directions and is filling up various parts of the great State, but the larger share of the new comers go to the northern and northwestern counties. They become grain farmers and are greatly increasing both the product of the region and the price of lands.

A young and friendless girl, aged thirteen years, was forcibly rescued in Virginia City, Nevada, from a low dance house by the Sheriff and placed under the protection of the Sisters of Charity.

GREAT COUNTERFEIT SENSATION

Conspiracy to Bring About Repudiation.

ASTOUNDING REVELATION.

An Ex-Confederate Colonel Discloses the Plot.

The Conspirators Meet in the Tammany Wigwam.

Ex-President Johnson, Governor Hoffman, Senator Morgan and General Frank Blair in the Conspiracy.

Unusual excitement prevailed for some considerable time yesterday in the clerk's office of the United States Circuit Court over the particulars of a case which was brought before Commissioner Shields and United States District Attorney Jackson for examination. There was, of course, a party in the case, though no charge was preferred against him. He was self-surrendered to the authorities as he was also self-accused, and ultimately left the Commissioner's Court for lodgment in Ludlow Street Jail on a warrant issued on an affidavit sworn to by himself against himself.

The particulars of the extraordinary case, so far as they could be evoked from the perplexing questions, and the doubts, speculations and suspicions of the man's sanity, which were bandied about and indulged in by the privileged, semi-privileged and amateur officials that will sometimes congregate in the best conducted official sanctum of law and order are these:—

Some six months ago the District Attorney, Bristow, of the Kentucky district, writing from Covington, informed the Secretary of the Treasury that he had in his charge a man named Houston King, who had made to him the most astounding revelations concerning the existence of a wide-spread plot, having its ramifications from one end of the Union to the other, and permeating all ranks and degrees of men therein, to ruin the credit of the government, to force repudiation and insolvency and general bankruptcy, in fact, upon it. The plan adopted to carry out this terrible design of the conspirators was to flood the country with counterfeit money—counterfeit greenbacks—and national bank notes and spurious worthless specie. Mr. Bristow forwarded all the oral statements made to him by King, and, besides, several documents, setting forth in full all the circumstances attending and surrounding the inception of the plot and the progress it had made up to the present time. These papers and all the information thus received at the Treasury Department were forwarded to Colonel Whiteley, chief Treasury detective in this city, with instructions to read everything set forth carefully and to report his opinions and conclusions thereon. The conclusion that the shrewd Colonel came to was that the man who had made all these representations to the government must be insane; and so he reported, and so the government was willing to concede. But Bristow and King, the former in his official capacity and in fulfilment of what he deemed his duty in the premises, kept writing to the Department making fresh developments of the Ku Klux Klan conspiracy against the government—the term which King always gives to his revelations. The result of this persistency on the attention of the government lead to the matter being placed in the hands of Colonel Hoagland, stationed at Washington. This officer paid as little credence to the most unseemly tales disclosed to him as did Colonel Whiteley, but he thought it right to communicate with King, and he, nothing loath, at the first invitation to come to Washington, presented himself in due time before the authorities, there attended by a lawyer from King's own place, but seemingly as much in want of ballast aboard as King himself. The Treasury Department could make neither head nor tail of the story, and so, as in all such cases made and provided, they got rid of the trouble by sending them to this city.

When brought before Commissioner Shields King's only anxiety was to be sent to jail, that he might get some rest; but as there was no charge against him, and as the officers who had him in charge up to this time were getting tired of escorting him all around, King himself, anxious for the accommodations of a prison, went up before the District Attorney and swore an affidavit against himself, upon which a warrant was issued and he was committed to jail.

KING AND HIS STORY.

The discoverer of the great greenback counterfeit plot for the depreciation of the currency and ultimate repudiation of the nation's faith is about five feet ten inches high, thirty-five or thirty-six years old, well but lightly built, dark complexion, and with an unmistakable look and air of intelligence. He was during the war a colonel of artillery in the Confederate service, and was lately and up to the concoction of the "big hoax" he is playing on the Treasury officials, Clerk of the Court for Carter county, in Kentucky. He says that in April, 1865, he left New Orleans per steamer for New York. On the passage he struck up an acquaintance with one Harlow Phelps, of New Orleans, who was also proceeding to this city. The latter, learning that King had been in the Confederate service, imparted to him the secret of the great scheme that was then only in an embryo condition in the heads of a few repudiators, North and South. Phelps being a trusted emissary introduced King to the conspirators in New York, and from that time he became as one of themselves.

THE FIRST MEETING OF THE REPUDIATORS HELD IN THE TAMMANY WIGWAM.

Soon after their arrival here, according to the statements given, King and his friend Phelps attended a Tammany meeting, after which those previously initiated into the secret remained behind, and subsequently some 200 of the conspirators reassembled in another part of the Tammany building. Among those present on the occasion King enumerates Governor Hoffman, ex-Governor Morgan, General Frank Blair—the latter was at this meeting made presiding officer. King goes on to state that it was decided on at this meeting to commence manufacturing counterfeit greenbacks on a large scale, in order to flood the country with them, to purchase up all the gold with them and by this means to withdraw all the specie from the banks and from private holders, and to so depreciate the currency and paralyze all monetary transactions and financial business as must have evoked a popular rising of the people against the government and thus compel a repudiation of the national indebtedness.

ANDY JOHNSON IN THE CONSPIRACY.

King further states that President Johnson was perfectly aware of the whole thing—that he was heart and soul in the conspiracy, and that his appointment of Mr. Cooper as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury was in furtherance of the general object.

The foregoing are the main points in King's written statement and sworn affidavits. Press of business on Commissioner Shields' docket for the day prevented any hearing in the case, and King, as before stated, was sent to Ludlow Street Jail upon a warrant issued upon an affidavit sworn to by himself against himself. Commissioner Shields humanely directed the surgeon of the prison to make an examination into King's mental condition and to report thereon at the examination to be held to-day.

THE MATCH FOR THE PRIZE RING CHAMPIONSHIP.

Mace and Allen—Allen Forwards a Deposit.

[From the St. Louis Republican, Jan. 1.]

Yesterday Billy Carroll, acting for Tom Allen, forwarded $500 forfeit money to Frank Queen, of the New York *Clipper*, accepting the challenge of Mace, Allen's proposition is to fight for $2,500 a side, within fifty miles of Cincinnati on the 5th July, 1870, and if any party is arrested in any other State, that party forfeits the money. The fight is also to be, as alleged by Carroll, for the championship of the world.

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NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York Herald.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

THE DAILY HERALD, *published every day in the year.* Four cents per copy. Annual subscription price $12.

Volume XXXV.....No. 4

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE DRAMA OF LITTLE EM'LY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—Matinee daily. Performance every evening.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—BRIDGE OF NOTRE DAME—COBBLER AND TAILOR—NEW YORK FIREMAN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—BENEDETTE—TRYING IT ON.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—THE BURLESQUE OF BAD DICKEY.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d street.—LINGARD'S BURLESQUE COMBINATION.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—GUY MANNERING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE WRITING ON THE WALL.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty fourth st.—THE BUSTICODY.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—MUCH ADO ABOUT A MERCHANT OF VENICE, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &c.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th st.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, NEGRO ACTS, &c.—"HASH."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street.—HERRMANN, THE GREAT PRESTIDIGITATEUR.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES, &c.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS—A DELUDED VICTIM, &c.

APOLLO HALL, corner 28th street and Broadway.—THE CARDIFF GIANT.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway—SCIENCE AND ART.

LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618½ Broadway.—FEMALES ONLY IN ATTENDANCE.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, January 4, 1870.

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THINKING OF HER CHARACTER.—The Spanish Minister of Finance declares that Queen Isabella stole the crown jewels, and Isabella replies that if he were not a minister she would sue him for defamation of character. The loss of a throne has made her particular about trifles.

THE ROBBER POLICEMEN.—Judge Cardozo yesterday, on an appeal in the case of Remsen and Hannigan, the two policemen who were convicted of robbery, allowed that there was an error in the previous trial, but refused them a new one on the ground that their conviction was evidently right and just.

COUNTERFEITING AS A POLITICAL MACHINE.—A gentleman named Houston King, an ex-rebel colonel, who, it seems, has been trying for the last six months to obtain the ear of the government, found his chance yesterday and made affidavit before Commissioner Shields of the following apparently Munchausenish facts:—There has long been a huge conspiracy on hand to bring the country to repudiation and insolvency by flooding it with counterfeit money, and the principal leaders of the conspiracy are Frank Blair, Governor Hoffman, ex-Governor Morgan and ex-President Johnson. The principal meeting of the conspirators was held in the Tammany wigwam. Commissioner Shields patiently heard King's statement, and at his own request sent him to Ludlow Street Jail, privately directing the surgeon of that institution to examine carefully into his mental condition.

The New Regime at Albany—Meeting of the Legislature—Mayor Hall's Expectations.

Our State Legislature meets at Albany today. It is a democratic Legislature in both branches. It is backed by a democratic Governor and a democratic Court of Appeals. It is the first full swing that the democracy have had for twenty odd years in the government of this State, and it is the result of the last November election, which went by default, two hundred thousand, or one-fourth of the voters of the State, not feeling sufficient interest in the election to go to the polls. Thus through popular indifference the most important political revolution in our local affairs of half a century has been achieved. We say revolution, for to the State, but especially to this city, we expect that the changes coming from this comprehensive democratic control over our local affairs will be almost as thoroughgoing as the changes which, under the restoration of the Stuarts, in the person of "the Merry Monarch," followed the rigid, repressive, remorseless and uncomfortable Puritanical government of Cromwell.

What will this democratic Legislature do? Its first proceeding on national affairs will in all probability be the rescinding of the resolution of the last Legislature (republican) ratifying the fifteenth amendment to the federal constitution, which provides for universal negro suffrage, with power to Congress to enforce it by appropriate legislation. Conceding the point (though not admitted by Mr. Seward, as Secretary of State, that a State may recall its certified ratification of a constitutional amendment), the recall of New York's ratification will practically amount to nothing; for the complete ratification of this fifteenth amendment can and doubtless will be secured before the adjournment of this session of Congress, without New York. The democratic leaders say they have no objection to negro suffrage, but that this power to Congress of "appropriate legislation" may take away from Tammany, for instance, the inspectors and canvassers of all our election districts, and that objection is sufficient to make this fifteenth amendment "stink in the nostrils" of the unterrified; and so the rescinding resolution indicated will be among their first proceedings at Albany.

But what of our local affairs? The schedule of reforms and transformations agreed upon will doubtless be communicated to the two Houses in the Governor's Message. What his recommendations will be our readers may partially guess from the address delivered yesterday by Mayor Hall to our new Common Council. In this address he congratulates the two boards "that the results of the recent State election will probably terminate those incongruities of our municipal government which have been increasing year by year during a long period," and that "the experience of Governor Hoffman during his several years of Recordership and Mayoralty will now become a valuable guide to the Legislature in their expected task of reorganizing municipal government upon a sound constitutional basis." In removing these incongruities the Mayor does not care to anticipate the plan of municipal consolidation that will probably be adopted; but he thinks that "any plan should provide that all officials (except judges) who are paid out of the city or county treasury should be grouped under appropriate departments of the city or county government, and that they should hold their appointment from a uniform source." Then, he thinks, "the rights of local government will have been restored."

The "incongruities" by name referred to by the Mayor are the Police, Health, Fire, Excise and Education Boards, embracing "substantially five extra county treasurers, each distinct from the other," with financial vouchers filed in diverse offices. Under a uniform municipal system the Mayor says that there will be a distinct accountability, and that through this condensed accountability many abuses will be corrected. As we understand it, all this means that we are to have a new city government, democratic out and out; that its various departments are to be made subordinate to the Mayor and the Common Council, and that the Mayor is to be the responsible head of the whole establishment, with a first rate salary.

The trouble which was apprehended in the choice of Speaker for the Assembly did not appear. On the contrary the caucus arrangements, including Hitchman for Speaker, passed off harmoniously, and so the prospect for the complete success of the Tammany programme is all that the chiefs of the Wigwam could reasonably desire.

The Government Gold Sales—The Treasury Programme for January.

Secretary Boutwell has made an important modification of his programme of gold sales and bond purchases for the current month. The lavish features of October, November and December are suddenly curtailed. In place of ten millions he contemplates selling only four millions during the next twenty-eight days. It will be remembered that he became very prodigal of his gold just after the clique had carried the price beyond all reason. It is now evident that his zeal was excessive; for in continuing to overwhelm the market he forced the price so low that the exporters of domestic produce have had an almost profitless season. Moreover, he has so reduced his gold balance that he enters upon the year 1870 with a trifling sum. The reduction of his gold sales comes not too soon. The balance of our cotton and produce will be shipped to better advantage, and thus revive confidence among the exporters. Secretary Boutwell has now the opportunity of so graduating his gold sales as to further the interests of all classes of the community. Let him, in the first place, combat any undue rise in gold. With his present programme gold will find its true place before the 1st of February. Then he can begin to adjust his sales, so that in the summer, when foreign goods are arriving, the price shall not advance. This will be fair to the importers and to the public at large. Then when autumn comes and our cotton, petroleum, wheat and cheese are going abroad, let him gradually reduce his sales, so that it will be cheaper to pay for imports with our domestic products than with gold. Mr. Boutwell has an opportunity in 1870 to make himself the most popular man in the country. If he is aiming at the Presidency in 1872 we have pointed out to him one way of winning popular favor.

The Telegraph Monopoly—A Blackmailing Trick.

The custom of people biting off their noses to spite their faces has gone somewhat out of fashion of late, and we do not believe the American people will care to revive it in the matter of ocean cables to accommodate the telegraph monopolists of the Western Union Company and the London and Newfoundland line. These men are desperately anxious just now about our national dignity, and want the government to assert it by sending several frigates and tearing up all that part of the French Atlantic cable that is within three marine leagues of our coast. But why tear up this cable? Is it because its presence there is not a benefit to the people? No; for, on the contrary, its presence there is a benefit to the people. Is it because there are too many cables? No; for the opposition of cable against cable compels the companies to operate them at reasonable rates. The reason why, it is argued, that the government ought to tear up this cable is that some one says the French government will not permit Americans to lay a cable in France. This is like the account of the size of Mr. Dick's room in the story. Somebody told him it was not big enough to swing a cat around in. "But I don't want to swing a cat around in it," said Mr. Dick. So it is with the cable. There are no Americans who want to lay a cable to France, and therefore, perhaps, till there are such men we need not be so terribly indignant as to the concessions they cannot get. The fact is, it is eminently to the interest of the public to have in existence two rival working cables between this Continent and Europe. But this arrangement is not altogether satisfactory to certain would-be monopolists. First, it is not satisfactory to the owners of the English cable, because it prevents exorbitant charges. Next, it is not satisfactory to the Western Union men to have this French cable in full operation here, because it may become a point of support for the establishment of rival land lines. And in the dissatisfaction of these allies originates all that the public hear of declamation and trash against the French cable. They wish to force the French cable into making an alliance with them, and into accepting their terms for peace—that is, they wish to force it into a combination against the people. All their noise, therefore, is for blackmail.

The Public Debt.

Secretary Boutwell has promptly issued his statement of the debt of the United States on the 1st of January, 1870. His exhibit makes a decrease during the month of December amounting to $4,812,781, and since March 1, 1869, of $76,716,306. This is a very pleasing result; but why does the honorable Secretary ignore the bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Company? In every statement of his predecessor they were regularly incorporated as part of the debt. The government pays interest upon them as it does upon other classifications of indebtedness, and we see no reason for their omission. The total of these bonds so far issued is $64,135,320. Another variation Mr. Boutwell makes (for which he is to be commended, however,) from the statements of Mr. McCulloch is the adding of accrued interest from month to month. This amounted on January 1 to $50,463,490. This will account for the difference exhibited between the regular monthly statements made up in this office for some years past and those made by Secretary Boutwell. We go on as usual and class the bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Company as part of the debt of the country. According to the HERALD exhibit, which does not add accrued interest, the decrease in the public debt last month was $10,818,379, and since January 1, 1869, $78,288,418.

THE PROSPECTS FOR BROOKLYN—MAYOR KALBFLEISCH'S MESSAGE.—Mayor Kalbfleisch, of Brooklyn, sent his annual message to the Common Council of that city yesterday. He gives a glowing account of the material improvement of our sister city, but expresses a gloomy apprehension that her indebtedness is becoming a burden greater than she can bear. Eleven miles of streets have been paved, seventeen miles are under contract, and one hundred and twenty-five thousand feet of sidewalk have been flagged within the past year. Besides, Kent avenue basin and Gowanus Canal have been improved, and Washington avenue has been extended. But, on the other hand, the city debt and the current expenses have alike been increased, and although six million dollars were collected by taxation last year to meet current obligations, six million dollars more have been added to the outstanding debt, which now reaches $27,227,425. He charges this extravagance in part to the Board of Assessors, the Paid Fire Department and the Prospect Park Commission, and hopes that the Legislature will reform the matter. In the meantime he urges retrenchment in order to avoid insolvency.

A PONTIFICAL SHOT AT RUSSIA.—The Papal power, the Jesuit wing of it at least, has delivered a red hot shot against the Czar of Russia. The Jesuit newspaper organ in Rome compliments the great Powers of Europe on their attitude towards the Council, excepting, however, "the Russia schismatic, which prevented the only bishop of Poland not killed or exiled to Siberia from being present to relate the misfortunes of that martyred country." This is pretty severe, coming as it does from the fountain source of charity, but what follows is, if possible, still more so, thus:—"Only one nation, France, has given proof of her solicitude in keeping a garrison" in the Holy City. Napoleon is evidently being gradually reaccepted to the fold, as this endorsement is almost equal to the *vivas* which saluted the tri-color on the Malakoff.

CLUB LAW IN WESTCHESTER.—A lively scene occurred at Tremont, in Westchester county, last night. The opponents of a new street assessment held a meeting to protest against the tax levy, and the supporters of the assessment attempted to take full possession of the meeting and carry it in their favor. The result was a most exhilarating time, clubs and epithets being bandied about in a manner that ought to have convinced the most hard headed. Finally order prevailed and the anti-assessment people accomplished their purpose, which, after all, was nothing more than a few speeches and resolutions.

Reconstruction in New York—The Democracy and Our City Commissions.

Some twenty-three years have passed since the democracy were in absolute possession of this State. They have it now—legislative, executive and judicial departments; and after this long exclusion, total or partial, they are somewhat bewildered with the changes and the spoils at their command. They have foreshadowed a programme for the new Legislature, however, which amounts to a pretty thoroughgoing reconstruction of the State. The independent boards or commissions which have been established from time to time in this city have been especially offensive to the unterrified of the metropolis, as usurpations of democratic and municipal rights. These commissions embrace:—

1. The Metropolitan Police Commissioners.
2. The Board of Health and Excise.
3. The Fire Commissioners.
4. The Croton Aqueduct Department.
5. The Commissioners of the Central Park.
6. The Commissioners of Charities and Correction.
7. The Commissioners of Emigration.

There are four Police Commissioners, two of each party, and each of the four gets a compensation of five thousand five hundred dollars a year. The Board has control of nearly four millions of money, raised by tax in the city, and reports only to the Legislature. The general belief is that this Board will be legislated out of existence.

The Board of Health and Excise is made up of nine, whose salaries, with a few exceptions, foot up three thousand five hundred dollars a year. This double board is composed mostly of republicans. In the health business it controls a tax levy of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and in excises it controls collections to the extent of one million five hundred thousand dollars. The pickings in the liquor revenues and on the water are understood to be very handsome, and the pressure for a general reconstruction and clearing out, in reference to these health and excisemen, will be simply irresistible.

The Croton Board consists of three officers—two republicans and one democrat—whose salaries are fixed—one at five thousand seven hundred dollars, one at five thousand dollars, and one, Engineer-in-Chief, at seven thousand five hundred dollars. The receipts of this Board amounted last year, in round numbers, to one million three hundred and twenty thousand dollars and its expenditures to two millions two hundred thousand dollars.

The Central Park Commissioners—nine in number—work without salaries, and their work has given universal satisfaction. In addition to the Park they have charge of the boulevards and some other new improvements at the upper end of the island.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction are appointed by the County Comptroller, and the Commissioners of Emigration are men of means, who, like the Park Commissioners, do a vast amount of good work without charge to the community.

Besides these commissions there are our street officials—three different sets, who contrive among them to draw a great deal of money with very little work to show for it. And then there is the Board of Education, concerning which the Bible question may come up, and the question of the division of the school funds among Protestants, Catholics, Hebrews, &c. If the democracy, however, do not wish to raise a sectarian agitation which will blow them sky high, they will deal with these combustibles very gingerly. In all these bureaus, boards and commissions, and in a grand Parisian scheme of enlarging and beautifying this metropolis, in magnificent jobs, for new piers and wharves, new markets, new streets, avenues and boulevards, new railways—underground, on the ground and in the air; new bridges and tunnels and new public buildings, it will be easy enough to make up a budget of five hundred millions of public plunder. Accordingly, we may look out for the biggest, most powerful and most audacious lobby this winter ever known in Albany, and even surpassing the grand national lobby at Washington.

What, then, will be the character and the extent of the changes that will be made by the new democratic Legislature in this list of city commissions? We cannot tell and it is difficult to conjecture. The regular leaders of the party do not wish to tear down faster than they can build up again; but the mass of the rank and file, including the hungry ones of the rural districts, are clamorous for a clean sweep, and will work for an increase of officers all round, an enlargement of salaries, and for good pay where none exists. The Tammany programme, as we make out, comprehends the merging of all these commissions under the Mayor and Common Council, and the establishment of a sort of municipal cabinet, with the Mayor at the head, for the general regulation of all the various departments of our city affairs. Comparing things as they are with things as they were in this city, in reference to these commissions, they have given general satisfaction to the people. The work of reconstructing them will be delicate, difficult and dangerous to the democratic party—delicate and difficult from the conflicting interests involved, and dangerous from the tremendous outside pressure that will be brought to bear, to make this work of reorganization a mere division of the spoils and plunder, according to the plan of building the new Court House.

HONORS TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE DR. CUMMINGS.—To-day is the anniversary of the death of that worthy and beloved minister, Dr. Cummings. In honor of his memory a requiem mass will be given in St. Stephen's church this morning at ten o'clock.

WHO OWNS BROADWAY?—The Pneumatic Railroad and Package Transportation Company or some other corporate power or authority have taken upon themselves the responsibility of burrowing Broadway for some private speculation or enterprise. Yesterday information was sent to the Mayor that the street was settling and was likely soon to become impassable. A commissioner appointed by Mr. Hall promptly repaired to the "hole," as it is called, and essayed to enter, for the purpose of examining the condition of the work, which has been clandestinely progressing for some weeks past, but he was summarily ordered off and told not to interfere with matters over which the Mayor had no control. One of the first acts of the Legislature should be to repeal the charter of this burrowing company, and thereby save Broadway from becoming a nuisance.

Mrs. Stowe's New Book on the Byron Scandal.

It is the peculiar province of a woman to assert conviction without adducing a scintilla of evidence in support thereof. "I don't believe it," exclaims Mrs. Thingembob, and when asked why she does not, the answer most frequently is, "Because I don't." As a matter of logic this is poor, but at the same time it is unanswerable. In like manner Mrs. Stowe recently asserted that Lord Byron was guilty of a most horrible crime. The charge was all but unanimously assailed as false by the press of America and Great Britain. Its author was called upon to produce the proof, and she replies in five hundred pages, repeating at greater length all that she had before said, without offering any additional evidence whatever. "Lord Byron was guilty of incest with his sister," she exclaimed some months ago, and now, when summoned to state all she knows about it, she tells us "Because he was." To this style of reasoning we have no answer; the most we can do is to reject it utterly, absolutely, unqualifiedly.

Elsewhere we publish a full summary of Mrs. Stowe's book defending the assertions made by her in the *Atlantic Monthly*, which have given rise to the now famous Byron controversy. Unless pecuniary considerations prompted author and publishers, we can hardly conceive what other motive influenced them to give the work to the public. It is but a tiresome repetition of what was said before. As an argument it is weak and puerile; as a defence it only convicts Mrs. Stowe of having deliberately attempted to load the memory of Lord Byron with a most unnatural crime, upon the *ex parte* statement of his wife. There is not in any one of the five hundred pages a single new fact advanced. It was very easy for Mrs. Stowe to repeat that Lord Byron was guilty of incest; it was not difficult for her to build up a theory in support of her assertion, based upon his poems and letters, and the action of his friends. But empty assertion and transparent sophism were not what the public demanded. If Mrs. Stowe had nothing more to say than is contained in the new work her imperative duty was to preserve a prudent silence. It was bad enough at first to make the charge without proof; it is almost infamous to repeat without substantiating it. Mrs. Stowe was not called upon to vindicate the memory of Lady Byron; the world demanded that she vindicate her own character for probity, for honor and for morality. How she has done this let her book answer. She had endeavored to blast the reputation of the dead and to cast an indelible stain upon the living with empty assertion. Men doubted what she had written. Her own fair fame depended upon her defence. With cool effrontery she now comes before the public and requests us to believe Lord Byron guilty of incest because Lady Byron assured her he was. She had told us that before. The only chapter of the slightest consequence in the book is that which we publish elsewhere. Whether there was a conspiracy to injure Lady Byron or not we care but little about, nor are we more than incidentally concerned in the physiological training and moral culture of Lord Byron. That he was capable of the crime by no means proves him guilty of its commission. We think it quite susceptible of proof that many men are capable of murdering their mothers-in-law, and that some have even meditated the crime; but capability and desire are quite different things from the act itself.

If it was not that families of high standing in society are affected by this scandal its publication might be a source of humorous contempt rather than of serious criticism. But that, knowing how much pain must be inflicted upon innocent and respectable persons, Mrs. Stowe and her publishers should persist in keeping before the public a slander disproved by an overwhelming mass of evidence is something which can be neither palliated nor excused. If the object is to make money it is immeasurably contemptible; and we can discern no higher motive, unless it may be to gratify a morbid and prurient taste for subjects of doubtful morality. If it is this last, we can rejoice at having learned at last to what extent the nastiness of New England materialism can be carried.

OUR NEWS FROM CUBA BY MAIL.—We publish in another part of the HERALD two letters from our correspondents in Havana and Nuevitas. By the former we learn that all, or nearly all, the Spanish reinforcements have arrived, and by the latter the advance of General Puello into the interior of the Central Department is confirmed. Puello's army moved out of Nuevitas on the morning of the 24th ult., and from the announcement being made that no quarter will be given to rebels a bloody record might be expected, were it not for the fact that the Cubans, with their thorough knowledge of the country, have always so far successfully given the Spaniards the slip. Unless the present campaign, therefore, differs very much from all preceding ones its glories as well as its results can be easily summed up. Throughout the whole island we learn that preparations are going on for a general campaign. Now that Spain has all the men she deems necessary to quench the republican fires in Cuba we may shortly expect to learn of some startling accomplishments. For the present, however, we must wait to hear what these achievements will be.

EX-QUEEN OF SPAIN received a visit from the Emperor of France in Paris a few days since. Cable telegrams say that Isabella remarked that she had refused the terms of adjustment with the Spaniards which were proposed by Montpensier solely "to please" Bonaparte. A vain regret, if the assertion be true. Is it the policy of Bonaparte the First or that of Louis Philippe revived?

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON enjoyed a tolerably happy New Year. He was congratulated by the legislative body and assured of the devotion of the members—facts which drew forth one of his very telling, appropriate similes in reply. The clergy of Paris were friendly and complimentary, and thus earned a neat yet brief compliment for themselves. The new Cabinet has been constituted. The foreign Ministers were friendly. The Paris Bourse is active and firm. The prospect is thus really imperial and the start for 1870 excellent—and just on time.

The Manifesto of the Cuban Junta.

We publish on another page a bold, manly and candid refutation of the slander recently put in circulation to the effect that the Cuban Junta of New York had issued a circular calling on the Cubans to surrender and lay down their arms, as the cause was hopeless. The act, contemptible as it was, shows plainly that all means, honorable or otherwise, will be resorted to to crush the struggling patriots of Cuba and destroy the youthful island republic of the Antilles. The manifesto of the Junta is an honest, outspoken disavowal of the alleged treachery, and at the same time an intelligent and interesting document, containing many new facts, sustained by figures. Spain within the past year has called to her aid to suppress the Cuban revolution an immense army and a powerful navy, and yet the the results, thus far, have been poor indeed; on the other hand, the Cubans, fighting under every disadvantage, have done better than their most sanguine friends imagined them capable of. Their tenacity has been most remarkable. It is plain that, in a fair field, without odds to either party, the Cubans are more than a match for their proud masters, whose yoke they desire to shake off. The Spaniards know this, but, considering all things fair in war, they resort to the publication of falsehoods, with a view to damage the revolution which their own tyranny brought about. The mark was overshot, however, and the manifesto of the Junta only sustains the view entertained by all thinking persons, that the statement about Cuban treachery was only "a weak device of the enemy."

Paraguay and the South American Republics—Lopez Again Heard From.

The long struggle which has been maintained between the Brazilian empire and its allies and the little republic of Paraguay has, seemingly at least, been lost sight of for some time past by the South American republics. At one period of the Paraguayan war Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia and Chile united in the declaration that the action of Brazil and her allies towards Paraguay tended to the destruction of a sister republic. These States then saw the inevitable result of a successful termination of the war waged against Lopez, the acknowledged head of the Paraguayan republic. His alleged cruelties served but as the pretext for an armed occupation of the country and the setting up of a provisional government at Asuncion, managed ostensibly by the allied Powers, but in reality controlled by Brazilian officials. It is to be regretted that the remonstrance then made by four of the South American republics and assented to by the United States of Colombia was not more vigorously followed up and the cause of Paraguay considered more of a family affair. The Argentine Confederation, in entering into an alliance with the Brazilian empire against a sister State, committed an error which its government is fast beginning to realize. When the territorial extent of Brazil and the power she has at her command to control the sinews of war are estimated, together with the strong European feeling in her favor, while it is opposed to the spread of republican institutions—when these things are properly taken and considered, it is almost impossible to think why the republics of South America have lost sight of the struggle going on in a sister State without scarcely an effort to stay its progress. The cause of Paraguay should be the cause of all the neighboring republics. With the subjugation of Lopez, then that is achieved, if ever, republican rule in Paraguay is gone. The Brazilian allies will easily be shaken off. Recent events show that the Argentines have had to play second fiddle to the Brazilians.

It will be seen, however, from a special telegram from our Washington correspondent, that Lopez is not in such desperate a plight as his enemies would have us believe. Even now a diplomatic agent is on his way to this country, charged with important communications to the American government. Lopez complains of the suspension of diplomatic relations between the United States and Paraguay. So conflicting of late have been the accounts relative to the Paraguayan struggle that the presence of an agent here from the seat of war cannot fail in throwing some fresh light on the contest waged in South America. It is the intention of the Paraguayan envoy to urge the reappointment of a new Minister to Paraguay. From the tenor of the despatch alluded to Lopez is as indomitable as ever notwithstanding that he has been killed, abdicated and suffered all manners of defeats and disasters, *vide* reports through Brazilian sources.

French Finances.

For the first time in the history of the French empire—we mean, of course, the present French empire—the budget for the year can make a fair claim to a surplus. French finances have, however, been so curiously manipulated during the last nineteen years that it is difficult to know what French finance means. In 1868 a surplus was counted upon and actually claimed equal to about five million dollars. The rectified budget for 1868 made expenditure and receipts equal. The actual fact, according to first class authority, gave a deficit of ten millions of dollars. For 1869 a large surplus is also claimed. It is not yet time to give facts. The presumption is that there will be a deficit of a less but rather more than two million dollars. For 1870 big hopes have been pressed; but it will not surprise us if some skilful analyst gives us good reason to believe that the surplus is more nominal than real. This at least is undeniable, that in the year 1870, when the empire makes a genuine attempt to reconcile itself with liberty, French finance is promising, if not absolutely good. At the same time it ought to be borne in mind that the consolidated debt of the country now stands at nearly five hundred million pounds sterling, or at least five times that amount in dollars. Of this debt the empire is chargeable with one hundred and thirty million pounds sterling, or some five hundred and fifty millions of dollars. Overall above the consolidated debt there is a floating debt of thirty-two million seven hundred and twenty thousand pounds sterling, or five times that amount in dollars. It is not a bad record as things have been going for the empire; nor is it a bad start for parliamentary government; but it does not prevent the world from believing that pecuniarily France is in trouble in store. It was not so difficult for imperialism to manufacture budgets. If the policy of the

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past is not well cleared out we shall hear of it. There are many Frenchmen, we know, who think that the empire has been expensive. It has spent money, but it has not reduced taxation. Ministers under the new *régime* are to be questioned. If the past is not to be blamed it will be all the better for the past, and it will not be the worse for the present and the future. On the whole it is our opinion that Napoleon has done well. His very latest speech has produced "an unusually favorable effect" on the Bourse, the quotations remaining firm and transactions active at the close yesterday. The formation of the new Cabinet has had a very excellent effect in Paris, and even the radical journals applaud the imperial policy, and almost express the words that the ruler is himself again. If the Parliament can do better than this it will be all right.

More Murders and Mysteries.

The record of horrors served up in one issue of the daily press gives an appalling view of the state of society we present, with morality and early training gone to the dogs, as they are, and all our preachers and teachers discussing philosophical and æsthetical principles and problems. In one issue we had the story of an Irishman in Hartford who tried to kill his wife with an axe; of a man in Bangor who shot a woman four times with a revolver; of a man at Sleepy Hollow who varied the entertainment of his dinner party by shooting two men, his guests, and beating his wife to death with the butt of his gun; of a policeman shot in the street in this city; and of the Elizabeth street tragedy, with its strange murder and suicide. Only the two cases of accumulated savagery are difficult of comprehension. No satisfactory explanation seems forthcoming of the crime at Sleepy Hollow, and this very want of apparent motive at once throws the case into that largely increasing class attributed to insanity. What else but insanity can account for an outburst of savage fury that drives a man to butcher all the members of his dinner party? Well, then, was the German up in Elizabeth street insane also? His fury was no less inconsistent, as he took the life of the woman he is supposed to have loved, and then killed himself, perhaps, because he would not be in the world without her. It is thought that jealousy may have led to this, and if it prove otherwise this crime also will be set down to insanity. It is an uncomfortable reflection for people who would be safe that this sort of insanity so often gives its first manifestation with a revolver.

THE GAME COCK STATE.—South Carolina was the first State to secede and the first to pitch in for a grand civil war. Like an honorable adversary, when fairly conquered, she has succumbed and been an exemplary member of the Union ever since the disputed question was settled under the Appomattox apple tree. Determined to be right in all things, she sets a good example in the matter of her public debt, which, being contracted before the war, ought, in her opinion, to bear interest in gold. Yesterday the January coupons were paid in coin, and the agent in this city disbursed $67,516 in their redemption.

THE MEANNESS OF THE LOBBY.—Our Washington correspondent sends details of the operations of the lobbyists who started the Postal Committee of the House on a junketing tour to New York and Boston to find some way in which to make money out of the new post offices being erected in the two cities. It discloses, among other things, the fact that the lobby sometimes works for malice as well as money.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prominent Arrivals in This City Yesterday.

Dr. S. C. Powell, of New Haven, and Andrew Wheeler, of Philadelphia, are at the Brevoort House.

Samuel Laird, of Long Branch; R. G. Riemon, of Baltimore, and J. R. Hunt, of New Orleans, are at the Hoffman House.

General J. S. Marmeduke, of St. Louis; Sidney Bartlett, Jr., of Boston, and J. G. Johnston, of Baltimore, are at the New York Hotel.

Professor J. Atkinson, of Albany; Captain Chapman, of Wooster, and Colonel J. Doherty, of New Orleans, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

E. Floyd Jones and Charles E. Jackson, of Middletown; John Edwards, of New Haven, and R. H. Powell, of Philadelphia, are at the Everett House.

Senator C. Cole, of California; F. H. Rockwell, of Pennsylvania; E. A. Damon, of St. Louis, and J. S. Martin, of Fort Sumter, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

General O. C. Maxwell, of Dayton; General J. C. Fremont, of Tarrytown; William Whiting, of Boston, and Major W. J. Wicks, of Memphis, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

Nathaniel Brown was elected Mayor of Salem, Mass., yesterday, with slight opposition.

On New Year's Day a young lad in Wheeling was accidentally shot by a companion and instantly killed.

General Terry yesterday issued his order assuming command of Georgia as a district under the reconstruction acts.

C. E. Miller, City Clerk of Springfield, Ohio, was arrested yesterday on the charge of embezzling the funds of the city.

At the municipal election in Wilmington, N. C., yesterday, the republicans elected their ticket. A very small vote was cast.

James H. Lewis has resigned the Presidency of the Missouri-Pacific Railroad. D. R. Garrison, vice president, is acting in his place.

A. W. McNash, who was shot at Wheeling, W. Va., on Thursday, by Miss Bethem, died yesterday. Miss Bethem has been arrested and confined in jail.

The total number of fires in St. Louis during the past year was 131. The loss was $475,021 and the insurance $974,160. The loss to insurance companies was $365,054.

The operators of the Western Union Telegraph Company at Cincinnati struck at half-past nine o'clock yesterday morning. The cause is said to be a reduction of salaries of operators in California.

George Jacquin's brewery at Washington, Ill., was burned on Sunday. The total loss was $20,000 and the insurance $12,000, of which the Home, Manhattan, International and Yonkers, of New York, had $1,500 each.

The Lowell (Mass.) city government was organized yesterday and Mayor Folsom delivered his inaugural address. The total valuation of the city at the present time is nearly $25,000,000; total debt, $290,000; population, 40,000.

The Springfield (Mass.) city government for 1870 was inaugurated yesterday with the usual ceremonies. H. S. Lee was re-elected president and L. E. Ladd clerk of the Common Council. Mayor Smith, in his inaugural address, stated that the total debt of the city was $238,521, and the amount of available assets $132,965.

The tobacco factory of Tandy, Walker & Co., in the Choctaw Nation, was seized on Friday last, by orders from Washington, and the contents moved to Fort Smith. The seizure was made under the new ruling and instructions from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Heretofore the ruling was that all manufacturing establishments in the Indian country were exempt from taxation. It is understood that the instructions were that all factories in the Indian country should be seized.

The receipts of leaf tobacco at Cincinnati for the year ending December 31, 1869, were 44,848 hogsheads; sales at public warehouse, 37,383 hogsheads and 1,693 cases. Sales have been made at private warehouses which are not embraced in this statement. The value of the tobacco sold is $7,000,000—an increase over the previous year of $500,000. Cincinnati is now the largest tobacco market in the United States. The receipts are greater in quantity and variety than in any other market in the West.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

The New French Cabinet and Ministerial Policy of Napoleon.

Financial Activity in Paris and Comments of the City Press.

The Ex-Queen of Spain to the French Emperor.

A Papal Shot Against Russia and Compliments to France.

FRANCE.

The Ministry Constituted—Members of the Cabinet.

PARIS, Jan. 3 P. M.

The new Ministry has at length been formed. The *Journal Officiel* gives the list as follows:—

Minister of Justice and Religion—M. Emile Ollivier.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Count Napoleon Daru.
Minister of the Interior—Chevandier de Valdrome.
Minister of the Finances—Louis Joseph Buffet.
Minister of War—General Edmund Lebœnf.
Minister of the Marine—Regault de Genouilly.
Minister of Public Instruction—Emile Alexis Legris.
Minister of Public Works—Marquis de Talhouet.
Minister of Agriculture and Commerce—M. Charles Louvet.
Minister of the Fine Arts—M. Maurice Ricard.
Minister of Emperor's Household—The Count Valliant.
President of Council of State—Esquiron de Parien.

Official Consequences.

PARIS, Jan. 3, 1870.

An imperial decree separates the Ministry of Fine Arts from that of the Emperor's Household.

M. Duvergier, Minister of Justice in 1855, has been appointed Senator.

It is reported that Baron Hansmann, the Prefect of the Seine, will be replaced by M. Chevreau, Prefect of Lyons.

M. Pietri, the Prefect of Police, has resigned.

The Emperor has offered M. Odillon Barrot the Procureur Generalship.

The Effect on the Bourse.

PARIS, Jan. 3, 1870.

The Emperor's speech and the successful formation of a new ministry have had an unusually favorable effect in monetary circles.

The Bourse has been active and firm all day and at the closing hour (half-past three P. M.) rentes were quoted at 73f. 87c. Much business, however, was transacted in the streets after that time, and at half-past four rentes were 74f. and 15c.

What the Paris Press Says.

PARIS, Jan. 3, 1870.

With the exception of some of the more radical republican journals the press of Paris is decidedly favorable to the new ministry.

The *Avenir National* (democratic national organ) says the reaction which aided the Emperor to overthrow the republic has come to power again.

The *Opinion Nationale* (opposition) says the ministry is too clerical and too much influenced by the *Thiers peuple, or parti*.

The *Francais* (an organ inspired by the Tuileries) says the ministry will not ask the dissolution of the Chambers nor constitutional power for the Chambers.

The *Journal* of Paris, inspired by M. Rouher, promises support to the ministry "if its policy be not too bold."

Tone and Temper of the Army.

PARIS, Jan. 3, 1870.

The *Journal Officiel*, referring to the rumors of dissatisfaction on the part of the soldiers, pronounces the complaint an exaggeration and a manifestation of ill-will, and asserts that the public properly appreciate the matter.

The Policy Toward Spain.

PARIS, Jan. 3, 1870.

The Emperor Napoleon recently paid a visit to the ex-Queen Isabella of Spain.

She related to him the proposals that had been made to her by the Duke of Montpensier since she had been in France, and said she had refused to accede to them solely to please him (the Emperor).

Napoleon's Reply to the New Year's Greetings—An Imperial Simile.

PARIS, Jan. 3, 1870.

The Emperor on Saturday, in reply to the usual new year compliments of the Corps Législatif, addressed himself to the President of that body in the following language :—

The assurances of devotion which you address to me in the name of the Corps Legislatif render me happy. Never was our good understanding more necessary. New circumstances have augmented your prerogatives without diminishing the authority given me by the nation. In sharing the responsibility with the great bodies of State I feel more confident of overcoming the difficulties in the future. When a traveller has gone a long journey and lays aside a portion of his burden he is not weakened, but gains new strength to continue his march.

His Majesty to the Clergy.

PARIS, Jan. 3, 1870.

At the Tuileries on New Year's Day, subsequent to the reception of the address of the legislative body, the Napoleon gave audience to the clergy. In reply to the address of the Archbishop of Paris the Emperor replied:—

"I accept with gratitude the good wishes of the clergy of Paris. Receive in return my felicitations upon the zeal you have shown in promulgating among the masses doctrines of abnegation and charity."

ROME.

The Ecumenical Council—To the Quirinal from the Vatican.

ROME, Jan. 3, 1870.

The Ecumenical Council held their final session at the Cathedral of St. Peter on Saturday. Efforts had been made to improve the acoustic properties of the hall, but without much success.

The sessions hereafter will be held at the Quirinal.

Death of the Bishop of Panama.

ROME, Jan. 3, 1870.

The Bishop of Panama, United States of Colombia, is dead.

Relations of the Great Powers—A Shot at Russia.

ROME, Jan. 3, 1870.

The *Civilta Cattolica*, published here, has a long article on the relations of the different nations of the world to the Ecumenical Council now in session in this city. It states that governments generally have neither favored nor hindered the Council, except the Russian schismatic, which prevented the only Bishop of Poland not killed or exiled to Siberia from being present to relate the misfortunes of that martyred country. Only one nation, France, has given proof of her solicitude in keeping a garrison here to protect the tranquillity of the Council.

Compliments to France.

ROME, Jan. 3, 1870.

His Holiness the Pope received the French generals and soldiers on New Year's Day. Subsequently the French Minister in this city received the French and Papal officers and soldiers, the French bishops and other functionaries.

SPAIN.

Cabinet Conferences.

MADRID, Jan. 3, 1870.

There have been several important conferences lately between General Prim and Señor Olazaga. It is rumored that ministerial changes are likely to result therefrom, in view of the prolongation of the provisional government.

A Plain Question to Italy.

PARIS, Jan. 3, 1870.

In view of the many conflicting stories as to the position of Victor Emanuel in the matter of the candidature of the Duke of Genoa, it is reported that General Prim to-day telegraphed to Florence asking for a decided "yes or no."

ENGLAND.

Comment on Napoleon's Speech.

LONDON, Jan. 3, 1870.

The speech of the Emperor at Paris on Saturday forms the theme of conversation and newspaper comment here to-day.

The London *Times* says the Emperor promised new liberties, but "French liberties are already irreconcilable with the pretensions of Rome."

Party Newspaper "Organs."

LONDON, Jan., 3, 1870.

The London *Times* to-day has an editorial article on the recent demise of the London *Star* and the *Morning Herald*. It attributes the failure of the *Star* to its partisanship, and asserts that party organs are now obsolete.

Death of an Artist.

LONDON, Jan. 3, 1870.

Thomas Cheswick, R. A., the well known artist, died in this city on Saturday in his fifty-ninth year. This forenoon his remains were deposited in the cemetery at Kensal Green, on the outskirts of the city. A great throng of artists and celebrities was present.

CUBA.

Reported Surrender of Cubans.

HAVANA, Jan. 3, 1870.

Roderiguez Delry, the insurgent Sub-Prefect at Hernado, has surrendered himself voluntarily, with thirty others, to the Spanish authorities.

The captain and crew of the brig Moonlight, from St. John for Matanzas, which was lost on Salt Keys, have arrived at Cardenas.

THE INDIANS.

Heavy Damages Claimed of the Pawnees for Killing a White Settler—A White Trader Imprisoned for Selling Whiskey to the Indians—Blackfeet Murderers to be Delivered Up.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1870.

On the 8th of May, 1869, certain Pawnee Indians left their reservation and went into Polk county, Nebraska, where they murdered Edward McNurly, without cause or provocation. Mrs. McNurly, widow of the murdered man, now appeals to the Indian Department for damages amounting to $25,000, which she asks may be assessed upon the tribe and taken from their appropriations.

The agent for the Nez-Perces Indians reports to the department that during a recent term of the District Court in Idaho a man was indicted for selling whiskey to the Indians, and being found guilty was sentenced to the State Prison for twelve months. This is said to have a salutary effect, as it was the first case of conviction for that offence in that court. There have been no drunken Indians seen since in the tribe.

The following telegram was received this afternoon from General Sully, dated at Fort Shaw, Montana Territory, to-day:—

I have met some of the Blackfeet chiefs. They promise to go north and procure the stolen stock, and will, if they can, deliver up the three principal murderers.

The above refers to outrages which have been committed during the recent fall months, principally by the Pisgan tribe of the Blackfeet nation, who have gone north of the line of Montana Territory into British America. They are thought to be at least 200 miles north of the line of the United States territory.

LOUISIANA.

Reassembling of the Legislature—Customs Receipts at New Orleans—European Labor Contracts.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 3, 1870.

Both branches of the Legislature met to-day. In the Senate nothing of importance was done. In the House, Speaker Lowell having resigned, Mortimer Carr, of the parish of Orleans, was elected Speaker. The Governor's message will be delivered to-morrow.

The total gold receipts at the Custom House here for the past year were $4,899,000, against $4,253,000 the previous year, an increase last year of $646,000.

The *Republican* states that J. J. Alston, agent of the Chicago Scandinavian Emigration Society, is now here contracting with planters for a supply of 200 laborers per week. They will consist of Norwegians, Swedes, Danes, Germans, &c.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Meeting of the Philadelphia Bar—Resolutions of Respect for the Memory of Stanton—The Schoeppe Murder Case.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3, 1870.

The City Councils met and organized to-day. Mr. Cattell was elected President of the Select and General Wagner of the Common Council.

A meeting of the bar took place in the Supreme Court room, Chief Justice Thompson presiding. Speeches were made eulogistic of Mr. Stanton by Judge Thompson, Hon. William M. Meredith and Daniel Dougherty. Appropriate resolutions were adopted.

In the Supreme Court to-day the Schoeppe case came up, when Attorney General Brewster stated that the Prothonotary of the Middle District had remitted the record of the Oyer and Terminer of Carlisle. He had received a letter from his counsel at Carlisle stating that no day before the 22d would be convenient to them for the argument, and this was also in accordance with the engagements of the District Attorney, and therefore he would ask the court to designate any day after that day. The Judge fixed the first Monday in February.

NEW YORK.

The Susquehanna Railroad Litigation.

ALBANY, Jan. 3, 1870.

The Ramsey directors have taken possession of the Susquehanna road, under a decision by Judge Peckham that the stay of proceedings ordered by a New York judge was of no effect upon the validity of Judge Smith's judgment.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The New City Government of Boston—Attempted Bank Robbery.

BOSTON, Jan. 3, 1870.

The new municipal government of Boston organized to-day, Newton Talbot being chosen Chairman of the Board of Aldermen and E. M. Ingalls President of the Common Council. Mayor Shurtleff's inaugural address is of great length, alluding in detail to all the important interests of the city. The appropriations authorized for improvements include the following:—Streets, $5,320,000; schoolhouses, $1,607,000; Chestnut Hill Reservoir, $500,000, East Boston ferry, $275,000; water works at Boston Highlands, $125,000; water to Deer Island, $54,000; engine houses, $22,500. Total, $8,903,500. To meet the interest on the gross debt and the amount required to be raised by a tax on the capital of said debt for the debt sinking fund will entail taxation in round numbers of upwards of $2,000,000. The total valuation of the city of Boston, including Dorchester, is $579,000,000.

An attempt was made last night to rob the Framingham National Bank. The operators obtained an entrance by breaking a pane of glass and unfastening a window. They succeeded in blowing off the outer door of a safe, which fell in the passage way in such a manner as not to be easily removed, when they abandoned the undertaking, without gaining anything for their trouble.

The following is the public debt exhibit of the several Massachusetts cities as shown at the inauguration of their new city governments to-day:—

Boston	$16,263,124	Lowell	$442,500
Cambridge	1,800,460	Lawrence	435,814
Lynn	788,500	Haverhill	120,699
Taunton	131,842	Worcester	229,725
New Bedford	254,000	Springfield	459,500
Fall River	284,651		

BASE BALL AT NEW ORLEANS.

A game of base ball was played in New Orleans on Sunday afternoon between the Mutuals of New York and the Southerns of New Orleans. The Mutuals were again victorious. The following is the score:—

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Mutuals	3	6	13	2	4	7	8	1	2	—46
Southerns	3	3	4	2	0	0	0	2	7	—21

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Caucuses of Democrats and Republicans for Nomination of Officers of the Legislature—William Hitchman, of New York, Nominated by the Democrats, and James W. Husteed, of Westchester, by the Republicans for Speaker.

ALBANY, Jan. 3, 1870.

The democratic caucus in the Assembly Chamber this evening passed off with great decorum and harmony. The best feeling prevailed among all the members, and notwithstanding the apparent earnestness of the contest for Speaker between New York and Kings county that officer was nominated without a ballot, in the person of Hon. William Hitchman, of New York city.

Alexander Frear called the caucus to order. Mr. Nelson, of Rockland, presided. Colonel Patrick, of Chemung, nominated William Hitchman for Speaker with a few complimentary remarks. Mr. Flagg seconded the nomination.

Major Moseley, in a very forcible speech, in which he put in strong claims for Kings county for some recognition and reward from the democratic party for past services and the many sacrifices she had made on former occasions, said that he was instructed by his colleagues and constituency to nominate Mr. John C. Jacobs. After Major Mosely had paid a very handsome eulogium upon Mr. Jacobs that gentleman rose and said:—"Being satisfied with the compliment paid me by my honorable colleague, I desire now to withdraw my name from this contest."

Mr. Mooney, of Westchester, then moved that Mr. Hitchman be nominated by acclamation, which was carried with loud cheers.

Cornelius W. Armstrong was nominated for Clerk by acclamation, Colonel M. C. Murphy, of New York, proposing and Mr. W. D. Murphy, of Albany, seconding him.

The ballot of the other officers resulted as follows:—For Sergeant-at-Arms, J. G. Rhodes, of Onondaga; Assistant, Myron J. Hubbard, of Otsego; Doorkeeper, J. C. Pierce, of Wyoming. The caucus committee, appointed by the Chair, are Messrs. Frear, Baldwin and Flagg. The caucus adjourned after a session of about an hour.

The Senate democratic caucus met at the same hour in the room of the Court of Appeals, William M. Tweed in the chair and Mr. Sandford, of Oneida, secretary. The work was done rapidly, the following officers being nominated:—Hiram Calkins, of New York, Clerk; George Graham, of Oneida, Sergeant-at-Arms—both by acclamation; Assistant Sergeant and Postmaster, Abram Myers, of Ulster; Doorkeeper, Alexander Waterman, of Monroe. The caucus committee are Senators Genet, Hubbard and Frost; President *pro tem* of the Senate, Henry C. Murphy, of Kings county.

Thus the bustle of excitement of the past few days came to an easy termination.

The republican members of the Assembly met in the Senate Chamber. T. G. Alvord, of Onondaga, acted as chairman, and Messrs. Blossom, of Erie, and Ely, of Broome, as secretaries. Mr. Maddox, of Kings, nominated Mr. Huested, of Westchester, for Speaker, which was carried.

The following candidates were also nominated:—For Clerk, E. F. Underhill; for Sergeant-at-Arms, William Bennet, of Albany; for Doorkeeper, John F. Ferris.

Messrs. Hull, Selkreg, Gleason, White and Davis were appointed a committee to call future caucuses.

THE RED RIVER REBELLION.

Projected Sioux Indian Raid on our Frontier Settlements.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3, 1869.

A despatch from St. Paul, Minn., to the *Tribune* says positive information has been received from perfectly reliable authority that the United States government has been notified in a manner and from a source that it will be bound to take notice of that the Canadian adherents in the Red river settlements and at Portage la Prairie have incited the Sioux Indians to a raid on Pembina and St. Joseph in retaliation, as is claimed, for alleged aid and countenance given to the Red river rebellion by American citizens on this side of the international line.

The information on which this notification was based came from a person in the counsel of the Canadian government and in the secrets of Governor McDougall's adherents in the settlement. In order that the gentleman to whom it was given might prepare for his own personal safety, he was assured that if not before, then by the opening of *spring*, the entire settlement on the American side of the boundary would be wiped out by these Sioux marauders, who, for obvious reasons, are opposed to the annexation of their present secure refuge from punishment, and who have been told that annexation to this country is the object of the movement.

The government is asked to make inquiries on the subject, to provide ample protection to American residents at Pembina. This notice will doubtless be heard of via Washington in a short time.

A letter from Pembina the day after McDougall left says there has been no disaffection among the patriots nor any idea of giving up the cause. It is a fixed fact that there will be no civil war on the Red river, as the people are almost a unit in the purpose of keeping Canada out, and they will go in for annexation to the United States before they will submit to Canada. Governor McDougall has started for home, and it is well for him and the country. We will now have quiet until the spring opens, when some stirring times may be expected, as the Governor has given it out there will then be invading armies in the country—one by Lake Superior, one by York Factory and one by British Columbia, across the Rocky Mountains. The same writer says:—We have authority for saying that the Sioux and Little Crow Indians and Little Sixes band of fugitives from America have been fed and kept in readiness to make a raid on the United States in the spring and sweep all before them, in retaliation for supposed part we have taken against Governor McDougall. The leaders of the Governor's party in the settlement are all fiends in human shape, and would stop at no means to accomplish their ends, and it is all foolishness to suppose that Governor McDougall is not cognizant of all their doings. Yet he went off yesterday without note of warning to any of us, and the very last words of his Attorney General (Richards) to us were, "We'll get even with you when the time comes."

OHIO.

Organization of the General Assembly—The Fifteenth Amendment—Governor Hayes' Message.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 3, 1870.

The General Assembly met at ten o'clock this morning. The Senate organized by electing E. T. Hall (republican) Clerk, and B. T. Churchill (democrat) Sergeant-at-Arms.

The House organized by electing A. J. Cunningham (reformer), of Hamilton county, Speaker. The vote stood:—Cunningham, 57; Dennis, 54; Hitchcock, 1. Cunningham received the entire democratic vote, and, by voting for himself, was elected. Amos Layman (democrat) was elected Clerk. Alexander Keeler (democrat), of Hamilton, was elected Sergeant-at-Arms. One Assistant Clerk is a republican and one Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms. The organization in the main is considered a democratic triumph. The republican reformers from Hamilton county voted steadily with the democrats.

Resolutions ratifying the fifteenth amendment were introduced in the Senate and were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The annual message of Governor Hayes was delivered to the General Assembly this afternoon. It is quite short and only alludes to national matters by recommending the ratification of the fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States. Referring to State finances he estimates the receipts for the current year at $4,791,144 and the disbursements at $4,477,590. The total debt of the State is given at $9,855,938. The Governor recommends a revision of the financial laws of Ohio; the adoption of a plan for the classification of convicts in the Penitentiary; that provision be made for the chronic insane; the establishment of an agricultural college, and that aid be rendered to the Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

CONNECTICUT.

Emancipation Celebration in New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 3, 1870.

The colored people of the State held an emancipation jubilee to-day. There was a parade in the morning, a free dinner at noon and a public meeting at Music Hall in the evening. At the latter Rev. W. F. Butler, of New York, presided, and Rev. J. Williams, of Norwich, read the proclamation. Letters were read from Governor Jewell and ex-Governor Hawley regretting their inability to be present. William Lloyd Garrison was the principal speaker. Rev. A. G. Beman, of New York, also made an address.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The January Statement Compared with That of the Corresponding Month Last Year and with the December Statement of 1869.

The following statement of the public debt on the 1st of January has just been issued from the Treasury Department. We compare the figures with those given at the corresponding time last year:—

DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST.	*Jan.* 1, 1869.	*Jan.* 1, 1870.
Five per cent bonds	$221,589,300	$221,589,300
Six per cent bonds	1,886,246,050	1,886,349,800
Total bearing coin int.	$2,107,835,350	$2,107,939,100
DEBT BEARING CURRENCY INTEREST.		
Three per cent certific'tes	$55,865,000	$45,545,000
Navy pension fund	14,000,000	14,000,000
Total bearing cur'cy in.	$69,865,000	$59,545,000
Matured, not paid	7,463,503	4,140,936
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.		
United States notes	$356,021,073	$356,113,098
Fractional currency	34,215,715	39,762,664
Gold certificates	27,036,020	40,170,380
Total bearing no int.	$417,272,808	$436,046,143
RECAPITULATION.		
Debt bearing coin int.	$2,107,835,350	$2,107,939,100
Debt bearing cur'cy int.	69,865,000	59,545,000
Debt bearing no interest	417,272,808	436,046,143
Matured debt not paid	7,463,503	4,140,936
Total	$2,602,436,662	$2,607,671,179
Bonds to Pacific R.R. Co.	50,097,000	64,135,320
Grand total	$2,652,533,662	$2,671,806,499
AMOUNT IN TREASURY.		
Coin	$98,763,369	$109,159,476
Currency	13,063,092	12,773,963
Sinking fund in coin, interest bonds and accrued interest thereon	—	22,545,927
Other purchased bonds	—	64,908,350
Total in Treasury	$111,826,461	$209,387,716
Debt less cash in Tre'sy	$2,540,707,201	$2,462,418,783
Decrease of the national debt since January 1, 1869		78,288,418
VARIATIONS FROM LAST YEAR.	*Increase.*	*Decrease.*
Debt bearing coin int.	$103,750	—
Debt bearing cur'cy int.	—	10,320,000
Debt bearing no interest	18,773,335	—
Matured debt not paid	—	3,322,567

The following table compares the January statement of the public debt with the previous one made on the 1st of December, 1869:—

DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST.	*Dec.* 1, 1869.	*Jan.* 1, 1870.
Five per cent bonds	$221,589,300	$221,589,300
Six per cent bonds	1,886,348,700	1,886,349,800
Total bearing coin int.	$2,107,938,000	$2,107,939,100
DEBT BEARING CURRENCY INTEREST.		
Three per cent certific'tes	$47,195,000	$45,545,000
Navy pension fund	14,000,000	14,000,000
Total bearing cur'cy in.	$61,195,000	59,545,000
Matured, not paid	4,292,026	4,140,936
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.		
United States notes	$356,113,258	$356,113,098
Fractional currency	38,885,564	39,762,664
Gold certificates	36,862,940	40,170,380
Total bearing no int.	$431,861,763	$436,046,143
RECAPITULATION.		
Debt bearing coin int.	$2,107,938,000	$2,107,939,100
Debt bearing cur'cy int.	61,195,000	59,545,000
Debt bearing no int'r'st	431,861,763	436,046,143
Matured debt not paid	4,292,026	4,140,936
Total	$2,605,286,789	$2,607,671,179
Bonds to Pacific RR. Co.	62,625,320	64,135,320
Grand total	$2,667,912,109	$2,671,806,499
AMOUNT IN TREASURY.		
Coin	$105,969,949	$109,159,476
Currency	11,802,765	12,773,963
Sinking fund	20,416,026	22,545,927
Other purchased bonds	56,486,206	64,908,350
Total in Treasury	$194,674,947	$209,387,716
Debt less cash in Tre'sy	2,473,237,162	2,462,418,783
*Increase of the national debt since December 1, 1869		$10,818,379
VARIATIONS FROM LAST MONTH.	*Increase.*	*Decrease.*
Debt bearing coin int.	$1,100	—
Debt bearing cur'cy int.	—	$1,650,000
Debt bearing no interest	$4,184,380	—
Matured debt not paid	—	151,090

The debt of the United States, less cash in the Treasury, was as annexed at the undermentioned dates:—

March 4, 1861.	$66,180,355	July 1, 1868.	$2,508,915,192
July 1, 1861.	88,498,670	Aug. 1, 1868.	2,523,534,480
July 1, 1862.	502,921,404	Sept. 1, 1868.	2,535,614,313
July 1, 1863.	1,093,464,090	Oct. 1, 1868.	2,534,643,718
July 1, 1864.	1,721,547,934	Nov. 1, 1868.	2,527,129,552
July 31, 1865.	2,757,253,275	Dec. 1, 1868.	2,539,031,844
Sept. 1, 1865.	2,757,689,571	Jan. 1, 1869.	2,540,707,201
Jan. 1, 1866.	2,716,581,536	Feb. 1, 1869.	2,556,205,658
Aug. 1, 1866.	2,633,629,276	March 1, 1869.	2,545,336,904
Jan. 1, 1867.	2,543,325,172	April 1, 1869.	2,542,744,865
April 1, 1867.	2,523,423,070	May 1, 1869.	2,529,158,205
July 1, 1867.	2,511,800,013	June 1, 1869.	2,521,825,532
Oct. 1, 1867.	2,495,277,443	July 1, 1869.	2,509,160,773
Nov. 1, 1867.	2,491,504,450	Aug. 1, 1869.	2,508,708,533
Jan. 1, 1868.	2,508,125,650	Sept. 1, 1869.	2,498,008,032
Feb. 1, 1868.	2,527,316,373	Oct. 1, 1869.	2,485,598,695
March 1, 1868.	2,519,829,622	Nov. 1, 1869.	2,469,511,775
April 1, 1868.	2,518,209,687	Dec. 1, 1869.	2,473,237,162
May 1, 1868.	2,500,528,827	Jan. 1, 1870.	2,462,418,783
June 1, 1868.	2,510,245,856		

*In this statement no mention is made of accrued interest, and the bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Company are calculated as part of the public debt. According to the report of Treasurer Boutwell, who adds accrued interest and ignores the bonds issued to that road, the total debt exhibits a decrease during the past month amounting to $4,812,781.

THE BALL SEASON.

The ball season has already fully set in, and the extensive preparations that are being made on all sides for the annual balls of regiments, clubs, societies and coteries give promise of a very gay season indeed. The following are among the balls that are to take place this month:—

Jan.
5—First annual of the Lincoln Union, at Apollo Hall.
6—Americus Club, Academy of Music.
10—Dodd's Express Employés' Association, Apollo Hall.
12—Morton Commandery, No. 4 (reception), Apollo Hall. M. T. Brennan Coterie, Academy of Music.
13—Excelsior Musical Union, Masonic Hall, 114 East Thirteenth street.
13—La Coterie (second annual) masquerade ball, Academy of Music.
14—Ocean Lodge, I. O. of O. F., Irving Hall. Caledonia Club, Apollo Hall.
18—Richard B. Connolly Association, Academy of Music.
19—Baxter Hop, Academy of Music.
24—Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum ball, Academy of Music.
25—American Dramatic Fund.
26—Cercle Français de l'Harmonie, Academy of Music.

Feb.
3—Charity Ball, Academy of Music.
4—Ballinasloe Social Reception.
9—French Opera Ball.
16—New York Firemen's Association Ball.
24—Liederkranz, Academy of Music.

ELECTION MUDDLE AT FLUSHING.

The Justice of the Peace in Charge of the Election Gives a Certificate and then Wishes to Change—Swears on the Stand that He Was Induced to Give It Through False Representations.

On the 6th of last December a charter election was held in Flushing, at which John Robinson, William Philip and Daniel Fogerty were supposed to have been elected Trustees of the village, Daniel Fogerty receiving four more votes than Robert B. Parsons. The number of votes cast was announced at the end of the canvass. W. H. D. Nimmo, Clerk of the village, who acted *ex officio* as inspector of election, the day after alleges that on examination of the tally lists he discovered a mistake in the footing of ten votes in favor of Fogerty. This representation and an examination of the lists seemed to have decided the judge to give the certificate to Robinson, Phillips and Parsons. Last Saturday, at the organization of the new Board of Trustees, the Clerk was arrested for refusing to acknowledge Fogerty as one of the elected trustees.

The examination of Nimmo, the clerk, was held last evening, before Justice Stillman, at the Town Hall. One of the witnesses placed on the stand by the prosecution was Justice Quarterman, who swore to the fact of having made out the first certificate four days after the law directs it shall be filed, and then only after Captain Nimmo, the Clerk, came after it. He alleges that Nimmo, after showing him the mistake, made false representations as to what the other inspector, Thomas Lawrence, would do, and consequently was influenced to issue the certificate. He swears further that, after signing this certificate be called on Mr. Lawrence and then discovered that there had been no mistake; that he had had an interview with the counsel of Fogerty, at which Fogerty was present, and that it was then determined to issue the second certificate of election, annulling, as he supposed, the former one.

The people of Flushing are much exercised about the matter. At the examination last evening the hall was full. The matter has been adjourned till Saturday morning.

Yesterday morning a number of young scamps were arrested by Marshal Gildersleeve for obtaining a bottle of whiskey at the saloon of Daniel Fogerty on Sunday, and compelling a young lad to drink until he was drunk. The scamps were shut up by Justice Stillman.

Circumstances seem to point directly to Ann Morris, the woman arrested for setting fire to Vandenwater's house Sunday night, as the incendiary.

THE OPERA BOUFFE BALL.

The French Theatre in Its French Glory.

The Gaslight Gayeties of Paris in New York—Faces Veiled and Pretty Figures Displayed a la Suez Canal Fetes.

"On with the dance, let joy be unconfined;
No check till morn when youth and pleasure meet."

The *opéra bouffe* ball at the French theatre last evening was the great event in the neighborhood of Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue. The *bouffe* ball is the legitimate sequel to the *bouffe opéra*; but still "they manage these things better in France." Manhattan island, first settled by the Mohawk Indians under a charter from the Cardiff giant, was eventually, in the course of the thirty years' war, taken by the Dutch in a night attack by sea through Hell Gate. Next the island was taken and settled by the English, then by the Irish, then by the Germans, then by the Italians, and lastly by the French, under Offenbach, Bateman and Grau. But the French occupation, like that of Mexico, against all these diverse elements, is an uphill enterprise, although with a little help from our new democratic Legislature and the Americus Club it may prosper.

The *bal d'opera bouffe* is as yet, however, a tender exotic in Gotham, not quite as well acclimated as John Chinaman. New York, in undertaking to play Paris, has as much to forget as to learn; but still it is evident, from this last night's ball, that there are materials enough in the city for a pretty fair imitation, with a sufficient police force on guard, of the gay nocturnal revelries of the gay capital of Christendom. At half-past ten o'clock, on passing through the mass meeting of the indescribable elements gathered outside to welcome the arrival of "the pretty girls in their Black Crook dresses," the HERALD reporter was ushered into the parquet to see the opening. Some half dozen pretty women in masks and short jackets and very short pants, the pants being shortened in proportion to the beauty of the leg, marched with their attending beaux around the spacious flooring (which extended from the rear of the stage half way over the parquet) to the royal music of Gaffre's splendid band, while the parquet seats reserved for the "lookers on in Vienna" were only thinly occupied by strange looking men, some in fancy costumes and masks, and with a woman here and there with a covered face, and a detachment or two of policemen on every side. And so with the boxes above. But by eleven o'clock the floor was filled with dancers, as if the whole company of "Geneviève de Brabant," "Pluto," the "Devil's Auction," a parade of fantasticals, a German picnic and a French concert had been mingled together. The formidable array of policemen, scattered about in squads all over the house, looked somewhat suggestive; but the general deportment of the merry dancers promised at near midnight the maintenance of decorum throughout the jolly festival. The following was the

ORDER OF DANCING.

1. Marche..........Bal d'Opéra Bouffe
2. Quadrille..........La vie Parisienne
3. Valse..........La Lanterne
4. Lanciers..........La Sensitive
5. Galop..........La Grande Duchesse
6. Quadrille..........Fleur de The
   ....La Belle Helene
   Danced by Filandreaux, Bob che, Cressau and Navet.
7. Polka Mazourka..........Eugénie
8. Quadrille..........Geneviève de Brabant
   Danced by Paul, Albert, George and Francis.
9. Polka..........
10. Lanciers..........Baden
11. Schottische..........La Périchole
12. Valse..........La Plus Belle
13. Quadrille..........Les Patineurs
14. Polka..........Vert-Vert
15. Quadrille..........Arlequin
   ....Orphée aux Enfers
   By the celebrated Clodoche Troupe.
   Clodoche, La Normande, Flageolet, La Cometa.
16. Redowa Valse..........
17. Quadrille..........Les Roses
   ....L'Œil Crevé
   By Rivet, Alphonse, Doucent and Chicard.
18. Schottische..........Clodoche
19. Galop..........Allons Toujours
20. Quadrille..........La Grande Duchesse
   By the original Opera Bouffe Dancers.
21. Valse..........Les Lilas
22. Lanciers..........Geneviève de Brabant
23. Polka Redowa..........Le Heliza
24. Quadrille..........Le Petit Faust

The spectators at midnight had also increased to a pretty full house, and the mass meeting outside had become somewhat uproarious with each arrival of the fancifully and the scantily attired divinities of the festival. The fair creatures, indeed, on emerging from the carriages, and in running the gauntlet of the passage kept open to the door by the knights of the locust, were by the unruly barbarians of the crowd welcomed too often with exclamations of derision which it would not do to put in print; but, peradventure, the unfortunate hours were familiar with such badinage, and thought it complimentary. The number of white heads and bald pates and dyed whiskers among the spectators inside was likewise remarkable, and calculated to awaken serious reflections. Up to midnight, however, very few of our city fathers, or judges, or of the Board of Education, or Charities and Correction, &c., if any, were visible in the house, which was somewhat consoling, for the general impression left upon the thoughtful mind by the carousal was that its temptations, however delusive, were exceedingly dangerous to judge and jury. What happened after midnight, when the supper and the champagne were added to the exhilarations of the occasion, this reporter did not wait to see; but there was a strong assurance of continued law and order in the formidable body present of the guardians of society and decorum.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Jan. 3—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¼ a 92⅜ for both money and the account. United States five-twenty bonds closed firm, at 87 for the issue of 1862, 86 for the issue of 1865 and 85¾ for the issue of 1867; ten-forties, 83¾. Erie Railway shares, 17¼; Illinois Centrals, 102¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 25¼.

PARIS BOURSE—PARIS, Jan. 3, 1870.—The Bourse opened firm. Rentes 73 fr. 33c.

FRANKFORT BOURSE—FRANKFORT, Jan. 3, 1870.—United States five-twenty bonds opened flat at 91⅛.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 3—1 P. M.—To-day is a holiday in the cotton market.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—HAVRE, Jan. 3.—Cotton closed quiet for both on the spot and afloat.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 3—4:30 P. M.—Pork, 105s. per barrel for Eastern prime mess, and declining. Lard dull. Bacon, 62s. 6d. per cwt. for new Cumberland cut. Cheese, 69s. per cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 3—4:30 P. M.—Naval stores quiet. Tallow, 45s. 6d. per cwt.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Jan 3—4:30 P. M.—Refined petroleum firmer at 1s. 8d. a 1s. 8½d. per gallon. Tallow firm. Linseed firm. Calcutta linseed active at 59s.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, Jan. 3.—Petroleum closed firm at 60⅝f.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The mail steamship Manhattan will leave this port on Wednesday for Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at six o'clock A. M.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be ready at half-past five o'clock this morning.

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

Persons wishing to have copies mailed to their friends can leave their orders with the clerk on Tuesday.

A.—Beware of Bottles with Blinds.—The filthy hair coloring preparations that are concealed from the light and the public eye by paper blinds pasted over the bottles are justly regarded with suspicion. PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, like truth itself courts the light, which shines through the transparent liquid as through running water, the element it most resembles in clearness. A few applications of this inestimable agent restores gray hair to the natural shade, without rendering it harsh or discoloring the skin.

America.—Restorer America, for the Hair. Use it.

Abnormal Rubicundity, Unnatural Redness of the nose, or a face disfigured with black worms or pimples, is a deformity which imparts unsightliness to the most beautiful countenance. This annoying personal affliction is positively cured by Dr. B. C. PERRY, 49 Bond street, N. Y.

A.—Charles D. Fredricks & Co., Photographers, 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel, were awarded gold medal for best photographs at American Institute Fair.

Brothers, Sisters, Mothers and Fathers, in a few days will use nothing else but WALFORD'S TOOTHACHE VANISHER AND SELF STOPPING, as a cure for toothache. It will be for sale next week in every druggist's in New York.

Cristadoro's Unrivalled Hair Dye.—Sold and applied at his wig and scalp factory, No. 6 Astor House.

Perfect Manhood.—Essays for Young Men, free, in sealed envelopes. HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa.

Holiday Presents.
Gold Spectacles and Eyeglasses, Opera Glasses, Microscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., at the lowest prices.
JAMES PRENTICE, 164 Broadway.

Walford Toothache Vanisher and Self Stopping.—Cures toothache and splendidly stop the hollow tooth. To be had wholesale of the manufacturer, 85 Nassau street.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE BYRON SCANDAL.

Mrs. Stowe Vindicates Lady Byron in a New Book.

The Old Story Repeated at Greater Length—Lord Byron Guilty of the Crime Charged Because He Was—A Lame, Puerile and Inconclusive Argument.

In the effort to bolster up the scandalous story printed some months ago in the *Atlantic Monthly* Mrs. Stowe has written a book entitled "Lady Byron Vindicated; a History of the Byron Controversy from its Beginning in 1816 to the Present Time," the introductory chapter to which we published some days ago. Advance sheets of the entire work, which is published, as was the original scandal, by Fields, Osgood & Co., of Boston, are now before us. We had expected a very weak defence, but we hardly believed Mrs. Stowe would permit so thoroughly puerile a composition as this to go before the public as substantiating the very grave charges she had previously given publicity to. It is without exception the lamest production in controversial literature that we have read for many years.

Mrs. Stowe opens with the solemn assurance to her "brothers and sisters" who sharply criticised her *Atlantic Monthly* article that she has not read a single line of their adverse criticism, and, with singular inconsistency, proceeds in the succeeding chapters to defend herself against the attacks of these erring relations. Of course this is done under cover of an ardent desire to vindicate Lady Byron. From the ninth to the eighty-sixth page she labors hard to prove that a conspiracy existed on the part of Lord Byron and his friends to injure the fair fame of that paragon of earthly perfection, Lady Byron, in the estimation of the virtuous British public. To this end Lord Byron charged "that SHE was directly responsible for getting up and keeping up this persecution, which drove him from England; that she did it in a deceitful, treacherous manner, which left him no chance of defending himself." To make a case Mrs. Stowe quotes from the letters and poetry of Byron. At first the conspirators acted with caution and secrecy. "Fare Thee Well" was for some time only privately circulated, as, at the time of its composition, Lady Byron had a "strong party in England." Her parents were living, her counsel were Sir Samuel Romilly and Dr. Lushington, "and the appearance in the public prints of such a piece as this would have brought down an aggravated storm of public indignation." The letters of Lord Byron, demanding a public investigation of the causes which led to the separation, are a part and parcel of the conspiracy, and were only written because the poet was aware that the angelic disposition of his wife could not be moved into covering Mrs. Leigh and her family with disgrace. His cartels of defiance were all balderdash. No committee headed by Mathew Gregory Lewis "and a chosen board of friends" ever "requested an audience with Lady Byron, Sir Samuel Romilly and Dr. Lushington, and formally presented" the letter Byron wrote in August, 1817, challenging his wife to make public her accusations against him. The persistent efforts of the conspirators turned the current of popular opinion from the martyr wife to the sensual, depraved husband. In several pages, which she calls a "*resumé* of the conspiracy," Mrs. Stowe enters upon a rather curious summing up of the evidence, such as it is, of this pretended plot. It began with the poem "Fare thee well, and if forever," written "while negotiations for separation were pending." So that we are asked to believe Lord Byron as actually plotting to injure his wife's character before all hopes of a reconciliation had been destroyed. It must not be forgotten that we have the assurance of various persons that it was not for an entire year after deeds of separation had been signed, that Lord Byron abandoned the hope of being reconciled to his wife. And we know, further that while this hope lasted he was scrupulously particular in all that he said of her; losing no opportunity of bestowing upon her the most lavish praise and ascribing to himself all the blame for their conjugal infelicities. The attack on Mrs. Clermont ("Born in a garret, in a kitchen bred"), who is represented as a most worthy person, the "Lines on hearing that Lady Byron is ill," in which he calls her "the moral Clytemnestra of her lord," his writings in which he dares Lady Byron and her counsel to publicly state the reasons for the separation, the fourth canto of "Childe Harold," the first canto of "Don Juan," his autobiography, his letter to Mr. Disraeli vindicating himself against an attack in *Blackwood's*, and some other documents are advanced as proof positive of the existence of a conspiracy, the success of which, mark you, was due to the wondrous fascination exercised by Byron over all with whom he came in contact. "He played adroitly, skilfully, with blinding flatteries and seductive wiles that made his victims willing dupes. Nothing can more clearly show the power and perfectness of his enchantments than the masterly way in which he turned back the moral force of the whole English nation, which had risen at first in its strength against him. The victory was complete." With this paragraph Mrs. Stowe ends her story of the conspiracy, the proof in support of which we have fairly stated. No person can read the two chapters without impatience. The poems and letters of the poet and the action of the few friends who clung to him in the gloomiest period of his life, have not even been ingeniously tortured into proving a preconcerted effort to undermine the reputation of Lady Byron. The reasoning and deductions are forced and unsatisfactory. They suppose too much. Let any person suppose a cause and it will not be difficult to show the effect. Now, there was a reason at least for the letters and poems quoted; but when Mrs. Stowe asserts that this reason was to cover the crime of incest, something more than mere quotation is required before we can believe.

However, not to tire the reader with this mass of empty assertions—chapters which the merest tyro in the law of evidence could pick to pieces, so loosely are they compiled—we direct our attention to the succeeding chapters which end the first part of the book. In these Mrs. Stowe proceeds to show that "at the time of Lord Byron's death the English public had been so skilfully manipulated by the Byron propaganda that the sympathy of the whole world was with him." The literary men of Great Britain united in abuse of the widow. Numerous quotations from "The Noctes," published in *Blackwood's* are given as showing the drift of public opinion. In July, 1824, within three months after the poet's death, there appeared in *Blackwood's* a poetical epistle written by the famous Timothy Tickler, which professed to give the details of all that occurred in the twenty-four hours succeeding Byron's marriage. In this epistle there was plenty of coarseness, seldom found outside of "Faublas." For months Lady Byron was violently assailed on all sides, and when at length she spoke she was abused for speaking. Here Mrs. Stowe enters upon a "woman's rights" argument, whose pertinence to the subject we cannot perceive. Lady Byron was not condemned for speaking, but for not speaking plainly. She retailed her charges privately to her friends and publicly gave utterance to vague insinuations against her dead husband, which either meant everything or nothing. It is an insult to the intelligence of the reading public to imagine that they would rest content with the mere statement of Lady Byron that she had been terribly wronged. "If you only knew," she told the world, "then you would give me your undivided sympathy. Accept my assurance that Lord Byron committed the most terrible of crimes, and, without requiring any further explanation, damn his memory and exalt my exalted virtue." But the world had been humbugged in this way long enough. People refused, point blank, to accept Lady Byron's assurance. They demanded the proof, and she remained obstinately silent. Then it was that she was properly denounced. But Mrs. Stowe cannot understand that *ex parte* statements will not suffice. She thinks that everybody should have been satisfied with what explanation Lady Byron vouchsafed. Was she not a paragon of excellence? Was she not the most virtuous of women? Nay, had not Lord Byron himself immortalized her truthfulness in verse? Then, to show how much Lady Byron suffered, we are told of Murray's ungentlemanly conduct in the matter of obtaining her portrait for an edition of her husband's works. And we have, besides, Thomas Campbell, the poet's, defence of her against Moore's biography of Byron. Further on we are made acquainted with an "attack on Lady Byron's grave," in the shape of the Countess Guiccioli's "Recollections" and an article that appeared in *Blackwood's*, as well as various other papers of minor importance. The most noticeable feature in these two chapters, covering over one hundred pages, is the absence of anything like a connected argument tending to prove Lord Byron guilty of incest. Mrs. Stowe distinctly charged him with an incestuous intercourse with his sister. She was denounced on all sides and called upon to prove the charge. Instead of doing this she enters upon a somewhat rambling review of the married life of Lord and Lady Byron, in which we are told absolutely nothing that we were not as intimately familiar with as Mrs. Stowe herself. What connection have certain papers published years ago with the charge of incest?

But let us not be hasty. Let us rather enter upon the second part of the book, and with as much patience as we can summon read the thirty pages descriptive of Lady Byron as Mrs. Stowe knew her. As a reminiscence they are interesting enough; as bearing upon the crime of incest they are tiresome. Mrs. Stowe's sister, in a brief letter, corroborates all the statements made in the *Atlantic Monthly* article. This lady accompanied Mrs. Stowe on her visit to Lady Byron, and was told the story immediately after. As might be supposed, the widow of the poet is immensely praised. If we are to believe all that Mrs. Stowe writes about her we must inevitably arrive at the conclusion that during her lifetime she was the most perfect woman in the world. Mentally as well as morally she was unequalled. She united the purity of a Mary with the intellectual capacity of a De Stael. Her temper was sweet and amiable; her charities boundless. In a word, Lady Byron is represented just such a character as never did and never can exist. Even the most extravagant of novelists would hesitate before drawing such a being as is here described. Mrs. Stowe labors hard to prove that this remarkably gifted woman was not a victim of hallucination. Several letters from Lady Byron to her are given as evidence of the former's clear, robust mind. When we consider that they relate mainly to the slavery question we might fairly question their worth. Certainly not few of those who interested themselves in the abolition of slavery were anything but sane. Yet we are willing to admit that they are written in a very clear, intelligent style. But does that prove she was no victim to hallucination? The monomaniac is invariably as sane as other mortals save on the single subject that is distorted in his mind. However, to the subject. Mrs. Stowe's acquaintance with Lady Byron ripens into friendship, and the latter bestows her confidence on the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

And now we come to the story of the incest. Because of a desire that Mrs. Stowe shall be heard fully and impartially in her own defence, we give the chapter entire, excepting some letters from Mrs. Stowe and one from Mr. Aird, to which we shall refer hereafter:—

I now come to the particulars of that most painful interview which has been the cause of all this controversy. My sister and myself were going from London to Eversley to visit the Rev. C. Kingsley. On our way we stopped, by Lady Byron's invitation, to lunch with her at her summer residence on Ham Common, near Richmond; and it was then arranged that on our return we should make her a short visit, as she said she had a subject of importance on which she wished to converse with me alone.

On our return from Eversley we arrived at her house in the morning.

It appeared to be one of Lady Byron's well days. She was up and dressed and moved about her house with her usual air of quiet simplicity—as full of little acts of consideration for all about her as if they were the habitual invalids and she the well person.

There were with her two ladies of her most intimate friends, by whom she seemed to be regarded with a sort of worship. When she left the room for a moment they looked after her with a singular expression of respect and affection, and expressed freely their admiration of her character and their fears that her unselfishness might be leading her to over exertion.

After lunch I retired with Lady Byron, and my sister remained with her friends. I should here remark that the chief subject of the conversation which ensued was not entirely new to me. In the interval between my first and second visits to England a lady who for many years had enjoyed Lady Byron's friendship and confidence had, with her consent, stated the case generally to me, giving some of the incidents, so that I was in a manner prepared for what followed.

Those who accuse Lady Byron of being a person fond of talking upon this subject and apt to make unconsidered confidences can have known very little of her, of her reserve and of the apparent difficulty she had in speaking on subjects nearest her heart.

Her habitual calmness and composure of manner, her collected dignity on all occasions, are often mentioned by her husband, sometimes with bitterness, sometimes with admiration. He says, "Though I accuse Lady Byron of an excess of self-respect I must in candor admit that if ever a person had excuse for an extraordinary portion of it she has; as, in all her thoughts, words and deeds, she is the most decorous woman that ever existed, and must appear, what few I fancy could, a perfectly refined gentlewoman even to her *femme de chambre*." . . .

This calmness and dignity were never more manifested than in this interview. In recalling the conversation at this distance of time I cannot remember all the language used. Some particular words and forms of expression I do remember, and those I give; and in other cases I give my recollection of the substance of what was said.

There was something awful to me in the intensity of repressed emotion which she showed as she proceeded. The great fact upon which all turned was stated in words that were unmistakable:—

"Mrs. Stowe, he was guilty of incest with his sister!"

She here became so deathly pale that I feared she would faint, and hastened to say, "My dear friend, I have heard that." She asked quickly, "From whom?" and I answered, "From Mrs. ——," when she replied, "Oh, yes!" as if recollecting herself.

I then asked her some questions, in reply to which she said, "I will tell you."

She then spoke of her first acquaintance with Lord Byron, from which I gathered that she, an only child, brought up in retirement, and living much within herself, had been, as deep natures often were, intensely stirred by his poetry, and had felt a deep interest in him personally, as one that had the germs of all that is glorious and noble.

When she was introduced to him and perceived his admiration of herself, and at last received his offer, although deeply moved, she doubted her own power to be to him all that a wife should be. She declined his offer, therefore, but desired to retain still his friendship. After this, as she said, a correspondence ensued, mostly on moral and literary subjects, and by this correspondence her interest in him was constantly increased.

At last, she said, he sent her a very beautiful letter offering himself again. "I thought," she added, "that it was sincere, and that I might now show him all I felt. I wrote just what was in my heart.

"Afterwards," she said, "I found in one of his journals this notice of my letter:—'A letter from Bell—never rains but it pours.'"

There was through her habitual calm a shade of womanly indignation as she spoke these words, but it was gone in a moment. I said, "And did he not love you, then?" She answered, "No, my dear, he did not love me."

"Why, then, did he wish to marry you?" She laid her hand on mine and said in a low voice, "You will see."

She then told me that, shortly after the declared engagement, he came to her father's house to visit her as an accepted suitor. The visit was to her full of disappointment. His appearance was so strange, moody and unaccountable, and his treatment of her so peculiar, that she came to the conclusion that he did not love her and sought an opportunity to converse with him alone.

She told him that she saw from his manner that their engagement did not give him pleasure; that she should never blame him if he wished to dissolve it; that his nature was exceptional; and if, on a nearer view of the situation, he shrank from it, she would release him, and remain no less than ever his friend.

Upon this, she said, he fainted entirely away.

She stopped a moment, and then, as if speaking with great effort, added, "Then I was sure he must love me."

"And did he not?" said I. "What other cause could have led to this emotion?"

She looked at me very sadly and said, "Fear of detection."

"What?" said I. "Did that cause then exist?"

"Yes," she said, "it did." And she explained that she now attributed Lord Byron's great agitation to fear that, in some way, suspicion of the crime had been aroused in her mind, and that on this account she was seeking to break the engagement. She said that from that moment her sympathies were aroused for him, to soothe the remorse and anguish which seemed preying on his mind, and which she then regarded as the sensibility of an unusually exacting moral nature, which judged itself by higher standards, and condemned itself unsparingly for what most young men of his times regarded as venial faults. She had every hope for his future, and all the enthusiasm of belief that so many men and women of those times and ours have had in his intrinsic nobleness. She said the gloom, however, seemed to be even deeper when he came to the marriage; but she looked at it as the suffering of a peculiar being, to whom she was called to minister. I said to her that, even in the days of my childhood, I had heard of something very painful that had passed as they were in the carriage, immediately after marriage. She then said that it was so; that almost his first words, when they were alone, were, that she might once have saved him; that, if she had accepted him when he first offered, she might have made him anything she pleased; but that, as it was, she would find she had married a devil.

The conversation, as recorded in Lady Anne Barnard's Diary, seems only a continuation of the foregoing, and just what might have followed upon it.

I then asked how she became certain of the true cause.

She said that, from the outset of their married life, his conduct towards her was strange and unaccountable, even during the first weeks after the wedding, while they were visiting her friends and outwardly on good terms. He seemed resolved to shake and combat both her religious principles and her views of the family state. He tried to undermine her faith in Christianity as a rule of life by argument and by ridicule. He set before her the continental idea of the liberty of marriage; it being a simple partnership of friendship and property, the parties to which were allowed by one another to pursue their own separate individual tastes. He told her that, as he could not be expected to confine himself to her, neither should he expect or wish that she should confine herself to him; that she was young and pretty, and could have her lovers, and he should never object; and that she must allow him the same freedom.

She said that she did not comprehend to what this was tending till after they came to London and his sister came to stay with them.

At what precise time the idea of an improper connection between her husband and his sister was first forced upon her she did not say, but she told me how it was done. She said that one night, in her presence, he treated his sister with a liberty which both shocked and astonished her. Seeing her amazement and alarm, he came up to her and said, in a sneering tone, "I suppose you perceive you are not wanted here. Go to your own room, and leave us alone. We can amuse ourselves better without you."

She said, "I went to my room trembling. I fell down on my knees and prayed to my Heavenly Father to have mercy on them. I thought, 'What shall I do?'"

I remember after this a pause in the conversation, during which she seemed struggling with thoughts and emotions; and, for my part, I was unable to utter a word or ask a question.

She did not tell me what followed immediately upon this, nor how soon after she spoke on the subject with either of the parties. She first began to speak of conversations afterward held with Lord Byron, in which he boldly avowed the connection as having existed in time past, and as one that was to continue in time to come; and implied that she must submit to it. She put it to his conscience as concerning his sister's soul, and he said it was no sin; that it was the way the world was first peopled. The Scriptures taught that all the world descended from one pair; and how could that be unless brothers married their sisters? that, if not a sin then, it could not be a sin now.

I immediately said, "Why, Lady Byron, those are the very arguments given in the drama of 'Cain.'"

"The very same," was her reply. "He could reason very speciously on this subject." She went on to say that when she pressed him hard with the universal sentiment of mankind as to the horror and the crime he took another turn, and said that the horror and crime were the very attraction; that he had worn out all ordinary forms of sin, and that he "longed for the stimulus of a new kind of vice." She set before him the dread of detection, and then he became furious. She should never be the means of his detection, he said. She should leave him; that he was resolved upon; but she should always bear all the blame of the separation. In the sneering tone which was common with him he said, "The world will believe me, and it will not believe you. The world has made up its mind that 'By' is a glorious boy; and the world will go for 'By,' right or wrong. Besides, I shall make it my life's object to discredit you. I shall use all my powers. Read 'Caleb Williams,' and you will see that I shall do by you just as Falkland did by Caleb."

I said that all this seemed to me like insanity. She said that she was for a time led to think that it was insanity, and excused and pitied him; that his treatment of her expressed such hatred and malignity that she knew not what else to think of it; that he seemed resolved to drive her out of the house at all hazards, and threatened her, if she should remain, in a way to alarm the heart of any woman; yet, thinking him insane, she left him at last with the sorrow with which any one might leave a dear friend whose reason was wholly overthrown, and to whom in this desolation she was no longer permitted to minister.

I inquired in one of the pauses of the conversation whether Mrs. Leigh was a peculiarly beautiful or attractive woman.

"No, my dear, she was plain."

"Was she, then, distinguished for genius or talent of any kind?"

"Oh, no. Poor woman! She was weak, relatively, to him, and wholly under his control."

"And what became of her?"

"She afterwards repented and became a truly good woman." I think it was here she mentioned that she had frequently seen and conversed with Mrs. Leigh in the latter part of her life, and she seemed to derive comfort from the recollection.

I asked, "Was there a child?" I had been told by Mrs. —— that there was a daughter, who had lived some years.

She said there was one, a daughter, who made her friends much trouble, being of a very difficult nature to manage. I had understood that at one time this daughter escaped from her friends to the Continent, and that Lady Byron assisted in efforts to recover her. Of Lady Byron's kindness both to Mrs. Leigh and the child I had before heard from Mrs. ——, who gave me my first information.

It is also strongly impressed on my mind that Lady Byron, in answer to some question of mine as to whether there was ever any meeting between Lord Byron and his sister after he left England, answered that she had insisted upon it, or made a condition, that Mrs. Leigh should not go abroad to him.

When the conversation as to events was over, as I stood musing, I said, "Have you no evidence that he *repented?*" and alluded to the mystery of his death and the message he endeavored to utter.

She answered quickly, and with great decision, that whatever might have been his meaning at that hour, she felt sure he had finally repented; and added, with great earnestness, "I do not believe that any child of the Heavenly Father is ever left to eternal sin."

I said that such a hope was most delightful to my feelings, but that I had always regarded the indulgence of it as a dangerous one.

Her look, voice and manner at that moment are indelibly fixed in my mind. She looked at me so sadly, so firmly, and said:—

"Danger, Mrs. Stowe! What danger can come from indulging that hope like the danger that comes from not having it?"

I said in my turn, "What danger comes from not having it?"

"The danger of losing all faith in God," she said, "all hope for others, all strength to try and save them. I once knew a lady," she added, "who was in a state of scepticism and despair from belief in that doctrine. I think I saved her by giving her my faith."

I was silent and she continued:—"Lord Byron believed in eternal punishment fully; for though he reasoned against Christianity as it is commonly received, he could not reason himself out of it, and I think it made him desperate. He used to say, 'The worst of it is, I do believe.' Had he seen God as I see Him I am sure his heart would have relented."

She went on to say that his sins, great as they were, admitted of much palliation and excuse; that he was the child of singular and ill-matched parents; that he had an organization originally fine, but one capable equally of great good or great evil; that in his childhood he had only the worst and most fatal influences; that he grew up into manhood with no guide; that there was everything in the classical course of the schools to develop an unhealthy growth of passion, and no moral influence of any kind to restrain it; that the manners of his day were corrupt; that what were now considered vices in society were then spoken of as matters of course among young noblemen; that drinking, gaming and licentiousness everywhere abounded, and that, up to a certain time, he was no worse than multitudes of other young men of his day, only that the vices of his day were worse for him. The excesses of passion, the disregard of physical laws in eating, drinking and living wrought effects on him that they did not on less sensitively organized frames, and prepared him for the evil hour when he fell into the sin which shaded his whole life. All the rest was a struggle with its consequences—sinning more and more to conceal the sin of the past. But she believed he never outlived remorse; that he always suffered, and that this showed that God had not utterly forsaken him. Remorse, she said, always showed moral sensibility, and while that remained there was always hope.

She now began to speak of her grounds for thinking it might be her duty fully to publish this story before she left the world.

First she said that through the whole course of her life she had felt the eternal value of truth and seen how dreadful a thing was falsehood, and how fearful it was to be an accomplice in it, even by silence. Lord Byron had demoralized the moral sense of England, and he had done it in a great degree by the sympathy excited by falsehood. This had been pleaded in extenuation of all his crimes and vices, and led to a lowering of the standard of morals in the literary world. Now it was proposed to print cheap editions of his works, and sell them among the common people, and interest them in him by the circulation of this same story.

She then said to this effect, that she believed in retribution and suffering in the future life, and that the consequences of sins here follow us there, and it was strongly impressed upon her mind that Lord Byron must suffer in looking on the evil consequences of what he had done in this life and in seeing the further extension of that evil.

"It has sometimes strongly appeared to me," she said, "that he cannot be at peace until this injustice has been righted. Such is the strong feeling that I have when I think of going where he is."

These things, she said, had led her to inquire whether it might not be her duty to make a full and clear disclosure before she left the world.

Of course I did not listen to this story as one who was investigating its worth. I received it as truth, and the purpose for which it was communicated was not to enable me to prove it to the world, but to ask my opinion whether she should show it to the world before leaving it. The whole consultation was upon the assumption that she had at her command such proofs as could not be questioned.

Concerning what they were I did not minutely inquire; only, in answer to a general question, she said that she had letters and documents in proof of her story. Knowing Lady Byron's strength of mind, her clear-headedness, her accurate habits and her perfect knowledge of the matter, I considered her judgment on this point decisive.

I told her that I would take the subject into consideration and give my opinion in a few days. That night, after my sister and myself had retired to our own apartment, I related to her the whole history, and we spent the night in talking of it. I was powerfully impressed with the justice and propriety of an immediate disclosure, while she, on the contrary, represented the painful consequences that would probably come upon Lady Byron from taking such a step.

Before we parted the next day I requested Lady Byron to give me some memoranda of such dates and outlines of the general story as would enable me better to keep it in its connection, which she did. On giving me the paper Lady Byron requested me to return it to her when it had ceased to be of use to me for the purpose indicated.

This Mrs Stowe did. She also wrote a hasty note to Lady Byron expressing her astonishment at the facts narrated, and inquiring if she had ever subjected them "to the judgment of a medical man learned in nervous pathology." Subsequently she wrote saying that "Considering the peculiar circumstances of the case I could wish that the sacred veil of silence, so bravely thrown over the past, should never be withdrawn during the time that you remain with us." Then follows a letter written by G. H. Aird to the editor of *Macmillan's Magazine* in September last, relative to the conduct of Lord Byron immediately after his marriage. And this is really all that Mrs. Stowe has to say in substantiation of her charges. It is true that she takes up forty pages with a "Chronological Summary of Events," but in these she further weakens an already weak case. Mrs. Stowe asserts that Lady Byron told her Lord Byron had been guilty of incest with his sister. She further said that Byron had taken shocking liberties with Mrs. Leigh in her presence, and that in reply to her remonstrance he had told her to leave the room, as she was not wanted. In all this Mrs. Leigh is made to appear at least a passive if not an active partner in the offence. In the "summary" referred to Mrs. Stowe endeavors to explain away the letters from Lady Byron to Mrs. Leigh, while the separation was pending, published in the *London Quarterly*, and given in these columns. It will be remembered that they are most affectionately worded. Mrs. Leigh is addressed as "My dearest Augusta," and is referred to as the best of friends and sisters. Mrs. Stowe cannot get over these letters. She quotes them in full and explains them away as follows:—

We are here to consider that Mrs. Leigh has stood to Lady Byron in all this long agony as her only confidante and friend; that she has denied the charges her brother has made, and referred them to insanity, admitting insane attempts upon herself which she has been obliged to watch over and control. Lady Byron has come to the conclusion that Augusta is mistaken as to insanity; that there is a real wicked purpose and desire on the part of the brother, not as yet believed in by the sister. She regards the sister as one who, though deceived and blinded, is still worthy of confidence and consideration; and so says to her, "You will be of my opinion hereafter."

She says, "You have considered me more than a thousand would have done." Mrs. Leigh is, in Lady Byron's eyes, a most abused and innocent woman, who, to spare her sister in her delicate situation, has taken on herself the whole charge of a maniacal brother, although suffering from him language and actions of the most injurious kind. That Mrs. Leigh did not flee the house at once under such circumstances, and wholly decline the management of the case, seems to Lady Byron consideration and self-sacrifice greater than she can acknowledge. The knowledge of the whole extent of the truth came to Lady Byron's mind at a later period.

This is the very essence of absurdity. We repeat that Mrs. Stowe asserts that Lady Byron told her she had witnessed Lord Byron's improper actions towards Mrs. Leigh. She was in the same room with them—more, she was ordered to leave the room because her presence was not wanted. What was Mrs. Leigh doing all this time? Was she rebuking her brother or was she passively submitting to the improper liberties, or was she actively participating in his guilt? Mrs. Stowe must explain away her inconsistency in this respect. As it stands her explanation of the letters is unsatisfactory. We are compelled to absolutely and unqualifiedly reject it. As regards what Dr. Lushington said, there is nothing to prove incest. He declared, after hearing Lady Byron's story, that a reconciliation was impossible. "Only this and nothing more." What the offence was he left to conjecture.

We shall not take up the time of the reader a great deal more on this book. Mrs. Stowe compares the characters of Lord and Lady Byron, and aims at the conclusion that the story of the wife is the most worthy of credence. She next goes into "the direct argument to prove the crime," which she bases on what she claims to be facts—that "there is direct evidence that Lord Byron was guilty of some unusual immorality." Where is it? Next, that he agreed to the separation rather than consent to a public investigation. Third, that he did not return to England and enter a suit. Fourth, that at the time the charge of incest was made, to which Shelley refers in a letter dated Bath, September 23, 1816, when he states that Lady Byron was then living with Mrs. Leigh. Fifth, in Manfred. Sixth, in a letter of Lord Byron, in which he says, "Besides my little legitimate, I have made unto myself an illegitimate since, to say nothing of one before"—this "one before" being Medora Leigh. We have neither the space nor the inclination to further summarize this "direct argument," which merely collects a number of facts and fancies and weaves of them certain theories tending to show incest. The "physiological argument" is really laughable. Granting that Lord Byron was so constituted as to be capable of the crime he is charged with, it does not follow, by any means, that he was guilty of incest. The idea of connecting his life with his poetry is nothing new. He has before been charged with being the reality of every male character he ever conceived. When Mrs. Stowe writes gravely about the "fearfully unnatural state" of his mind, and about his "suffering singular and inexplicable agonies of remorse," we cannot resist the temptation to smile. All who knew Byron well were aware how he delighted to make himself appear mysterious and inexplicable. We shall not however, refer further to what is already so well known. It has been our purpose rather to summarize Mrs. Stowe's book than to review it. From what is given here the reader can form a just estimate of the value of the work. For our part we do not hesitate to pronounce it lame and impotent. As a vindication of Lady Byron it is poor; as a vindication of Mrs. Stowe it is poorer. But, notwithstanding this fact, we agree with Mrs. Stowe in what she says in the following sentence. If she writes the truth, if Byron did commit the crime of incest, and if the proof of his guilt exists, it is the duty of those who hold the evidence to clear up the doubts and uncertainties that hang around the fame of Lord Byron and the memory of his wife. In concluding her narrative Mrs. Stowe says:—

And now I have one word to say to those in England who, with all the facts and documents in their hands which could at once have cleared Lady Byron's fame, allowed the barbarous assault of the *Blackwood* to go over the civilized world without a reply. I speak to those who, knowing that I am speaking the truth, stand silent; to those who have now the ability to produce the facts and documents by which this cause might be instantly settled, and who do not produce them. I do not judge them; but I remind them that a day is coming when they and I must stand side by side at the great judgment seat—I to give an account for my speaking, they for their silence.

Others may be able to fasten the crime of incest upon Lord Byron; but certainly Mrs. Stowe has not succeeded here. Aside from the subject, her work is very poor. As a literary production it is verbose, and tiresome. Her principal object in view seems to have been the writing of a volume sufficiently bulky to sell. To this end she dwells upon a little point at immense length and repeats the same thing many times over. Altogether, whether considered for its bearing upon upon the Byron controversy or regarded as a literary production, "Lady Byron Vindicated" must be held a complete and wretched failure.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.

A Stagnant Market—The Co-operative System.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger, Jan. 3.]

The anthracite coal trade was very dull last week, and of the little done even less was reported. Most of the companies were, no doubt, engaged in making up their reports to the end of the calendar year. The Reading Railroad reports a tonnage for the week ending on the 30th ult. of 32,157 tons, against 57,014 tons the previous week, and for the fiscal year, beginning with the 1st of December, 298,689 tons, against 290,587 tons to corresponding time in 1868—an increase thus far of nearly fifty per cent. The unusually warm weather last week sufficiently opened the canals to permit the passage of boats, of which some few of them took advantage to make coal deliveries along their lines. The total tonnage of the week, so far as was reported, was 137,237 tons. There is little demand for coal except to the retail trade of this city. To-day several collieries that have been closed for the holiday week will open, but production is ever inactive in mid-winter whatever may be the demand. The Reading Railroad Company will to-day reduce the rates of toll to Port Richmond fifty cents, which ought to reduce the price of coal as much. This reduction will leave the company $2 08 per ton from Port Carbon and two dollars from Schuylkill Haven. The committee of coal operators and representatives of miners in the Schuylkill region met on the 28th ult. and fixed the basis for wages for the month of December at three dollars per ton for coal at Port Carbon.

Notwithstanding retail dealers are desirous of maintaining prices until they run off stocks laid in when coal was up, during the fall months, all the indications favor a heavier coal business during the coming season and at lower prices for coal, the reduction coming from all the several items of wages, carriage and operators' profits. The present enormous cost of production operates as a check upon the development of the manufacturing interests, and is a grave burden on the domestic consumers throughout the country. A movement is making in the mining regions by influential parties to introduce the co-operative system in the production of coal. It is proposed that the miners shall become the lessees of the mines, machinery, &c., necessary to produce the coal. By this arrangement it is believed that the mines can be more intelligently and more economically worked than many of them now are in the hands of inexperienced operators, giving to labor a more satisfactory reward and to proprietors some profit, whereas, under the present antagonistic system of working, each of the several interests engaged in the trade aiming at the greatest temporary reward to itself, collisions are provoked, the workings are left for weeks and months in idleness, with severe loss to miners, to operators and to carrying companies, all of which loss has to be footed by consumers in higher prices of coal. We should like to see the co-operative system in operation in the coal trade, which seems to present more points for its favorable action than that of almost any other pursuit. There are, too, plenty of opened and unproductive mines in all the several regions, which, we have no doubt, may be secured by satisfactory lease until the thing is fairly tested.

THE MORMONS.

Brigham and His Troubles—Potency of Medicine—The Physic Schism—The Smiths—Sons of the Prophet at Work—What the Twelve Apostles Have Done—Co-operative Saints—The New Railroad—Murder—Mormon Progress.

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 25, 1869.

Brigham Young is slowly and cautiously perfecting the plans by which he hopes to defeat the leaders of the present schism and "freeze them out," the method employed by him to free Salt Lake City from the presence of Gentiles and apostates. Recently Hiram B. Clauson, Brigham's *factotum* and man Friday, purchased the entire stock of drugs belonging to the Gentile firm of J. Bauman & Co., who have been carrying on the drug business for several years in this city. This purchase was made by Mr. Clauson as agent for Zion's Mercantile Bull's-eye Co-operative Institution, for the purpose of establishing a "Holiness to the Lord" drug store, and becomes significant from the fact that Mr. W. S. Godbe, the proprietor of the *Utah Magazine* and the principal leader in the schism, has for years carried on the wholesale and retail drug business in this city. While Mr. Godbe was an adherent of Brigham's he was regarded as an eminently fit and proper person to supply with physic a people who, while professing to despise and abjure the use of the article, are by no means so rash as to throw it to the dogs. In Mormondom, however, circumstances frequently alter cases, especially when a so-called apostate is concerned, and while Godbe a year ago was the perfection of druggists, Godbe to-day is considered a very dangerous and unfit person to deal out physic to the faithful of the latter days. In this, as in every other case, Brigham has a sliding scale which marks the temperature of his feelings towards the individual, and which is governed by the warmth or coldness of his affections towards him. Had Godbe remained a devout member of the Church and Gospel, as it is in Brigham, Zion's mercantile co-operative institution would not now be a vender of pills, and Messrs. Bauman & Co. would be minus the greenbacks extracted from Brigham's plethoric wallet. There are many people who have proved Mr. Godbe's ability and integrity in business and who, notwithstanding the embargo laid by the Mormon hierarchy upon trade with his store, will still continue to patronize him, at the risk of being themselves excommunicated from the Brighamite Church. All possible means are being adopted by Brigham to prevent the magazine from circulating among the people, and positive orders have been issued prohibiting Mormons from subscribing for it. The excitement among the people here is unabated, and hundreds crowd Masonic Hall on Sundays to hear the leading men in this, the universally acknowledged to be most serious schism which has ever occurred in the Mormon Church since its first inception.

Even the claims and pretensions of the Smiths, sons of Joe Smith, the "Prophet," are ignored and lost sight of in the excitement which the new and more important claims to the possession of an orthodox faith have occasioned. The Smiths during the summer converted a great many and shipped them to Illinois and Jackson county, Missouri. This later place is designated by revelation as the Mormon paradise, to which every faithful Mormon with his retinue of wives and children expects to go when the ungodly Gentiles are wiped out of existence. The Smith branch of the Church has, however, forestalled the Salt Lake Mormons in the settlement of Jackson county, and as they do not practise polygamy they will probably be allowed to remain there in peace. Brigham is now resorting to arguments to counteract the effects of the doctrines advocated by Messrs. Godbe & Co., and for that purpose Orson Hyde has preached a sermon in the tabernacle on apostasy, a very washy washy production and strongly characteristic of Hyde. This Orson Hyde is one of Brigham's twelve apostles and the man who, when he found it would suit his master's purpose, testified that after the death of Smith and during a meeting of the twelve apostles, at which Brigham was present, they heard the voice of the Lord saying, "I have called my servant Brigham to be the leader of my people." As Hyde was the first man who ever thought of such a thing he certainly should have the credit, such as it is, of originating it. Orson Pratt, confessedly the most able logician and orator, in fact the only one, which the Mormon Church possesses, has also been ordered to bring his batteries to play upon the Malakoff of the opposition, which he did by means of a harangue in the tabernacle, but his fire was considerably weakened by the untenableness of his position. Orson Pratt, Jr., has joined the ranks of the schismatics, and is more able in argument than his father.

Amid the excitement of secession the affairs of Zion still continue to move and the Female Relief Society announces a fair for the benefit of the poor in that ward. Hear it, oh ye saints! who dwell in the British isles and other portions of Europe and in the States. Ye who have been informed by the lying tongue of Brigham's missionaries that there are no poor in Zion. Work—plenty of remunerative work—was promised to those who would leave their comfortable homes and go to Utah. There could be no poor there, for here was work for all, but the announcement stares us blankly in the face that a fair will be held for the benefit of the poor in Zion. After that none but a lying, equivocating missionary will have the assurance to deny that there are poor in Zion.

By the way, female relief societies have a variety of occupations. Some of them build and carry on ward co-operative stores—that is, the money collected for the benefit of the poor is used to sustain co-operation. This is not at all surprising; for, according to the Book of Doctrine and Covenants, the tithing is to be devoted, among other things, to the benefit of the poor; but Brigham uses it to build theatres and other religious institutions, besides supporting his large and somewhat numerous family out of it. It is written "He that desireth the office of Bishop, desireth a good thing." This is strictly true with regard to Zion, but he that desireth the office of President of the Mormon Church desireth a big thing, with lots of money in it. On the 22d, a large quantity of railroad iron having arrived at Farmington and more on the road, track-laying was resumed on the Utah Central, between that place and this city. Track laying proceeds rapidly, and the officers of the road are confident that trains will be running to and from the terminus in this city by the 1st of January, 1870. There will be a grand time and much rejoicing among the Mormons over the completion of the road. Co-operation has not yet succeeded in "freezing out" all of the Gentile merchants, and some of the heaviest firms still remain in Salt Lake City, confidently expecting and patiently awaiting the time when the new movement will break down all barriers to trade between Gentile, Jew and Mormon, which they believe to be near at hand.

For several days past a murder trial has been progressing at Ogden. The criminal is one of Zion's hopeful sons, born and brought up in Mormonism, but who has departed from and renounced the faith of his fathers. During a gambling quarrel at Utah on the 15th of last October he shot a young man named Martin Earl through the head, killing him instantly. Sprouse, the murderer, escaped to Laramie, but was caught and returned to Utah. A verdict of murder in the first degree was brought in by the jury, and in pursuance of a Utah statute, which gives the criminal the choice of one of three modes of death—by hanging, shooting or beheading, he chose to be shot. He was accordingly sentenced to be shot to death at Ogden on the 14th day of January next. The sentence was pronounced by F. D. Richards, Probate Judge, before whom he was tried; and as the Probate Court possesses no jurisdiction in criminal cases, the first murder will be followed by a judicial one unless the United States District Court interferes to prevent it.

The columns of the *Deseret News* are filled with letters and extracts from letters giving a most doleful account of the success and prospects of the Mormon missionaries in the States. One, writing from Berkshire county, Mass., says that the amount of prejudice displayed by the people of that region against the Latter Day work is very great. But few opportunities can be obtained for preaching in public, and the missionary says that he has to do all his preaching by the fireside. Another missionary writes from Connecticut in similar terms. One, writing from Philadelphia, says the prospects are not very brilliant at present for the missionaries to the East doing much by way of converting the people, though the arrival of so many elders from Utah is causing a great deal of comment. On the night previous to writing the missionaries tried to gain admittance to a lecture upon the subject, "Shall the Mormons and Mormonism be tolerated in the United States," but the place was so full that they could not obtain admission. Another missionary, writing from Illinois, says that State is the hot-bed of apostates, and one is forced to contend against a thousand lies that grow prolific among that class of men. Another writes from Greenwood, Steuben county, N. Y., in despair of ever making a single convert. This is but a small portion of the accounts received and published, all of which are to the same effect. The day is long since past when the absurdities of Mormonism can be foisted upon the people of the United States as a Simon Pure religion. Speculation and money making are too plainly apparent as underlying the whole superstructure of Mormonism, while the hideous features of polygamy, blood atonement, Adam worship, and incipient treason, disgust those who would calmly and dispassionately investigate their claims to public favor.

Recent arrivals from Ogden, the City of Great Expectations, state that buildings are going up rapidly in the vicinity of the Utah Central Railroad depot for business purposes, but that trade is very dull at present, money being a scarce article in Utah. The Utah Central Railroad Company contemplates the erection of a large passenger and freight depot, round houses and other railroad buildings at an early day at the Ogden terminus. A large vacant space immediately adjoining the town, on the banks of the Weber river, has been selected for that purpose. From that point the Utah Central crosses the track of the Central and Union Pacific Railroads, then the Weber river, upon a good, substantial bridge, and through a long, deep cut until it reaches the level prairie beyond, and, making a long curve, continues in a perfectly straight direction through Kaysville to Farmington, from whence another straight line carries it to the terminus upon Union square, in this city.

SUBURBAN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW JERSEY.

Jersey City.

THE LARGEST HOG IN THE STATE.—Mr. E. E. Richardson, of the Railroad Hotel, Hightstown, N. J., killed on New Year's day a hog nineteen months old which weighed, when dressed, 717 pounds. It was of the Monmouth county stock. The hog came to market yesterday.

THE KNIFE AGAIN.—A man named Magrath entered the liquor store of John Fallon, at 19 Sussex street, yesterday afternoon, and drawing out a large knife made a swoop at him, but Fallon escaped by jumping over the counter and rushing into a room. Magrath was arrested and placed in prison to await examination.

DROWNED IN THE MORRIS CANAL.—Yesterday morning the body of an unknown woman was found floating in the canal at the foot of Varick street. The remains were so decomposed that identification is impossible. Coroner Burns will hold an inquest to-day.

An infant was found in a box in the canal on Sunday evening. A permit for burial was given.

Hoboken.

A CLERK ACCUSED OF FRAUD.—A warrant was issued by Justice White yesterday for the arrest of Thomas Blair, of the firm of Blair & Wenlyn, on a charge preferred by Robert Hankins of having defrauded him out of lumber to the value of $500. The warrant is in the hands of officer Henry and Blair will be arrested.

ANOTHER SHOOTING AFFRAY.—About two o'clock yesterday morning a watchman named Egan was arrested by officer Hayes for firing a pistol shot at one Patrick McDermott, who lives in New York. It appears that some time previously McDermott emerged from a public house in company with John Sheehan and insulted the watchman. The latter resented it by shooting at him, but luckily the ball missed its aim. Owing to the conflicting testimony the case was dismissed by Recorder Pope.

Newark.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A MILKMAN.—A few minutes before one o'clock yesterday a milkman from Lyon's Farms, named Obadiah Jones, had a narrow escape for his life on the New Jersey Railroad, at the Thomas street crossing, in this city. He was driving across in his wagon when the one o'clock train from New York came flying along. His horse was instantly killed, the wagon demolished and he himself picked up in an insensible condition and removed to a physician's, where he soon became conscious. His injuries, though serious, are not considered fatal. How in the world he escaped instant death is next to a miracle.

BURGLARS STILL AROUND.—Early yesterday a number of residences on Clinton place were entered by burglars and robbed of divers and sundry articles of value. The house of Mr. Alexander Barclay was filched of blankets, overcoats, new silk hats, a piano cover, &c. It was well the adroit scoundrels moved with such catlike stillness, for the masculine members of the house all slept with revolvers under their pillows. They were never once disturbed. The adjoining residences of Mr. Joseph H. Thomas and Mr. Charles Este were also visited and robbed in like manner of various articles. At Mr. Este's the burglar received a warm reception from that gentleman's pistol. The burglar escaped but left some blood behind, and as the bullet could not be found the inference is that the rascal carried it off as a New Year's *souvenir*.

Paterson.

THE PASSAIC COUNTY BOARD OF FREEHOLDERS will meet those of Bergen county to-day at Dundee lake, to decide upon building a bridge over the river at that place. The river is the dividing line between the two counties and the expense and directorship of half the structure falls upon each. The Passaic county Board very sensibly insist that it shall be built of iron; the Bergenites, however, bearing in mind the huge forests of heavy timber upon their territory, are determined to have it of wood, while both have adopted Stanton's motto as their own, and express their intention to "stick." Unless some sort of compromise is effected it is not unlikely that the bridge will be a curious contrivance, half wood and half iron.

THREE LITTLE CHILDREN LOST IN THE WOODS.—About four o'clock last Saturday afternoon three little sons of Mr. Joseph Wyble, of Wynockie, a few miles from Paterson, aged respectively ten, seven and five years, went out for a ramble in the woods on the mountains and have not since been discovered. A continued search has been kept up since their disappearance, all the neighbors joining in with the distracted parents; but, although the country round about has been well scoured, no traces of the unfortunate babes in the wood have been found. There is but little hope of their being found alive, the storm of Sunday night being very severe and the weather too cold for children to breast. Nearly a hundred persons yesterday joined in the search, but with no success up to last advices.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

NOT TRUE.—A paragraph appeared in the HERALD of last Sunday stating that John Ellis, a landscape gardener, living near White Plains, had disappeared from his home under mysterious circumstances, and also that his wife had died in the meantime. It has since been ascertained that the statement was without foundation in fact, as both parties are still in the enjoyment of home and health.

FATAL RAILROAD CASUALTY.—Edward Sheppard, aged sixteen, while accompanying his uncle, a gentleman named Green, from Tremont to the city yesterday morning, in attempting to get on the six o'clock train from White Plains, fell under the cars, two of which passed over him, causing instantaneous death. Coroner Bathgate held an inquest on the body when the station agent testified to seeing deceased fall between the platform and the track; that he shouted to him to lie still, but he supposed deceased did not hear him, as he attempted to get up and was at once drawn under the cars. A verdict of "Accidental death" was rendered.

LONG ISLAND.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED FEMALE INCENDIARY.—For months past the people of Flushing have been terribly excited over the large number of attempts to burn the dwellings of prominent citizens. The latest attempt of this kind was made on Sunday night in the residence of John S. Vandewater, in Main street. The family retired at about half-past ten o'clock, about eleven o'clock were aroused by the noise of the domestic, named Ann Morris, who continually shouted "fire." The carpets in the second story of the building had been saturated with kerosene and then set on fire, causing such a dense smoke as to kill a canary bird and jeopardize the life of a little girl. The fire was extinguished before any considerable damage had been effected. Yesterday morning officer J. W. Smith, of Flushing, arrested Ann Morris, the domestic, on suspicion of having committed the outrage. The proof against her was so strong that she was committed for the Grand Jury in February. She is about twenty-two years of age.

NEW HAVEN.

EMANCIPATION JUBILEE.—Yesterday the colored people of this city celebrated the seventh anniversary of the day upon which President Lincoln issued the proclamation of emancipation with great heartiness and enthusiasm. In the forenoon a procession, consisting of a military company, civic societies and citizens, paraded the streets, carrying banners bearing portraits of Lincoln, Grant and Colfax, and at noon a dinner was partaken of in the basement of the State House. In the evening exercises of an appropriate character were observed at the Music Hall, and William Lloyd Garrison, of Boston; ex-Governor Hawley, of Hartford, and Rev. A. G. Beman, of New Haven, made addresses.

A MODEL DOMESTIC.

Honora Eagan, a domestic looking and respectably attired young woman, with green trimmings and green ribbons on her bonnet, who said she was twenty-seven years of age, was charged with the robbery of twenty-five dollars, under circumstances that may serve as a caution to housekeepers "up town." Miss Eagan had been engaged, through the medium of an advertisement, as housemaid to Dr. Bursted, No. 343 Third avenue. On Saturday she made a great "haul" of wearing clothing and household property, including velvet and silk dresses, and packed them up ready for her departure. To fortify herself for the grand larceny she drank a bottle of wine, and then she took from a vest pocket belonging to Mr. Sidney E. Bursted eighty-five dollars. She then went for jewelry and took two diamond rings. On leaving the house the wine had the effect of bringing on oblivion, for she left the house without taking away the bundle and the two diamond rings were afterwards picked up on the stairs. On the discovery of the robbery information was given to detective Field, and he succeeded in apprehending her on Sunday afternoon. Upon her he found a list of articles she had purchased, most of which were of the dry goods kind, and in her pocketbook $11 35. She was brought yesterday morning before Justice Dowling and committed to answer.

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THE COURTS.

Important Law Proceedings Yesterday.

A Bankrupt Perjury Case—Counterfeiting—Frauds on the Revenue—Mutiny at Sea—The Robber Policemen—The Case of the Patent Divorce Man—A Domestic Quarrel.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Alleged Perjury Bankruptcy Case.

Before Judge Blatchford.

The United States vs. John M. Moorehead.—The defendant in this case was arrested on a warrant issued on the affidavit of Demetrius G. Scofield, under the following circumstances, as set forth in said affidavit:—Scofield, in the month of February, 1868, filed a petition in bankruptcy, which was duly heard and judgment entered thereon; that in the month of March following he filed his further petition for discharge according to the provisions of the act of bankruptcy, the creditors being duly apprised of the proceedings taken in the matter; that the 29th day of April was assigned for the hearing of the petition and that on the day of such return one of his creditors, Calvin P. Bailey, receiver of the Croton National Bank, appeared and opposed his discharge, and on the hearing of said case produced the defendant, Moorehead, as a witness in support of the allegations set forth in his specification.

The affidavit then goes on to charge the defendant Moorehead with testifying falsely in relation to certain conversations had between them on the subject of complainant (Scofield). The affidavit on this point is very voluminous, but presents nothing of interest to a newspaper report. The hearing of the case was set down for yesterday, at two o'clock P. M.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

The Fatzer Counterfeiting Case.

Before Commissioner Betts.

Conrad Fatzer, Sr., the lithographer, at No. 216 William street, who was charged with having been engaged in printing large quantities of counterfeit stamped checks, has waived an examination and been held to await the action of the Grand Jury. His son, Conrad Fatzer, Jr., who was arrested with his father, but allowed to go on his own recognizance, will probably be used as a government witness on the trial.

Charge of Making False Entries—A Distillery Case.

Before Commissioner Shields.

A warrant was yesterday issued for the arrest of a rectifying distiller, doing business in Brooklyn, on the affidavit of revenue officer Koop, and which charges that the party named therein did make false and fraudulent entries in the rectifying book provided to be kept by the provisions of the revenue law. The warrant was placed in the hands of the proper officer.

Alleged Cruelty on the High Seas and Counter Charge of Mutiny.

The adjourned examination into the charge of assault and cruelty preferred against W. Heath, mate of the clipper ship Game Cock, was continued yesterday. A number of witnesses were examined, but no evidence criminating the mate or any of the officers was adduced; but, on the contrary, it was shown by the testimony of the witnesses for the defendant that the assault complained of was justifiable and necessary, the crew being in a state of mutiny. On this showing Mr. W. H. Stephens, counsel for the mate, moved to dismiss the complaint; but his Honor, on the suggestion of the Assistant District Attorney Jackson, decided to further adjourn the case until this morning at eleven o'clock, for the purpose of hearing certain important testimony regarding the complicity of the complainants in the plot to murder the officers and seize the ship.

Two of the men (Wilson and Berry) were arrested at the instance of the Assistant District Attorney on the affidavits of Captain Sherbourne and held to answer.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

A Stay of Proceedings to the Policemen Sentenced to Sing Sing for Five Years Denied.

Before Judge Cardozo.

The People vs. Hannegan and Remsen.—Judge Cardozo delivered the opinion of the court in this case yesterday. He said:—The principal ground upon which the prisoners rely is the supposed error in the charge upon the subject of the effect to be given to the evidence of good character. The whole charge is to be taken together, and I think it can hardly be that the jury could have been misled. The learned Recorder charged the proposition of prisoner's counsel in the language of the request namely:—That good character is a fact to be considered by the jury like every other fact in the case, no matter what the other testimony may be. It is supposed, however, that the remark of the learned Recorder that "it is only in cases where you have a well reasoned doubt, a doubt logically arrived at, that evidence of good character steps in, and then it becomes your duty, under your oaths, to give a verdict in favor of the prisoner," renders the charge objectionable within the rule laid down by the Court of Appeals in Cancemi's case (18 N. Y.) and in Lamb's case (2 Keyes), and perhaps taking that paragraph alone it might be so, but if it be it seems to me the error was corrected by the next remark, for the Recorder proceeded to add that if the jury had a reasonable doubt "arising out of the whole of the testimony," they should acquit. But reading, as should be done, the observation which is considered erroneous with what precedes and follows it—the preceding clause being that if the jury believed the prisoners guilty "from all the testimony," which of course included the evidence of character should not avail them. I think the jury must have understood the charge as directing them to consider all the evidence, and that if they then believed the prisoner to be guilty they ought not to allow their previous good characters to shield them from punishment, and such a charge would certainly not be received. At all events, I do not think there is any such manifest error as to demand that I should stay the proceedings upon the judgment. The writ of error is a writ of right, and that of course must issue, but the stay rests in my discretion; and when, as in this case, after very careful examination of the evidence, I feel bound to concur in the propriety of the conviction; but discretion ought not to be exercised, unless I find an error in the proceedings so plain and plpable that I cannot doubt that the verdict should be set aside, and a new trial granted. When the testimony leads me to the conclusion that the verdict is wrong, and when I see manifest error of law duty demands that I should not, and I never could, hesitate to stay the proceedings that is then mere justice to the prisoner, of which, no matter how vile his character, no matter how excited popular clamor may be against him, he ought not to be deprived by the courts; but when, as here, the verdict is plainly right, and the supposed error, if any exists at all, not obvious, a stay of the judgment should be refused.

Ordered accordingly.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

The Case of the Patent Divorce Man.

Before Judges Ingraham, Barnard and Brady.

In re. O. A. House.—This case, the particulars of which were fully reported in the HERALD a short time since, came up for argument on a motion to throw House over the bar for alleged misconduct in obtaining patent divorces by fraud, &c. The Court took the papers and reserved decision.

The Bolles-Duff Theatrical Case.

An application was made on behalf of the defendant, Duff, for a reargument on the ground that he had not had time to prepare points. The Court, not being willing to set down any non-enumerated cause, put it at the foot of the calendar, so that it will come up again when it shall have been reached.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions Rendered.

By Judge Freedman.

Stuyvesant vs. Browning.—Petitioner is entitled to an order directing the Chamberlain to pay over the amount of taxes, with interest, upon proof of the payment of the same by petitioner.

Steed vs. Mariotte.—Motion denied, with ten dollars costs.

Pinney vs. Pinney.—Motion denied.

Lenten vs. Frazier.—Motion granted on payment of ten dollars and plaintiffs' disbursements on taking the inquest.

Debbis vs. McDermott.—Judgment for plaintiff.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Examination of Husband and Wife—A Domestic Feud.

Before Judges Monell, Jones and Spencer.

Louise C. Southwick vs. George W. Southwick.—Plaintiff in this action, who is the wife of the defendant, received a legacy in her own right of about $14,000, of which amount she constituted the defendant, her husband, the trustee. She subsequently sued for a settlement and accounting by the trustee, alleging a balance in her favor of $5,752 24. The husband set up as a defence that there was nothing due, rendering an account showing, among other disbursements, money paid out for clothing, &c., for plaintiff, and paid for out of her funds, as alleged, by her order. Plaintiff claims that she was not liable for these disbursements, they being articles which defendant was bound to furnish her, and that they should not, therefore, be allowed in his account. Both parties were examined in their own behalf, and exception taken to the examination. On this exception and on the ground of the wife's liability to pay for articles furnished for her own use, together with some other minor questions, the case came up on appeal. It was contended and opposed that where wife and husband are both parties to an action they cannot be examined in their own behalf.

Decision reserved.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Opening of the January Term—A Commercial Traveller Convicted of Embezzlement and Sent to the State Prison.

Before Judge Bedford.

The January term of this Court was opened yesterday, his Honor City Judge Bedford presiding. Assistant District Attorney Fellows appeared for the prosecution.

As there was not a quorum of grand jurors present, those gentlemen who answered to their names were discharged till this (Tuesday) morning.

PLEADS GUILTY TO BURGLARY.

John H. Howe pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, the indictment charging that on the 13th of December the premises of Charles Koch were burglariously entered and eighty-five dollars' worth of cigars stolen. As the prisoner was only sixteen years of age the City Judge sent him to the House of Refuge.

ACQUITTED.

Edward Shannon was placed on trial, charged with larceny from the person. Mrs. Margaret Curran swore that on the 18th of December, as she was passing through Catharine street, the accused shoved up against her and soon after she missed her pocket-book, which contained about two dollars. The evidence was insufficient to sustain the charge and the prosecuting officer abandoned the case, whereupon Judge Bedford instructed the jury to render a verdict of not guilty.

SENTENCED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

Timothy E. Sullivan was tried and convicted of the crime of embezzlement. The evidence for the prosecution showed that the accused was employed by Mr. Barton Mansfield, a fancy goods merchant in Mercer street, to travel through the State and sell goods from samples; that a trunk full of articles valued at $800 was entrusted to him, and that he failed to make any returns to the firm. After being absent several weeks a special messenger was sent after him by the firm and he was found at Little Falls in the custody of the chief of police. He was brought back to New York and gave such information as led to the recovery of the trunk, which contained about $500 worth of the property belonging to Mr. Mansfield. Mr. Hummel, who defended the accused, declined to offer any testimony—a fact upon which Mr. Fellows commented in his closing speech to the jury. They promptly rendered a verdict of guilty, and Judge Bedford sentenced Sullivan to the State Prison for two years.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—No. 34, William H. Tapscott vs. Steamboat G. H. Starbuck; 31, George Latimer vs. Steamship Tubal Cain; 62, N. Grossmayer vs. Steamship General Sedgwick; 87, J. Hatfield vs. Schooner Senator; 103, Great Western Insurance Company vs. Steamship City of Baltimore; 105, Coast Wrecking Company vs. Schooner Sea Breeze; 117, C. Pollion et al. vs. Schooner Sea Breeze; 114, Sun Mutual Insurance Company vs. Steamship City of Baltimore.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Non-enumerated motions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 12, 19, 23, 43, 53, 54, 66, 84, 88, 89, 97.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Parts 1 and 2.—Adjourned until next Monday.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1.—Nos. 4630, 4531, 4535, 4775, 4296, 4819, 4777, 4703, 4706, 4707, 4708, 4713, 4716. Part 2.—Before Judge Curtis.—Nos. 4562, 4700, 4740, 4530, 4411, 4570, 4686, 4751, 4737, 4578, 4718, 4721, 4722, 4726, 4727, 4728, 4729, 4731, 4732.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—The People vs. James Kean, robbery; Same vs. William Bour, Frederick Sniederick, Charles Russell, James Wilson, William Johnson, Francis Gallagher, James Fitzpatrick, James Holden, Caspar Sawyer, Timothy Oaks, James Edwards and John Martin, burglary; Same vs. Patrick Deneby, Job Frazee and Mary Hawkins, grand larceny; Same vs. John Murphy and James M. Hays, larceny from the person; Same vs. John Shevlin, burglary; Same vs. Thomas J. Radcliff, grand larceny; Same vs. Edward Clairbourne, larceny from the person; Same vs. John Donnelly, grand larceny; Same vs. George Sipp, felonious assault and battery.

JAMAICA.

The Jamaica Church Disestablished and Disendowed—Dismay of the Clergy—Change in Jurisdiction of Courts.

KINGSTON, Dec. 13, 1869.

On Friday last the country was startled by the somewhat unexpected intelligence that the Church in Jamaica would be completely disestablished and disendowed on the 31st of this present month. On that day (Friday) the Governor in his place in the Legislative Council officially announced the fact, and that the Secretary of State for the colonies had decided that no measures should be introduced into the Jamaica Legislature which would, in effect, confer any rights or privileges on the Church of England not equally enjoyed by all other denominations in the country. The effect of this decision is that in a little less than three weeks every officiating minister, not already an incumbent, will be left to provide for himself, their claims upon the public treasury ceasing at the end of the year. The incumbents will be permitted to die out or be pensioned off. The catechists, lay readers and clergy generally, with the few exceptions referred to, will now have to betake themselves to some other calling, in which they will realize that their past deportment, their haughty and overbearing manner, have not been such as to render them favorites among the people or deserving of their sympathy. The Bishop, scared by the announcement, has called a convocation for the first week in January, to consider the future of the Church and what its constitution shall be. In the meanwhile the Bishop's situation is somewhat peculiar, for in the new order of things he is powerless, and instead of ruling the Church the young ministers and the people rule him—a position which his reverence can hardly understand.

The Governor said that there were some districts in Jamaica where religion had been completely shut out that he thought it would have been well to have made some provision for by an endowment for such churches as would undertake the work; but, as that proposition was unwelcome to the colonists, he had abandoned it altogether.

Sir John Peter Grant has made another grand stroke in judicial reform which has taken the country by as much surprise as the sudden announcement of disestablishment. The office of clerk of the peace has been abolished, together with all civil process in the magistrates' courts. Such process must in future be taken into the district courts, while the magistrates will confine themselves to the adjudication of criminal offences. The clerks of the magistrates' courts will take information on oath, grant warrants and issue summons, so that the magistrates may be relieved of everything but the hearing and adjudicating of cases brought before them. When this new order of things is initiated the abominable system of fees in the magistrates' courts will be abolished, while clerks of the peace will not profit by the increase of crime or the love of litigation among the people.

LETTER FROM THE LATE EDWIN M. STANTON.

His Self-Reliance and Firm Trust in Providence.

The following letter of Edwin M. Stanton, written to his friend James Kennedy Moorhead, late Representative in Congress from the Pittsburg (Pa.) district, on the 27th of last November, was read by Mr. Moorhead at a recent meeting in that city:—

My recent improvement is very encouraging, and, my strength restored, I shall need help from no one beyond the invigorating cordial of friendship and good wishes of good people like yourself, of which, thank Providence, I seem to have no lack. In respect to the subscription you mention and the generosity of the people of Pittsburg, I have no doubt of their liberal kindness, and that many would rejoice at the opportunity to evince it; but I know of no extremity that could reconcile me to it while I am capable of earning my daily bread by daily labor and short of starvation of my family. To such extremity I hope never to reach. Although my health and the vigor of my life, at the period of its greatest ease and professional prosperity and social comfort, have been lost in the public service, the consciousness of high duty fulfilled takes away much of the regret such loss might have occasioned—especially as my official station was not sought after, but was cast upon me by unexpected call in the day of danger. In all the dark years of discouragement, disaster, persecution and calumny my heart was strengthened and my courage upheld by the reflection that such troubles could only be for a brief period compared with the great hereafter. I am, therefore, cheerfully resigned to my own lot for the short term of service that remains, not envying the apparent prosperity of those who have prospered by the fortunes of war, and I trust that strength will be given for my "soul to march on," however rugged and weary the march. * * * That the blessings of Providence may be bountifully bestowed upon you and yours is the earnest prayer of your sincere friend,

EDWIN M. STANTON.

To Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD.

CANADA NO LONGER A REFUGE FOR THIEVES AND SWINDLERS.—The Quebec *Mercury* says that on January 1 an important act, passed at the last session of the Dominion Parliament, with the view of preventing Canada being made an asylum for thieves and swindlers, went into operation. This act provides that if any person takes into Canada, or has in his possession therein, any property stolen or obtained by fraud or false pretences, in any other country, in such manner that the stealing or obtaining it in like manner in Canada would be a felony or misdemeanor, then the taking of such property there, or having it in possession with a knowledge of its being unlawfully obtained, shall be an offence of the same nature and punishable in the same manner as if the stealing or unlawful obtainance had taken place in Canada.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, MONDAY, Jan. 3—6 P. M.

To-day being the first business day of the new year much curiosity was manifested as to the course which the different markets would take.

CONTINUED DULNESS.

Whatever expectations of a revival of activity were indulged in were doomed to disappointment; for it was the dullest day known to the street for a very long time. The vicinity of Wall street was certainly lively enough so far as the presence of people is concerned; for there was a vast throng all day pouring in and out of the Sub-Treasury and the various banking offices cashing coupons and collecting interest and dividends; but there was almost a suspension of business at the Stock Exchange.

THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The debt statement for December shows a reduction of $4,812,000. The coin balance December 31 was $109,000,000, inclusive of $40,000 gold certificates, and the currency balance over $12,500,000.

GOLD—THE TREASURY PROGRAMME.

As was quite generally anticipated, there has been a decided modification of the Treasury programme of gold sales for the month. Instead of ten or twelve millions the amount is reduced to four millions. The Secretary of the Treasury in making his bond purchases larger than his gold sales will be generally commended; for the effect will be to add to the ease of the money market. Owing to the fact that there was some delay in the receipt of the mail instructions to Assistant Treasurer Folger the street began to doubt the morning despatches, but was eventually satisfied when the programme was, late in the day, officially made known from the Sub-Treasury as follows:—

SALES OF GOLD.

January 6—One million (sinking fund).
January 12—One million (special fund).
January 20—One million (sinking fund).
January 26—One million (special fund).

PURCHASES OF BONDS.

January 5—Two millions (special fund).
January 13—One million (sinking fund).
January 19—Two millions (special fund).
January 27—One million (sinking fund).

The dealers in the Gold Room were on the tiptoe of expectancy as to the effect upon the premium; for it was the general impression that gold would go up as a consequence of the diminution of sales. The opening price—120½—seemed to verify this impression, but later the market gave way and the price gradually declined to 119½. The natural condition of the market is heaviness, and hence the decline. Our exports of specie for 1869 were thirty millions less than in 1868. Hence we have this large sum on the market at the outset of 1870. Then the disbursements of the Sub-Treasury for the January interest constitute a steady supply, which overcomes any effort the premium makes to advance. We have more gold in the country than we had a year ago. The balance in the Treasury is now light, but the gold has not been sent abroad. It remains with us, and its plethora bears down the price. As to the speculative influences, there is little or no short interest. The price has fallen so low that operators are not disposed to "go short." On the other hand, the carrying rate is so heavy that the "bulls" are equally indisposed to buy. The sales to-day have been largely on account of bullion dealers, who have cashed the gold for holders of government bonds and then sold the gold to the best advantage in the Gold Room.

THE STOCK MARKET

was utterly flat, and "orders" were few and far between. The transactions at the boards were not enough to make sales prices for more than a fraction of the list. The course of prices in the Long Room was irregular, but generally downward. Reading, St. Paul and Ohio and Mississippi were steady and strong. Rock Island, Lake Shore and Northwest were weak and lower. The Vanderbilt shares were unsettled. New Jersey Central and Erie were active and higher, the former being the feature of the railways. In the miscellaneous list Pacific Mail again broke, declining from 43½ to 41½. Western Union, despite the damage done the line by the storm, was firmer. There have been rumors for some time that the directors of Rock Island intended an issue of four millions of new stock, but nothing definite is known concerning it. Of course, under the rules of the Stock Exchange such an issue would not be negotiable without the usual thirty days' notice.

THE MONEY MARKET

was very irregularly reported. While in some quarters lenders complained of getting only six per cent and in others borrowers grieved at paying a sixteenth to an eighth the general rate was seven per cent gold among the stock houses and seven currency among the government dealers. The disturbance incidental to the payment of interest and dividends will not, it is thought, outlast the week, if, indeed, it is not allayed in a day or two. The immediate future of the money market promises comfortable ease.

Commercial paper was without new feature.

Foreign exchange was weak toward the close of business and rates irregular and nominal, prime sixty days sterling being quoted at 108⅜ a 108½ and sight bills 109⅛ a 109⅜.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES

were dull and steady, many of the list being quoted ex coupon. The new South Carolinas sold at 75, ex three per cent gold interest. The State agent in this city reports that at the close of business this afternoon he had paid $67,546 gold interest on the South Carolina bonds, old and new. The following were the closing street prices for the Southern list:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 53 a 54; do., new, 46 a 46½; Virginia, ex coupon, 47½ a 48; do., new, 55 a 57; do., registered stock, 41½ a 42; do., registered, 1866, 53 a 54; do., registered, 1867, 49 a 51; Georgia sixes, ex interest, 77 a 78; do., sevens, ex interest, 88 a 89; North Carolina, ex coupon, 42 a 43; do. new, 29⅜ a 30; Missouri sixes, ex interest, 87 a 88; do., Hannibal and St. Joseph, ex interest, 88 a 90; Louisiana sixes, 68 a 71; do. levee sixes, 64½ a 65; do. do. eights, 80 a 82; Alabama eights, 92 a 94; do. fives, 62 a 64; South Carolina sixes, ex interest, 73 a 78; do., new, ex interest, 72 a 74½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

were heavy in response to the decline in gold, which, curiously enough, wholly offset a remarkable rise in London, where the 62's advanced to 87. The decline for the day was over one per cent for the leading active issues. The following were the closing street quotations, which are ex coupon for the 81's, the new 65's, the 67's and the 68's:—United States currency sixes, 109⅛ a 109⅜; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 115 a 115½; do. do., coupon, 115⅛ a 115½; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 112½ a 113⅛; do. do., 1862, coupon, do. do., 113½ a 113⅞; do. do., 1864, do. do., 112⅝ a 112⅞; do. do., 1865, do. do., 112⅝ a 112⅞; do. do., registered, January and July, 111⅛ a 111⅜; do. do., 1865, coupon, do. do., 111⅛ a 111⅜; do. do., 1867, do. do., 111⅛ a 111⅜; do. do., 1868, do. do., 111⅛ a 111⅜; do. ten-forties, registered, 109⅛ a 109⅜; do. do., coupon, 109⅛ a 109⅜.

THE RANGE OF THE GOLD MARKET.

The chief fluctuations of gold are set forth in the following table:—

10 A. M.	120⅛	2 P. M.	119⅝
11 A. M.	120⅛	2:50 P. M.	119½
11:15 A. M.	120	3 P. M.	119⅝
12 M.	119⅞	4 P. M.	119½
1 P. M.	119⅞	5 P. M.	119½ a 119⅝

Holders of cash gold paid 7 currency, 7 gold, 1-32 and 3-64 to have their balances carried over. The following is the report of the Gold Exchange Bank:—

Gold cleared	$34,761,000
Gold balances	1,639,178
Currency balances	2,016,151

CLOSING PRICES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following were the closing prices of stocks at the last session of the Stock Exchange:—Canton, 47 a 50; Cumberland, 24 a 25½; Western Union, 32½ a 32⅝; Quicksilver, 14½ a 15; Mariposa, 8½; do. preferred, 14½ a 15½; Pacific Mail, 41⅞ a 42⅛; Boston Water Power, 14 a 15½; Adams Express, 61⅝ a 62⅛; Wells-Fargo Express, 19⅝ a 21; American Express, 34 a 35½; United States Express, 48 a 50½; New York Central, consolidated, 86⅛ a 86⅜; do. scrip, 81 a 81½; Harlem, 129 a 130; Erie, 22 a 24; do. preferred, 44; Reading, 94⅛ a 94½; Michigan Central, 117 bid; Lake Shore, 84⅞ a 85; Illinois Central, 133½ a 136; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 83 bid; Chicago and Northwestern, 67⅜ a 67½; do. preferred, 81⅛ a 81½; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 74½ bid; Rock Island, 102 a 102½; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 73 a 73½; do. preferred, 85¼ a 85½; Toledo and Wabash, 52; Fort Wayne, 86½ a 86⅝; Alton and Terre Haute preferred, 54 a 56; Ohio and Mississippi, 23⅞ a 24; Delaware and Lackawanna, ex dividend, 102 a 102½; New Jersey Central, 92¾ a 93; Chicago and Alton, 142½ bid; Morris and Essex, 85 bid; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 107 bid; do. preferred, 107½ a 108; Dubuque and Sioux City, ex dividend, 100 a 104½; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 17½ a 18½.

THE EXTREME FLUCTUATIONS.

The fluctuations of the leading speculative stocks are shown in the following table of the highest and lowest prices of the day:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Cen. & Hud. consolidated	87	85½
New York Central and Hud. scrip	81⅞	80½
Harlem	130	129
Erie	22⅜	21⅞
Reading	94⅞	94
Lake Shore	85⅛	84⅝
Northwestern	68	67⅛
Northwestern preferred	82⅛	81⅛
Rock Island	102½	101⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul	73⅝	73
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	85½	85
New Jersey Central	93⅛	92⅛
Western Union Telegraph	32½	32⅛
Pacific Mail	43½	41½

THE SPECIE MOVEMENT.

The imports of specie at this port during the past week have been as follows:—

Dec. 28—Steamer Arizona, Aspinwall—	
Silver	$6,388
Gold	400
Dec. 28—Steamer Key West, Port au Prince—	
Gold	168
Silver	1,600
Dec. 29—Schooner E. G. Knight, Savanilla—	
Gold	2,100
Dec. 30—Steamer Hammonia, Hamburg—	
Gold	158,100
Dec. 30—Steamer Morro Castle, Havana—	
Gold	300
Total for the week	$169,079
Previously reported	14,749,666
Total since January 1	$14,918,725
Same time 1868	7,163,071

The exports of specie from this port during the past week have been as follows:—

Dec. 31—Schooner Mary E. Mangam, San Blas—	
American gold	$250
American silver	347
Dec. 31—Steamer City of Washington, Liverpool—	
American gold	6,800
British gold	4,835
Dec. 31—Steamer Rhein, Paris—	
Gold bars	25,425
Mexican dollars	4,500
Dec. 31—Steamer Rhein, London—	
Mexican dollars	9,313
Silver bullion	40,761
Total for the week	$92,282
Previously reported	31,938,797
Total since January 1, 1869	$32,031,079
Same time 1868	70,719,756

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Monday, Jan. 3—10:15 A. M.

$10000 US 5-20, reg. '62	112¾	100 shs Del & Hud Can.	129
5000 US 5-20, c, '62...x c	112¾	100 Adams Ex	61⅞
1500 US 5-20, c, '68...x c	112¾	510 do	62
8500 do	112⅝	200 N Y C & H R RR	86
15000 US 5-20, c, '65, n.s., x	112	50 do	86⅛
1000 do	112⅝	20000 N Y C & H R c	81
10000 do b3	112½	100 Erie RR	22⅜
5,000 do	112	100 Erie RR pref	43⅜
1000 US 5-20, r, '67	112¾	100 do	43
81000 US 5-20, c, '67...x c	112⅞	200 Harlem RR	130
25000 do	112⅞	700 Reading RR...ex div	94¼
50000 do b3	112⅞	700 do s60	94¼
12000 do	112	600 do	94⅞
3000 Tenn 6's, ex cou	53⅜	1050 L S & M S RR	85
110000 Tenn 6's, n	46	800 do	84⅞
10000 do	46⅛	100 do b3	85
12000 N Car 6's, new	29⅛	600 Chic & N W RR	67⅜
4000 Missouri 6's...x int	87⅞	6 do	67
1000 Mo 6's, H & St J is. x i	87⅞	100 Chic & N W pref...c	81⅜
1000 La. 6's, l b	63½	200 Chic & Rk I RR...b30	102⅝
25000 do	65	500 do	102
2000 Erie 2d mtge, '79	99⅜	500 do	102⅛
2000 Mich So s f bs	97	100 do b30	102½
1000 C, B & Q 8's...x int	109	100 do b30	102⅝
1000 M & Es 1st m	96⅝	100 N J Central RR	93
27000 C, C & Ind C 1st m	71½	250 do c	92¾
10000 Tol, Peo & W 1st, w d	78½	100 do b10	92⅝
10000 M & St P 1st...x int	89	500 Mil & St Paul RR	73
10 shs Ninth Nat Bk	107¼	100 Mil & St Paul pf	85½
20 Bank'rs & Bro Ass'n	101	150 Tol, Wab & W RR	50
100 Pac M SS Co	42⅜	25 P, Ft W & Chi gtd	85½
427 do	42⅜	100 Chic & Alt RR	143
200 do c	42¼	50 Chic & Alton pref	144
600 do	42⅝	100 Chic, Bur & Qy RR	150
40 do	43	500 Morris & Es RR	85
20 do b5 call	42⅜	200 Col, C & I C RR	18
100 Penn Coal Co...x div	215	12 H & St Jo RR	107

12 M. and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$10000 US 6's, '81, reg	115⅝	$7000 US 5-20, c, '65, n.r.c	111⅛
10000 US 6's, '81, cou...x c	115⅛	10000 US 5-20, r, '67	111⅛
5000 do	115⅛	1000 US 6's, cur'cy	109⅝
500 do small	115	51000 US 5-20, c, '67...x c	112
1000 US 5-20, cou, '62	113⅝	35000 do s2	112
10000 do	113⅝	49500 do	111⅞
2000 US 5-20, r, '64	113	2000 US 5-20, c, '68...x c	111⅞
2500 US 5-20, c, '64	113	16000 US 5's, 10-40, reg	109⅛
10000 US 5-20, c, '65	115¼	5000 do	109⅛
10000 US 5-20, c, '65, n.x.c	111⅛	25000 US 5's, 10-40, c	109⅛

One o'Clock P. M.

$1000 S Car 6's, n...x int	75	100 shs N Y C & H R RR	86¼
1000 Mo 6's...ex int c	87⅞	600 Reading RR	94¼
10000 La 6's, l b	65	100 Illinois Central RR	135
1000 La 8's, l b...x int	80	100 L S & M S RR...b3	85
12000 C, C & I C 1st m	71½	100 do b call	84⅞
8000 Mil & St P 8's, 1st	103	400 do	85
2000 Hud R 2d, s f b	101	100 do	85⅛
30 shs Bank & Bro Ass'n	101	100 Chic & N W RR	67⅜
100 West U Tel	32½	200 N J Central RR	93
70 do	32¼	100 Chic & R I RR	102
200 Pac Mail SS Co	42	200 Mil & St P pref	85⅜
100 Adams Ex...b c...b60	63	67 Del, Lack & W...x div	102⅛
20 Wells-Fargo Ex	20		

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

West Un Tel	32½ a 32⅝		Northwestern	67½ a 67⅝
Pacific Mail	41⅝ a 41⅞		Northwestern pf	81⅝ a 81⅞
N Y Central con	86½ a 85⅞		Rock Island	101⅞ a 101⅞
N Y Cen scrip	81⅛ a 81⅜		St Paul	73 a 73⅛
Erie	22 a 22⅛		St Paul pref	85⅛ a 85⅜
Reading	94⅛ a 94¼		Ohio & Miss	23⅞ a 24
Lake Shore	84⅝ a 84⅞		N J Central	92⅞ a 93⅛

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

MONDAY, Jan 3—6 P. M.

COFFEE.—Rio was in demand and held for full prices, but we heard of no sales. Other descriptions were dull but unchanged in value.

COTTON.—The demand from all classes of buyers was light and the sales were limited to 451 bales, of which 323 were for spinning, 117 for export and 11 on speculation. The offerings were only moderate, and, in consequence, previous prices were maintained. For future delivery the business was less active, the sales being 400 bales basis low middling, for February, at 25¼c.; 100 do., for do., at 25 7-16c.; 100 do., for March, at 25⅜c.; 100 do., for do., 25 11-16c., and 200 do., for January, at 24⅝c. We append the closing quotations:—

	Uplands and Florida.	Mobile and Memphis.	N. Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	23⅞	22⅞	24⅛
Good ordinary	24⅛	24⅜	24⅝
Low middling	24⅞	25⅛	25⅛
Middling	25⅛	25⅜	25⅝
Good middling	25⅝	26	26¼

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 6,029 bbls. flour, 1,490 bushels wheat, 5,210 do. oats and 1,138 do. malt. The flour market ruled dull, but prices were unchanged. The sales were confined to 4,500 bbls., at prices within the range of the annexed quotations. Southern flour was in light demand, but held for full prices. Sales 175 bbls. Rye flour was moderately active at steady prices. Sales 160 bbls. Corn meal was dull and lower. Sales 550 bbls. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 35 a $4 75
Superfine State	4 85 a 5 10
Extra State	5 50 a 6 00
Choice do.	6 00 a 6 50
Superfine Western	4 85 a 5 10
Extra do.	5 25 a 6 00
Extra Minnesota	5 50 a 6 50
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	5 50 a 5 75
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	5 75 a 6 50
St. Louis low extra	6 00 a 6 50
St. Louis straight extra	6 50 a 7 00
St. Louis choice double extra	7 25 a 7 75
St. Louis choice family	7 75 a 9 00
Southern choice and family	8 00 a 10 00
Southern superfine and extra	6 00 a 8 00
Rye flour	4 50 a 5 75
Corn meal, city	5 00 a 5 25
Corn meal, Jersey	4 70 a 4 75
Corn meal, Brandywine	5 10 a 5 20

—Wheat was very dull, but there was no disposition to force sales, so that prices were no lower. For No. 2 spring $1 25 a $1 26 was paid, while amber winter was nominally $1 33, in store. The sales were 20,000 bushels No. 2 spring at $1 25 a $1 26, and small lots California at $1 30. Corn was very quiet, but firm, the sales being 20,000 bushels at $1 12 a $1 14 for Western mixed—the latter price for prime old afloat; $1 17 for yellow Western in store, and 97c. a $1 02½ for yellow Jersey and Southern. Oats were quiet but steady; the sales were 15,000 bushels at 63c. a 66c. for Western and State, and 58c. a 61c. for Jersey and Southern. Rye was dull and nominal; small sales were made at $1 12 a $1 16 for State and $1 01 for Jersey. Barley and barley malt were dull and prices were nominal. The stock of grain in the New York and Brooklyn warehouses, Jan. 1, 1870, was as follows:—3,563,162 bushels wheat, 625,911 bushels corn, 1,379,784 bushels oats, 37,441 bushels rye, 320,042 bushels barley, 79,314 bushels malt, 11,531 bushels peas.

FREIGHTS were extremely quiet, and rates, with but few exceptions, were heavy. The chartering business was dull. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, 150 tons logwood at 22s. 6d., and per steamer 10 tons regulus at 40s., 150 bales cotton at ⅝d. and 15,000 bushels wheat at 4d.; to Glasgow, per steamer, 2,000 bbls. flour on private terms; to Hamburg, per steamer, 50 packages sugar at 25s.; to London, per steamer, 75 bales hemp at 3s. 9d. and 16 caroons cochineal on private terms; to Antwerp 300 boxes extract logwood at 25s. The charters were:—A bark to Rotterdam, with 2,500 bbls. petroleum at 4s. 7½d., and a schooner 1,600 bbls. to the windward on private terms.

GUNNIES were dull and we heard of no sales. Bags were quoted 16⅝c. a 17¼c. and cloth was quoted 19⅝c. a 21c. The following is from J. B. Glover & Co.'s circular, dated January 1, 1870:—

STOCK IN UN'D ST'S JAN. 1.			CONSUMPTION AND EXPORT.		
Years.	Cloth. Bales.	Bags. Bales.	Years.	Cloth. Bales.	Bags. Bales.
1870	10,005	12,840	1869	26,965	18,822
1869	28,903	24,912	1868	25,156	15,212
1868	42,480	31,036	1867	20,686	23,443
1867	16,850	14,279	1866	27,223	26,847
1866	15,004	10,633	1865	37,444	14,019
1865	50,679	13,840	1864	18,397	12,808
1864	67,446	15,825	1863	7,989	12,862
1863	60,971	12,278	1862	3,213	12,263
1862	55,400	10,275	1861	47,353	21,094

HAY.—The demand was only moderate, but prices were without particular change. We quote:—Shipping, 85c. a 90c.; retail lots, 95c. a $1 15; long rye straw, $1 05 a $1 10; short do., 95c. a $1.

HEMP.—The market was dull, the demand continuing light, and we heard of no sales. Prices were nominal at our last quotations.

HOPS.—There was but little business transacted, the demand from all classes of buyers being light. Prices were firm for the better grades, which were sparingly offered. The sales were limited to about 50 bales at from 14c. to 28c. for common to choice.

MOLASSES was dull and heavy at the quotations published in our last report. No sales of moment were reported. Stock January 3, 1870—3,748 hhds. clayed, 5,498 do. muscovado, 199 Porto Rico, 3,838 do. English Islands and 2,115 bbls. New Orleans.

NAVAL STORES.—The market for spirits turpentine was dull, but firm at 43c. a 43½c. for merchantable and shipping lots in yard. Small lots on dock were held at 43½c., with 43c. bid. We heard of no important sales. Rosin was fairly active and rather firmer for strained, but quiet though steady for other kinds. The sales were 625 bbls. strained and low No. 2 at $2 15, 3,500 do. strained on private terms, and 250 do. No. 1 and pale at $3 50 a $5. We quote:—Strained, $2 07½ a $2 15; No. 2, $2 20 a $2 50; No. 1, $2 75 a $3 75; pale, $3 87½ a $5; extra do. and window glass, $5 25 a $8 25. Tar was dull and nominal at our last quotations.

OILS.—Linseed was dull at 90c. a 92c. in casks and bbls., while other kinds were dull, but unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts, 433 bbls. pork, 143 packages beef, 153 do. cut meats, 370 do. lard and 2,527 dressed hogs. Pork was in light demand, and the business was confined to small lots at former prices, at which the market was heavy. The sales were only about 150 bbls. at $29 50 a $29 62½ for new mess and $29 50 for city do. For future delivery the market was dull and heavy. Dressed hogs were quiet and unsettled, the market closing at 11½c. a 12½c. for Western, and 12⅜c. a 13½c. for city. Live hogs were quiet at 9⅝c. a 10⅛c. for common to prime, with arrivals of 5,033 head. Beef hams were steady, with small sales within the range of $32 a $34 for Western. Beef was dull, but unchanged in value. Sales 50 bbls. at $10 a $17 for plain and extra mess. Tierce beef was inactive, and prices were nominal at former quotations. Bacon was dull and nominal. A small lot of city long clear was disposed of at 15⅝c. Cut meats were dull, the demand being confined to small lots, but prices were unchanged. Small sales were made within the range of 12c. a 12½c. for pickled shoulders, 15½c. a 17c. for do. hams, and 19c. a 19½c. for smoked do. Lard was dull and heavy on the spot, but moderately active for future delivery. The sales were 150 bbls. at 17c. a 17½c. for fair to prime steam; also 250 tierces for January delivery at 17c., and 250 do. for February do. at 17½c., both seller's option.

PETROLEUM.—Crude in bulk was in moderate demand at about former prices. The sales were 1,550 bbls. at 15½c., the market closing with some holders asking 16c. Crude in bbls. was neglected, and prices were nominal at 19½c. a 19½c. Refined was more in demand, but the business was light, owing to the smallness of the stock and the increased firmness of holders, who were unwilling to sell to any extent below 31c. The sales were only 1,000 bbls., part at 30½c., and 700 cases at 36½c., closing at 37c. Naphtha was dull and nominal. For jobbing lots of refined there was a moderate demand at 33½c. a 34c.—the inter price for prime white. In Philadelphia the market was dull, there being scarcely any demand, and prices were easier. The sales were only 1,000 bbls., for January delivery, at 30½c.

RICE.—Carolina was slow of sale, but prices were unchanged. The sales were confined to small lots at from 6½c. to 7½c. for common to prime.

SUGAR.—The market for raw continued to rule dull, the demand being light, but prices were steady, owing to the moderate offerings. The sales were 100 hhds., part at 10⅝c. for Cuba; also 1,100 boxes, at 10⅝c. a 11c. Refined was but little sought after, but quite steady in value. We quote:—Hard, 14⅛c.; soft white, 13⅛c. a 14c.; extra C, 13½c. a 13⅝c., and yellow, 12⅛c. a 13c. We quote:—

Cuba—inferior to common refining, per lb	10¼ a 10¾
Fair refining	10⅝ a —
Good refining	10⅞ a —
Fair to good grocery	11⅛ a 11¼
Prime to choice grocery	11¾ a 12¼
Centrifugal, hhds. and boxes	9⅞ a 13¼
Molasses, hhds. and boxes	9¼ a 10¾
Melado	5¼ a 8¼
Havana—Boxes Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9	10½ a 10¾
Do., 10 to 12	10⅞ a 11⅛
Do., 13 to 15	11⅜ a 12⅛
Do., 16 to 18	12⅜ a 13⅛
Do., 19 to 20	13⅜ a 14⅛
Do., white	13⅜ a 14⅛
Do., No. 12, in bond, net cash (gold)	6¾ a 6¾
Porto Rico—Refining grades	10⅛ a 11
Grocery grades	11⅛ a 12⅛

Stock of raw to-day, 55,957 hhds., 25,459 boxes, 245,455 bags and 814 melado.

SEEDS.—Grass were dull and prices were nominal, at 13c. for clover, $4 for timothy and $2 25 for rough flax. Linseed was quiet, but steady, at $2 20, gold, duty paid. We take the following from Messrs. H. H. Crocker & Co.'s circular, dated Jan. 1, 1870:—

LINSEED.

	1868. Bags.	1869. Bags.
Imported into the U. States from Jan. 1 to date....Calcutta	634,435	775,881
Do....Bombay	33,291	62,012
On the way to do. Dec 31....Calcutta	174,569	171,762
Do....Bombay	16,000	None.
Loading at foreign ports at last dates for United States....Calcutta	54,212	20,000
Do....Bombay	None.	None.
Stock in importers' and speculators' hands in Boston Dec. 31....Calcutta	9,100	16,020
Do....Bombay	None.	None.
Stock in importers' and speculators' hands in New York Dec 31. Calcutta	23,037	121,000
Do....Bombay	None.	8,000
Imported from Europe from Jan 1 to date	None.	7,000
Stock on hand Jan. 1, all hands	215,609	117,117

	Bags.
Stock in the United States Jan. 1, 1869, in all hands	117,117
Imported from Calcutta and Bombay from Jan. 1 to date	827,873
Imported from Europe from Jan. 1 to date	7,000
Total	951,990
Stock in the United States Jan. 1, 1870, viz.:—	
Importers' and speculators' hands	143,000
Manufacturers' (estimated)	67,000
	210,000
Consumption in the United States for the year 1869	741,990
Consumption in the United States for the year 1868	763,049
Consumption in the United States for the year 1867	533,654
Consumption in the United States for the year 1866	569,604
Consumption in the United States for the year 1865	562,000

The crop of American flaxseed this year is estimated equal to 450,000 bags.

STEARINE.—The sales were small, the demand being light, but prices were steady, ranging at from 16½c. to 17½c. for common to prime.

TALLOW was quiet, but steady. Sales 50,000 lbs. at 10c. a 10¼c.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 83 bbls. The market was very quiet, but prices were steady. Sales 110 bbls. at 99c., tax paid.

THE PEABODY FUNERAL TRAIN.—The Eastern Railroad Company furnish the train which is to convey the remains of Mr. Peabody from Portland to Peabody, where they are to be finally interred. The two last cars manufactured at the Eastern Railroad Car Works in Salem, Mass., have been selected for the sad service. The Newburyport *Herald* describes these cars as follows:—These are as fine vehicles as ever run on rails, and when again upon the track they will display the skill of the artists as truly as at first, although in designs and emblems of sombre grandeur. One of these cars will contain the body exclusively, and is being prepared with reference to that fact. Its ordinary furniture has been removed, and it is to be furnished with a framework, in the centre of which the casket will be laid, and so be secured as to be unaffected by the motion of the train. It is to be draped in black, and in other appropriate forms will indicate the new purpose to which it has been temporarily devoted. The second car will contain the mourning group and body guard, and be arranged for their convenience and comfort. Both cars will be somewhat deprived of their permanent embellishments, as good taste, chastened by the spirit of the grave occasion, would suggest.

THE GLOUCESTER (MASS.) FISHING AND FREIGHTING FLEET.—The Gloucester *Advertiser* says the year just closed has proved quite a disastrous one to the fishing fleet of that port, the losses of life and property greatly exceeding those of last season. Sixty-seven lives have been lost against 40 last year. Sixteen vessels have been totally lost and 23 have met with disaster. Of this number, 5 schooners and 40 men were lost in the Georges fishery; 2 schooners and 13 men in the Grand Bank fishery; 4 schooners and 6 men in the freighting business; 4 schooners and 1 man in the shore mackereling business; 6 men in the Western Bank fishery; 1 man in the Bay of St. Lawrence mackerel fishery; 1 pilot boat wrecked in Gloucester harbor. Total value of vessels lost, about $84,000; insurance, $61,137. In addition to this the partial losses will amount to $62,300, making the total amount of losses for the year about $147,000; total amount of insurance, $81,937. Of the 67 men lost 24 were married, leaving 24 widows and 35 fatherless children. From the records kept it appears that there have been 161 vessels lost since 1830, valued at $733,750, and 918 lives, averaging 4 vessels and 23 lives a year. The most disastrous year was 1862, when 18 vessels and 146 lives were lost. Nearly one-half of all the losses were in the Georges fishery. Thirty-six vessels were added to the town's fleet during the past year.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

COAKEFAIR—MCKAY.—In this city, on Friday evening, December 31, by the Rev. George F. Kettell, WILLIAM B. COAKEFAIR to Miss ANNIE MCKAY, all of this city.

Rondout papers please copy.

HALSTED—BRUCE.—On Wednesday evening, December 29, by the Rev. F. Evans, STANLEY M. HALSTED to SARAH A. BRUCE, both of New York. No cards.

JORDAN—LENT.—In this city, on Thursday, December 30, by the Rev. John E. Cookman, Mr. EDWARD JORDAN to Miss CARRIE LENT, both of this city.

Albany papers please copy.

MUCKLOW—JOSIAH.—At St. Stephen's church, Brooklyn, on New Year's evening, by the Rev. W. Schouler, CHARLES MUCKLOW, of Birmingham, England, to CHARLOTTE JOSIAH, of London, England.

Birmingham and London papers please copy.

STARR—GA NUN.—On Saturday, December 25, 1869, by the Rev. H. B. Ridgeway, WILLIAM A. STARR to EMMA ISEBEL GA NUN, all of New York city.

Putnam county papers please copy.

Birth.

FINEGAN.—On Monday, December 27, the wife of George T. Finegan, of a son.

Died.

APPLEBY.—On Saturday, January 1, WILLIAM APPLEBY, in the 78th year of his age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Holy Martyr, in Forsyth street, between New Canal and Hester sts., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

BLAUVELT.—On Monday, January 3, AMANDA BLAUVELT, aged 25 years.

Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 24 Jane street, on Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock.

BOWEN.—At St. Luke's Hospital, on Sunday, January 2, JOHN BOWEN, printer, a native of Alexandria, D. C., aged 55 years.

Washington papers please copy.

CALHOUN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, January 2, JAMES CALHOUN, aged 38 years.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence on Eleventh street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, South Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, at half-past two.

The members of George Washington Lodge, No. 285 F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to attend a special communication at their rooms, on Wednesday, at twelve o'clock M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late brother James Calhoun. By order of C. CRYLER, Master.

CLARK.—On Monday, January 3, PATRICK CLARK, aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 246 East Thirty-second street, on Wednesday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

COHEN.—At Princeton, Bureau county, Ill., on Tuesday, December 21, Mr. S. COHEN, formerly from England, aged 63 years.

DAY.—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday, January 1, HARRIET BEACH, wife of Elihu Day.

Funeral will take place from her late residence, 1,001 Broad street, on Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

DECAMP.—On Saturday, January 1, JOSEPH DECAMP, in the 68th year of his age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Allen street Methodist Episcopal church, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

DECKER.—On Saturday, January 1, at Mariners' Harbor, Staten Island, DAVID DECKER, Sr., aged 82 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Summerfield Methodist Episcopal church, Mariners' Harbor, on Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock. Boat leaves foot of Dey street at eleven o'clock A. M. for Port Richmond, where carriages will be in waiting.

DIXON.—On Monday, January 3, very suddenly, Mrs. ELIZABETH DIXON, in the 83d year of her age.

Her friends and relatives and those of her sons, R. W. Woodruff, Warren Dixon, Alexander Dixon, George Dixon, and her son-in-law, Wm. Hendrickson, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Warren Dixon, 303 South Third street, Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

EAMES.—On Saturday, January 1, in Brooklyn, MARY E., wife of Edward E. Eames, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 90 Second place, Brooklyn, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

FOSTER.—On Monday, January 3, Miss EMELINE FOSTER, daughter of the late James Foster, of Jamaica, L. I.

Her relatives and friends and those of her brother and nephews and nieces are invited to attend the funeral, from Dr. Hutton's church, Washington square, on Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock.

HAMMELL.—On Saturday, January 1, Miss SARAH R. HAMMELL, daughter of the late Dr. John Hammell, of Hackensack, N. J, in the 83d year of her age.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 224 Graham avenue, Brooklyn, E. D., L. I., this (Tuesday) morning, at ten o'clock, without further notice.

Ottaway, La Salle county, Ill., papers please copy.

HAAS.—On Sunday evening, January 2, EDWIN, infant son of Leopold and Anna L. Haas, aged 9 months.

The funeral will take place from 353 West Thirty-second street, this (Tuesday) morning, at ten o'clock.

HART.—On Sunday night, January 2, JOHN J HART, a member of the Metropolitan Police, aged 34 years, 1 month and 2 days.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

HARRIS.—On Monday, January 3, ELIZABETH, widow of William Harris, formerly of Goshen, county Longford, Ireland, in the 71st year of her age.

She fell asleep in Jesus.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence (new No.) 671 Ninth avenue, on Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

Longford Journal please copy.

HIGGINS.—On Monday, January 3, at No. 253 West Thirty-seventh street, MARY ELLENA HIGGINS, daughter of William Higgins, aged 12 years and 9 months.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

JACOBS.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Sunday, January 2, MORTIMER, son of George W. and Julia Jacobs, aged 2 years and 2 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral. Carriages will be in waiting at the Central Railroad of New Jersey depot, foot of Liberty street, on the arrival of the half-past nine A. M. train.

JOHNSTON.—On Monday, January 3, WILLIAM, eldest son of John and Margaret Johnston, aged 22 years and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 436 Hudson street, without further notice.

KIMBALL.—At Hoboken, on Monday, January 3, of consumption, HELENA ST. JOHN, wife of John Dede, Jr., and stepdaughter of J. O. Davis, of Weehawken, aged 22 years, 9 months and 1 day.

The friends and relatives of the deceased are respectfully invited to the funeral, from her late residence, No. 3 Washington terrace, Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

Dunkirk and Jamestown papers please copy.

KING.—On Saturday, January 1, GEORGE KING, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, in Cedar street, near Bushwick avenue, Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock. Take South Fourth street cars.

LOZIER.—Suddenly, on Monday, January 3, Mrs. CHARLOTTE DENMAN LOZIER, M. D., wife of Dr. Abraham W. Lozier, in the 26th year of her age.

The funeral services will be held at the Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, Thirty-fourth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, on Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

MALLON.—On Sunday, January 2, JAMES MALLON, aged 53 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the members of Father Mathew T. A. B. Society Nos. 3 and 5, of New York, are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 321 West Twenty-first street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock. His remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

MARRON.—On Monday, January 3, after a long and tedious illness, MARY MARRON, wife of James Marron, deceased, a native of Portaferry, county Down, Ireland, aged 59 years.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 782 Washington street, corner of Jane, on Wednesday afternoon at two o'clock. May her soul rest in peace.

MORAN.—On Monday, January 3, ELIZABETH MORAN, native of the parish of Kelltoom, county of Roscommon, Ireland, in the 70th year of her age.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, from her late residence, 94 North Moore street.

MCMULLEN.—On Monday, January 3, WILLIAM MCMULLEN, a native of the county Fermanagh, Ireland, aged 60 years.

His relatives and acquaintances and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of his son-in-law, Edward Slevin, 203 Mott street.

O'BRIEN.—On Monday, January 3, FLORENCE, daughter of Martin and Margaret O'Brien.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 454 West Twenty-ninth street, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

O'DONNELL.—On Sunday, January 2, CORNELIUS, beloved son of Cornelius and Hannah O'Donnell, aged 6 months and 25 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, Eighty-fifth street, between Third and Fourth avenues, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

RENDALL.—On Saturday, January 1, ALFRED RENDALL, aged 55 years.

The funeral will take place at St. Mark's church, Tarrytown, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at half-past two o'clock.

ROCKWOOD.—At Palmer, Mass., on Saturday, January 1, of heart disease, WILLIE PATTEN, son of E. Arthur and Kate D. Rockwood, aged 2 years, 1 month and 18 days.

ROGERS.—On Sunday night, January 2, of consumption, Mrs. FRANK, wife of A. J. Rogers, aged 31 years.

Funeral services will be held at the Episcopal church, Newton, N. J., where the family bury, on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

RUST.—On Saturday, January 1, JENNIE SMITH, wife of Charles D. Rust, aged 20 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Methodist Episcopal church, corner of Johnson and Jay streets, Brooklyn, this (Tuesday) morning, at eleven o'clock.

SCHULZ.—On Monday morning, January 3, after a short illness, JOHN C. SCHULZ, aged 40 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Hermann Lodge, No. 268, F. and A. M., the members of the Social Club Allemania, and the members of the Tunger Manner Chor, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 43 Fulton street, on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

SHEPPERD.—Suddenly, at Tremont, on Monday, January 3, EDWIN, son of Charlotte and the late Edwin Shepperd, aged 18 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday morning, at eleven o'clock, from the residence of his uncle, James Green, at Tremont.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, January 3, CATHARINE A., eldest daughter of Eliza Jane and the late Thomas Smith, aged 16 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, St. Mark's place, corner of Brooklyn avenue, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock.

SUMMERFIELD.—At Tremont, Westchester county, N. Y., on Saturday, January 1, GEORGE N. SUMMERFIELD, in the 21st year of his age.

The funeral will take place, from the residence of his uncle, William Summerfield, Tremont, N. Y., this (Tuesday) morning at eleven o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the Tremont depot on the arrival of the ten A. M. train from Twenty-sixth street, Harlem Railroad.

THOMAS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, January 2, Mrs. MARY J. THOMAS, widow of Captain G. Thomas, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at her late residence, Eighteenth street, fifth house from Fourth avenue, Brooklyn, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

TISDALE.—On Friday, December 31, SAMUEL T. TISDALE, of this city.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 23 East Fourteenth street, on Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock.

UNDERHILL.—At Yonkers, Westchester county, New York, on Saturday evening, January 1, EDWARD UNDERHILL, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. John's church, on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock. Trains leave Thirtieth street depot Hudson River Railroad at one o'clock P. M.

WINCHESTER.—At Newark, N. J., MARY ANN, widow of Hosea Winchester, in the 78th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, corner of Brunswick and Murray streets, Newark, on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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THE ELIZABETH STREET TRAGEDY.

Partial Explanation of the Matter—Both the Victims School Teachers in Brooklyn—They Were Both Married—Sad Tale of Domestic Guilt.

The shocking tragedy enacted at the assignation house of Pauline Beck, in Elizabeth street, on Sunday evening, resulting in the murder by shooting of Miss Anna McNamara, alias Mrs. Almejo, and the almost immediate suicide of the murderer, George Bauman, some of the particulars of which have heretofore been published in the HERALD, seemed to be a leading topic of conversation throughout the city yesterday. The matter was brought to the official notice of Coroner Flynn, for the purpose of having an investigation. During the morning a very respectable appearing lady of advanced years, attired in black, called at the Coroner's office and announced herself as Mrs. Luyster, of Bushwick avenue, Brooklyn, and mother-in-law of the murderer and suicide, George Bauman.

THE VICTIMS AND WHO THEY WERE.

Bauman was a native of Germany, about thirty-two years of age, and had been principal in the German Turner Seminary, located in Meserole street, East Brooklyn. He was a man of finished education, polished manners, and till within the last few months considered to be a high-toned gentleman. Nearly three years ago Bauman married Miss Addie Luyster, daughter of ex-Alderman Luyster, of the Eighteenth ward of Brooklyn, a beautiful and accomplished lady, now only twenty-two years of age. She subsequently became assistant teacher in her husband's school, with Miss McNamara, alias Mrs. Almejo, the murdered woman, who was about twenty-six years of age.

Mrs. Bauman and Mrs. Almejo taught in the English language, while Bauman gave instruction in the German, French and other foreign languages. The school was well patronized and had acquired an excellent reputation among those who patronized it. Bauman and his wife lived in South Fourth street, and always seemed to be happy till less than nine months ago, when Mrs. Bauman observed an undue familiarity between her husband and Mrs. Almejo, which slightly aroused her suspicions; but she had no idea of the existence of criminal intimacy between them. Bauman's familiarity with his good looking assistant, however, became more and more observable, till at length it culminated in downright scandal, which could not be overlooked and was prejudicial to the maintenance of order and decorum in the school. The School Committee having such matters in charge recently ordered an investigation, which resulted a few days ago in Bauman's expulsion from the institution. Similar action was taken by the committee in regard to Mrs. Almejo, but the result reached in her case was not stated. Bauman has no relatives in this country except two brothers, one of whom, living in Buffalo, has been communicated with by telegraph, and may soon be expected in the city. Bauman, although married nearly three years, left no children. Some time since when Bauman was ill, he requested his paramour to attend upon and nurse him. Mrs. Bauman thought this rather strange, but owing to her confiding nature and the unbounded confidence reposed in her husband the circumstance was passed over in silence.

The marriage was in opposition to the wishes of the parents of Mrs. Bauman. The deceased was an infidel, and believed that every one had the full right to exercise the use of his own faculties or desires without religious or moral restraint whatever. He was, it is stated, of a very excitable, nervous temperament. Mrs. Bauman detected him one night, about three months since, while in the act of passionately kissing a *carte de visite* of Miss McNamara. When she accused him of infidelity towards her he denied it, and contended that his regard for the unfortunate woman grew out of a brotherly solicitude for her lonely condition, and nothing more. Upon other occasions subsequently her worst suspicions appeared to be substantiated by his conduct, and frequent quarrels grew out of his persistent evil conduct, until finally he informed his wife that she could leave him if she didn't like the way he was acting. This course she adopted a couple of months since, and went to live with her mother, where she now resides, and is in a delicate condition. Fears were entertained by her friends that he meant to do her bodily injury, and they were therefore guarded against him. On New Year's eve Bauman called at the residence of his mother-in-law, in Bushwick avenue, and requested that he be granted a private audience with his wife. This Mrs. Luyster would not consent to, as he had told her frequently that if she ever made him jealous he would kill her. He withdrew, and later in the night was seen loitering about the vicinity of the house.

ANNA M'NAMARA, ALIAS MRS. ALMEJO,

was a beautiful and refined woman, reared with great tenderness and care, especial attention having been paid to her education. As a teacher she was very successful, giving complete satisfaction to her principal and to the pupils and their parents. A year or two since she married an Italian named Almejo, but the union being an unhappy one a separation followed, and she had not lived with her husband for some months past. Up to the time she became infatuated with Bauman the reputation of Mrs. Almejo was excellent, not a word of slander having been breathed against her. She has left a number of family relatives of the highest respectability, but their place of residence did not appear. After furnishing the above particulars in regard to the principal actors to the tragedy Mrs. Luyster expressed a desire to see the remains of Bauman, and Coroner Flynn gave her an order upon John O'Brien, in charge of the Morgue, which admitted her to the room where lay the remains of her late son-in-law.

THE MOTIVE FOR THE MURDER.

During the protracted interview with Mrs. Luyster she said not a word indicative of the motive which prompted Bauman to murder his much admired assistant and then sacrifice his own life; but facts explanatory of the cause may be developed during the investigation. Not a few profess to believe that Bauman and his victim had a mutual understanding about "shuffling off this mortal coil," and went to the house in Elizabeth street for the express purpose of dying together; but that seems rather improbable. Had they resolved to terminate their existence at the same time it is very unlikely they would have visited a disreputable place to execute the deed, as it could have been as easily performed in the street or elsewhere, and thus save their reputation to a certain extent. The more probable theory is that Bauman and Mrs. Almejo quarrelled after entering the room in Elizabeth street, when, in a moment of intense excitement he shot her and then killed himself.

At ten o'clock this morning Coroner Flynn intends holding inquests on the bodies at the Morgue, and if all the witnesses are in attendance the whole truth regarding the mystery may be developed.

THE SLEEPY HOLLOW MASSACRE.

Is the Murderer Insane?—Buckhout Refuses Food, and Will Not Speak Even to His Counsel—He is Pronounced Compos Mentis by the Jail Physician—Damaging Reports as to the Prisoner's Previous Character.

Since the incarceration of Isaac Van Wart Buckhout in White Plains jail last Saturday he has preserved an almost unbroken silence, all attempts to converse with him having signally failed. He is mostly found lying with his face to the wall on a cot in his cell, and will not answer any calls from acquaintances or others, but remains as silent and motionless as if he were lifeless. On Sunday Buckhout asked a fellow prisoner for a cup of water, and after drinking it remarked, "I guess I'll be going home now." He positively refuses food and, with the exception of a little soup on the day named, has not partaken of any nourishment in the jail. Yesterday morning the jail physician made a partial examination of the accused, and it is understood pronounced his mental faculties normal; it is also the opinion of Buckhout's custodians that he is feigning insanity. As no papers had been forwarded by the Coroner the following warrant for Buckhout's arrest was yesterday served on Sheriff Bussing:—

THE COMPLAINT AND WARRANT.

State of New York, County of Westchester, ss.—To any constable or the sheriff of the said county greeting:—

Whereas John Bussing has made complaint upon oath before me, Hiram Paulding, one of the justices of the peace of the said county, on this third day of January, 1870, that at the town of Mount Pleasant, in the said county, one Isaac Van Wart Buckhout did feloniously, wilfully and of malice aforethought fire and discharge a gun or pistol, loaded with powder and ball, at one Alfred Rendall, Charles Rendall, and a Mrs. Buckhout, the wife of the said Isaac Van Wart Buckhout, and did then and there give to each and every one of the said persons, to wit, Alfred Rendall, Charles Rendall and Mrs. Buckhout, several mortal wounds, of which the said Alfred Rendall and the said Mrs. Buckhout then and there died, and the said Charles Rendall lies in a dangerous condition. Therefore the people of the State of New York command you forthwith to apprehend the said Isaac Van Wart Buckhout and bring him before me at the Grand Jury room, in the Court House in the town of White Plains, in said county, to be dealt with according to law. Witness my hand, this third day of January, 1870.

HIRAM PAULDING, Justice of the Peace.

About twelve o'clock the accused was brought—or rather led, as he appeared to have scarcely any powers of locomotion—from the jail to the Grand Jury room, where no efforts on the part of his counsel, J. S. Millard, and others present could extract a syllable from the enigmatical prisoner, the utmost symptom of recognition on his part consisting only of a vacant stare at the party by whom he was addressed. Some of the few persons present who knew Buckhout smiled, shook their heads significantly and added aloud, "That is playing it too fine." Justice Paulding then read the warrant to the accused, who never moved a muscle nor changed a feature, and when asked if he pleaded guilty or not guilty to the charge preserved the same idiotic expression of face and would not utter a word. The plea of not guilty was then entered by his counsel, who subsequently arranged with District Attorney Dykman for a formal examination of the accused on Wednesday morning.

PREVIOUS CHARACTER OF THE ACCUSED.

Well-founded rumors state that Buckhout's previous character has not been that of a moral man or an affectionate husband; that while giving unrestrained vent to his own licentious passions, regardless of conjugal obligations, he has for years entertained a settled feeling of almost savage jealousy towards his deceased wife. To such an extent did he carry this suspicion that no later than last summer he became jealous of his own brother, and having driven him from the house chased him for some distance with a loaded shotgun, and was only dissuaded from his fratricidal intent by his neighbors. For this, it is said, Buckhout was arrested and placed under bonds to keep the peace. Among other damaging reports in connection with the accused is mentioned the circumstance of a mother watching his house night and day for a week, armed with a loaded gun, in order to take his life for the seduction of her daughter, a child of tender years. Doubtless all those matters relating to previous character will be fully elucidated during the examination and trial of the accused.

Charles Rendall remained in a state of insensibility, with occasional delirium, throughout yesterday, his death being hourly expected. The charge of shot he received, in addition to blowing out the right eye, it is believed, came in contact with his brain.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Mr. George L. Fox reopened at this house last night in a new character—a talking character, and an original and very pleasing sort of odd fellow withal. The play was the celebrated melodrama, in four acts, bearing the suggestive title of "The Writing on the Wall." The plot is a good plot, though it is only new as a new combination of the old materials of a mysterious murder, two or three heavy villians, a pair of model, but very much persecuted and distressed, young lovers, a model and philanthropic farmer, several mysterious personages, who are useful in unravelling the mysteries of the piece, and a liberal filling in of subordinate characters, the cast numbering some eighteen or twenty of all descriptions. Mr. Fox, as Ferguson Trotter, the model farmer from Piccadilly, London, is the central figure of the drama, although there are half a dozen others who are more directly concerned in the grand plot; but the model farm, with its experimental system of operations, including the farm hands, the chickens, pigeons and the pig, is the special attraction, though a diversion from the main thread of the story. It all comes out right at last, however, in the reward of virtue and in the punishment of villany, and in the development of the plot there is no flagging of interest, but a lively succession of scenes and situations, from beginning to end. The play is moreover neatly performed throughout, and they who have seen it for the first time will hardly be satisfied till they have seen it again, as it is very interesting and withal very amusing as a change from the old catalogue of pieces that have become threadbare from much wearing. See the advertisement.

TAMMANY was thronged as usual last evening by practical believers in Horace's adage, "*Dulce est desipere in loco.*" Nothing is more refreshing than nonsense, particularly when enlivened, as is the "burlesque" at the present time, by splendid costumes, fine scenery, graceful dancing and merry songs. "Bad Dickey" in all these respects fulfils the exigencies of the modern burlesque, as everybody knows, for everybody has seen it. Yesterday evening the Duke of Gloster (Mr. M. W. Fiske) was as good a Bad Dickey, and the Princess Elizabeth (Miss Alice Harrison) was as sprightly and radiant as ever, and the rest of the droll characters of the piece were well represented. The minstrels won an extraordinary number of encores. And in addition to the other kaleidoscope varieties of entertainment a very laughable farce was produced for the first time here entitled "The Highwayman's Holiday," in which Shakers, a stingy old gentleman, was personated by Mr. S. Verney; Shivers, his man, by Mr. A. H. Sheldon; Nubbles, Shakers' maid of all work, by Miss Rose Massey; Sybil, Shakers' ward, by Miss Maggie Desmond, and Julia, a clever young lady, by Miss Annie Cornforth.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—The announcement during the past week of a new burlesque at this very popular house proved sufficient to attract an immense jam last evening. Every portion of the theatre was filled by a fashionable audience. The new burlesque, "Without a Name," is very handsomely mounted. The scenery and costumes are very fine. The principal characters are by the Rand Sisters, whose success is identical with the prosperity of Wood's, and Mr. J. M. Ward, a very clever comedian. The plot of "Without a Name" is simple and amusing, introducing the dashing and musically gifted Miss Olivia Rand as Ahmed, a pilgrim lover, who sings splendidly, dances charmingly and indulges in a continual fire of *bon mots*, to the delight of young New York. Miss Rosa Rand, as the Princess Aldegonda, made a palpable hit. She sang in burlesque style some of the "Traviata" music, and was rapturously encored. Mr. Nara, in a most eccentric advertising make-up, fairly enchanted the gods. Mrs. Wood danced charmingly, while Bernard, dressed as the Prince of Erie, was one of the swells of the piece. A Dutch song and dance by Miss Olivia Rand elicited a most enthusiastic recall. A novel feature introduced is a solo on ordinary cowbells, played by several of the characters, and a walking orchestra by Mr. Meyers, who plays on four instruments at one and the same time. The pronounced success of "Without a Name" will keep it on the bills for some time to come. The menagerie, the Cardiff Giant, the Museum, the cornet band and the Weber blondes constitute a galaxy of attraction. Next Monday evening "Ixion" will be produced, with novel effects.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—The grand gala week of this theatre opened last night. Charming variety is still the order of the night at this favorite place of amusement. The newest novelties are a Californian actor and vocalist, Mr. George W. Coes; the jig dancer, Mr. Barney, and the Clodoche troupe of grotesque dancers. All these are worthy and popular additions to the galaxy of talent generally found at the Theatre Comique. A little burlesque entitled "Grant vs. Office-seekers" affords an opportunity of playing off a few jokes at the expense of the President's weaknesses, and hits very hard at well known office-seekers. Mr. W. B. Harrison's enterprising songs on the topics of the day, which were extended to personal jokes on peculiar people above and below in the audience, brought down the house in a chorus of applause. There was an unfair and unwarranted attempt made to hiss down Miss Madeline Hardy, which the audience would not permit. One or two gallant defenders of the vocal reputation of the lady did service on her behalf by fighting it out in the theatre, but were speedily removed to a less heated atmosphere. The new extravaganza, "The Pirates of New Jersey," is rather tame and falls flat upon the eye and ears after the sparkle that has preceded it.

PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—This elegant little theatre was the centre of attraction last night even more than usual. Mr. John Brougham, who has returned from his Western tour, and who is really indefatigable in his efforts, appeared in his well known and highly popular burlesque, "Much Ado About a Merchant of Venice." It is a funny medley. John is always good, and last night, all things considered, the audience had no cause of complaint. In no theatre in New York last night had the audience less cause for complaint than they had in Mrs. Conway's Park theatre, Brooklyn.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—HERRMANN'S PRESTIDIGITATION, AND MADAME HERRMANN IN OPERATIC SELECTIONS.—Herrmann, following the rule of the man who gave a feast, reserved his best things for the end. Last night was his last performance but two in the city of New York, and besides having an unusually attractive programme of prestidigitation, in which he astonished the wondering audience, Mme. Herrmann assisted in the entertainment. Of Herrmann's inimitable conjuring, which he has elevated to an art, it is necessary to say but little, for it has been critically and favorably mentioned on several occasions since the performances were resumed at the Academy. The professor was never in better trim, and performed with great spirit, keeping the large and highly respectable audience in the best humor, as was shown by repeated bursts of applause. At the end of the first part of the performance Madame Herrmann sang an exquisite cavatina from Bellini's opera of "Beatrice di Tenda." She has a pure soprano voice, clear and flute-like and of great compass, and it is evident she is thoroughly cultivated and has her voice under complete control. The wonder is that some of the operatic managers or *impresarii* have not endeavored to secure Madame Herrmann as *prima donna*. She was compared last night by critics to Frezzolini, and, perhaps, there could not have been a more just comparison. In opera Madame Herrmann would become a great favorite with the public. The second piece she sang at the commencement of the second part of the performance was "La Capriciosa," grand mazourka, by Ghessler. It was a rich treat, and the audience showed its appreciation of Madame Herrmann's vocal ability. It is to be hoped Madame Herrmann will give the public the pleasure of hearing her again at the remaining two performances of her husband in New York.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.—The prince of caterers for the amusement of the East side population in these happy holiday times is Tony Pastor, and his neat little house is nightly crowded by those who can appreciate the unusually varied bill of fare which he uniformly provides. Last night he presented to his patrons an entirely new programme, the excellence of which was quite as great as was the variety of the performances. The house was filled to overflowing, and as one and another of the favorites came upon the stage each was greeted with such applause as cannot be heard save upon the East side of the city. Encores were the order of the evening, and most of the performers were called out more than once, so that the audience indulged not only in quality but in quantity. Singing was represented by Miss Polly Daly, Ada Wray, Bobby Daly, and last, but not least, Tony Pastor himself, who appeared in new comic songs to the most popular and pleasant tunes. Nelse Seymour and Frank Kerns appeared in negro specialties, in which both were quite at home, the first particularly receiving a most flattering reception from the "b'hoys." Miss Maggie Nicholls electrified the house by doing some wonderful performances upon a floating wire stretched over the stage. The performance closed with a new drama from the protean pen of John F. Poole, entitled the "Dutchman in Ireland." The principal feature in the performance was an entirely new negro act, entitled "Uncle Ben's Will," emanating from the brain of Nelse Seymour and F. Kerns, in which the authors play very mirth-provoking parts.

WESTCHESTER JOBS.

Meeting of the Taxpayers of West Farms Opposed to Unjust Taxation—Disorderly Elements Present—The Contractors' and Laborers' Side of the Story—Tilt Between John B. Haskin and W. J. Herring.

The township of West Farms, Westchester county, has a genuine sensation, a buzzing, bubbling, boiling, fighting sensation, one productive of more argument and vituperation, eloquence and entreaty, insult and epithet than any similar event that has disturbed its primitive, rural bounderies, to a great degree, since its history. It has all been caused by the action of certain taxpayers in the town, who, deeming that the job to open, extend and work certain highways known as Madison and Berrian avenues in their midst, was a barefaced robbery, the former calling for an assessment of $37,500 and the latter the sum of $28,050, to be paid by general taxation obtained, through one of their number (Patrick H. Hanlon) an injunction from Judge Tappan, at White Plains, on the 27th ult., restraining the Board of Supervisors from continuing the work, and ordering them to show cause why they should not be eternally enjoined from running on these avenues. This was the first step taken by the taxpayers, and the second was the necessary steps to call a public meeting of such to uphold their action. This meeting, with many attending incidents, was held last night, in accordance with the following call:—

TAXPAYERS OF WEST FARMS ATTEND.—The taxpayers of the town of West Farms opposed to the unjust tax levy of this year are requested to attend a meeting to be held at Ittner's Hall, in Tremont, on Monday evening, January 3, 1870, at half-past seven o'clock, to review the taxes for 1869 and to adopt measures of reform. The meeting will be under the exclusive control of the undersigned officers. By order,
JOHN B. HASKIN, Chairman.

At the time appointed the hall was crowded—jammed with a far more mixed audience than ever assembled there before. Like bees or locusts or ants, they swarmed into every nook and corner, some in red shirts and muddy faces, some with clubs and riding whips in their hands—evidently an element that meant mischief to the more genteel portion of the throng, which was soon developed, as expected; for be it known the interested parties in the opening of the avenue did not relish the relinquishment of their pet profitable schemes without a fight. Behind a piano in one end of the room Mr. Haskin stationed himself, and after Mr. Keyser had read the call and a squad of metropolitan policemen surrounded the rostrum the meeting was formally opened. Of all the gatherings, full of commotion, full of turbulent spirits, of noisy, wicked elements, even exceeding the daring, riotous and profane crowds that gather about the prize ring, or may be seen in a rat pit, this exceeded them all. Amid comparative quiet, for the signal of the opposition had not as yet been given, Haskin, in substance, proceeded to say:—That as American citizens, inviting free speech, liberty of the press, their right of religion and the right to redress grievances, they had assembled to oppose the unjust taxation that had been foisted upon them in the matter of the opening of Madison and Berrian avenues; those present that were in favor of the measure and opposed to the principles advocated might listen, but had not the right to take any part in it; they might go elsewhere, but could not in that hall disturb their deliberations. He had received for his action in the opposition of this scheme many anonymous letters, some of which bade him beware of the fate of Abraham Lincoln, as if he thus continued it his death would be as untimely. He did not care for such threats more than the sighing of the idle winds. The rate of taxation in the benighted, dark town of West Farms was more than that in any town in the Union. It should not be—must not hereafter be so. The humble occupant of the lowly hut, equally with the wealthy dweller in the castle, could be heard in such matters in this land and be protected. Now—

A VOICE—understood to be William J. Herring (interrupting), coming from the back of the room—We want to understand how this meeting is to be conducted; is it to be one sided only, or are the rules of speech, of which Mr. Haskin has so eloquently alluded to, to be respected? Are both sides to be heard here? (Cheers from the yeomanry.) Are the citizens of this town to be browbeaten by you and your satellites and menaced by the presence of policemen brought here for the purpose of intimidating honorable taxpayers? What rights have we here?

HASKIN (with imperturbable coolness)—This meeting was called for the purpose of expressing the views of those opposed to this stupendous fraud; and, Mr. Herring, if you are not thus disposed you can't make anything here. You had better go.

MR. CUMMINS (shaking a heavy club around his head and almost into the face of Haskin)—We's have a right here. We's all taxpayers, and ye can't shake us a damned bit. Bully for Herring!

HASKIN (amid a yell of derisive laughter)—If you come here, Herring, as a leader of an opposition, and in their pay, and also in the pay of the contractors of the Madison and Berrian avenues swindle, you better at once depart elsewhere, mark my words.

HERRING—I am a peaceable citizen ——

Here ensued considerable confusion, during which the crowd pressed still further forward, and jostled the policemen and all in the room in an official capacity, many of Herring's adherents, with disgusting epithets, shouting to Haskin, "Pay your debts," "You are a —— nice rascal," "Where is that barrel of beef you bought and never made good for?" when at last it was decided, after Haskin had made his statement, Herring should have his say. Mr. Haskin then proceeded, but interrupted almost every sentence with the dirt of his hearers, as he assured them the burden of their taxation and the way to put a stop to it; that Madison avenue, in particular, would never be a highway if completed, and the job was such a monstrosity that it was appalling. These commissions he was opposing upon principle not to hurt the poor man, and, so help him God, he would beat them. This county is wild: our town is without gas, good roads, curbstones or gutters. Can you command them?

ANOTHER VOICE—A wild county, eh? Why, —— you, who has swindled us but you?

HASKIN (entreatingly)—Come, Peter Cummings, keep quiet; you have sold the Madison avenue contract, I know; did you get your money?

PETER—Yes, I'se sold it out to Hickey, and he's good, —— you."

Another demonstration by the police, coupled with their persuasive cries, and, Mr. Haskin standing at full heights on the piano in question, and smiling defiantly to the quarrelling crowd below, he told them he would beat them yet. He then read the following resolutions, which he said were carried, but Herring's party said they were not:—

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting appoint a committee of three persons, whose duty it shall be

To inquire into and ascertain the amount of the total indebtedness of the town of West Farms, whether in bonds or otherwise; for what purposes such indebtedness was contracted, and, if possible, to ascertain the owners and holders of all bonds now outstanding and to become due; to ascertain from whom such bonds were purchased and at what rate they were disposed of.

To investigate all the books and papers now in the possession of the Supervisor and Town Clerk of the town of West Farms appertaining to town matters. To investigate and ascertain in what manner the bonds are issued, and also if there are proper vouchers and requisitions on file with said Supervisor or Town Clerk upon which such bonds have been issued. To ascertain what amount of money has thus far been expended on each separate road, street, boulevard or avenue within the town of West Farms, laid out, worked or graded by virtue of special acts. If such roads, streets, boulevards or avenues have been finished, or if not finished what amount of money it will require to finish the same, and also that said committee prepare an act and endeavor to have the same passed at the next session of the Legislature limiting the amount of bonds to be issued for any of the boulevards, roads, avenues or streets within the town of West Farms, and county of Westchester, and likewise to resist the passage of any more special laws for the laying out, making, altering, widening or grading any new roads in said town at the general expense of the taxpayers.

Resolved, That this meeting approve the proceedings taken by Messrs. Hanlon and Haskins against general taxation for Madison and Berrian avenues, and that Stanley Day is hereby appointed treasurer to receive and disburse subscriptions towards defraying the expenses of legal proceedings of Messrs. Haskins and Hanlon, taken in protection of the rights and property of our taxpayers, and this meeting invites all interested to subscribe and pay towards this laudable object. And we hereby request our Supervisor and Town Clerk, also the commissioners of the different roads, to give to such committee all the information they possess, to carry out the object of this inquiry, and that said committee report the result of their investigations to a future meeting of taxpayers, to be convened on the call of the officers of this meeting.

HERRING then came forward upon the stand and indulged in a strain that called forth the heartiest applause from his followers. He called Haskin a "Daniel come to judgment;" reviewed his career for the past ten years; said he always had both hands in the taxpayers' pockets; that he beat the town in every manner he could, and finally called for the passage of a resolution, which, in substance, was that both Madison and Berrian avenues should be finished.

MR. HASKIN called him to order, but he would not desist, and attempted to adjourn the meeting by his own action, ignoring Mr. Haskin and the original call. He did not succeed, however, and at a late hour, with the chairman characterizing him (Herring) as a red-headed, penny-whistling Yankee lawyer, the lights were shut off, and quiet reigned supreme about West Farms. But the end is not yet. There will be another battle, and it will be hard to say who will emerge the victors. As it is, Hasken and his followers have the upper hand.

THE BOOT AND SHOE CLERKS.

Last evening a very large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Military Hall, 193 Bowery, under the auspices of the Boot and Shoe Clerks' Early Closing Association, to take steps for securing a diminution of the present hours of labor. This class of workmen, in addition to the fact that they are by no means the best paid craft in the city, work, as a rule, from six o'clock in the morning until ten o'clock at night during five days of the week and until twelve o'clock on Saturday nights, and they have now taken a bold stand for what they justly deem reasonable hours. A committee of twenty-five, representing not less than 600 men, waited upon the editors of all the daily newspapers last evening and earnestly solicited their aid and support, and through the press the countenance of the public. Another meeting will be held to-night.

OBITUARY.

Stephen J. McGroarty.

A telegram from Cincinnati announces the death of this well known gentleman. He was a native of Ireland, but came to this country when quite young and settled in Cincinnati, where he received a good education and studied law. Upon admission to the bar he went energetically to work and soon obtained a large and lucrative practice. Soon after the outbreak of the rebellion he recruited and organized the Sixty-first regiment of Ohio Volunteers, of which he was appointed colonel. Under Generals Rosecrans and McClellan he served with distinction in Western Virginia and elsewhere, receiving several wounds, some of which were very severe. Throughout the war he acted with distinguished gallantry. At Gettysburg his regiment afforded valuable assistance to General Sickles, which was subsequently handsomely acknowledged. On April 24, 1864, the friends of Colonel McGroarty availed themselves of the opportunity presented by his presence in New York and presented him with a fine sword, sash and belt, the scabbard of the sword inscribed with the names of the battles in which the colonel was engaged. Towards the close of the war he was brevetted a brigadier general. Since 1865 General McGroarty has been residing in Cincinnati, taking an active and prominent part in the events of the day and adding to the large number of his friends. He will be widely and generally regretted.

Thomas Creswick, R. A.

A cable despatch from London brings us the intelligence of the death of Thomas Creswick on the 1st inst., and his burial in Kensal Green. He was born at Sheffield in 1811, and studied art first at Birmingham, and subsequently at London, at which latter place he settled and ever after resided. In 1828 Mr. Creswick first appeared as an exhibitor at the Royal Academy. His pictures, which embraced views in North Wales, in Derbyshire and on the Wye, attracted immediate attention for the high artistic skill displayed in their execution. They gave him a reputation at once, which in after years he greatly improved upon. In 1842 he was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy and in 1851 became a Royal Academician. Among his most noted works are "Home by the Sands," "A London Road a Century Ago," "The Weald of Kent," and others. He also painted an extensive series of pictures for the Messrs. Grundy, of Manchester, the subjects being chosen from the scenery of North Wales. They were executed as companions to the series of "Lake Scenery," painted by Pyne for the same parties. Although not ranked as the greatest of living British artists Mr. Creswick held a very conspicuous position in the world of art. He was devoted to his beautiful profession and his works all display that careful finish which invariably accompanies close attention and application. His specialty was scenery, and it is as a scenic artist that he will be longest and best known by posterity.

Benjamin F. Hopkins.

This gentleman died in Madison, Wis., yesterday, in the fortieth year of his age. Mr. Hopkins was a New Yorker by birth, being born in Washington county, in this State, in the year 1829. He received an average education, and early in life removed to the West. He entered into business pursuits in Wisconsin, but politics attracted his attention, and he interested himself to some extent in the political affairs of the State. For one term he served as private secretary to the Governor of Wisconsin, and afterwards became a member of both branches of the State Legislature. In 1866 he was elected a Representative from his adopted State to the Fortieth Congress, and served on the Committee on Enrolled Bills and Public Lands. In 1868 he was re-elected to Congressional honors. Mr. Hopkins was a republican in politics, a quiet, earnest and sincere worker, possessing the confidence of his party and the respect of his friends.

Dr. Charlotte Lozier.

This lady, well known to the community as a physician and advocate of woman's rights doctrines, died at her residence, 327 West Thirty-fourth street, yesterday, in childbirth. She was, we believe, a native of New York, but lived in Iowa for many years. Her family reside in that State at the present time. Mrs. Lozier regularly studied medicine, and received a diploma. She had been for several sessions a lecturer at the Women's Medical College, on Second avenue, and more recently became conspicuous in the movement for investing women with the suffrage, and in Miss Susan B. Anthony's projected Working Women's Association. Although always in delicate health she enjoyed a large and increasing medical practice. Quite lately she appeared prominently before the public in causing the arrest of a Southerner who had requested her to effect an abortion on a young girl with whom he held illicit relations. Mrs. Lozier was a young woman, being about thirty years of age. She was married some five years ago to Dr. Lozier, a son of the well known Dr. Clement Lozier, of this city, and leaves three small children. Her death will be widely and generally regretted. She bore the reputation of a skilful physician, and in her domestic relations was regarded as an estimable wife and mother. The funeral of the deceased lady will take place to-morrow.

NEW YORK COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

A stated meeting of this institution was held last evening at the rooms of the association, Fourth avenue, corner of Twenty-third street, when Dr. Meredith Clymer read an interesting paper entitled "Some Points in the Chemical History and Pathogeny of Locomotor Ataxia." The lecturer said that this disease, though somewhat rare, was exceedingly disastrous in its effects upon the human frame, and presented certain phenomena which in earlier ages could hardly be satisfactorily accounted for. The lecturer then reviewed the symptoms of the disease, among which he especially instanced loss of power, in the lower organs, with fits of starting when asleep, awaking the unhappy sleeper and continuing at intervals, utterly precluding the hope of a satisfactory rest. Some symptoms were transient and others of permanent origin. One of the permanent symptoms was a marked fall in the genital organs and an uncontrollable staggering gait. The lecturer then reviewed the history of the malady and the various opinions of learned savans and pathologists with regard to its treatment. Some cures had been reported, but they were rare. The lecturer exhibited several excellent diagrams indicative of the various symptoms of the malady. The members of the club were then invited to discuss the subject, but no one accepted the invitation. The lecturer was then invited to speak as to the treatment of the disease, after which the members were again invited to discuss the question with the same result. A vote of thanks was accorded the lecturer for his paper, and it was accepted by the society.

A petition to be presented to Congress praying that proper rank and privileges be accorded the surgeons in the navy, as it tended to serve the best interests of the navy and the country, was circulated and submitted to the meeting, and was extensively signed, and the meeting then adjourned.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A FLYING LEAP.—At four o'clock yesterday afternoon officer Morgan, of the Twentieth precinct, was called upon by Mrs. Martha Ritchie, of 424 Seventh avenue, to arrest her husband for beating her. While the officer was attempting to arrest the affectionate husband he seized his wife in his arms, and, running to the fire escape on the second floor, jumped with her to the pavement below, a distance of twenty-two feet, severely injuring the woman, who was attended by a physician. Ritchie made his escape unhurt, but was subsequently arrested by officer Osborne, of the same precinct, and will be arraigned before Justice Ledwith, at Jefferson Market, this morning.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—At three o'clock yesterday afternoon Michael McCready, aged thirty-five years, in the employ of John Leonard, at the corner of Bank and West streets, went into the stable of his employer for the purpose of hitching up the horses, and was found about two hours afterwards jammed against the stable door, by one of his fellow workmen, dead, with the blood running from his nose, and is supposed to have been kicked by a horse. His body was removed to his residence, in the rear of 153 West Twenty-seventh street, and the Coroner notified. The above are the facts as far as they could be gleaned from the unintelligible telegraphic despatch of a sergeant of the Twenty-ninth precinct, at Police Headquarters last night.

A TRUE FISH STORY.—The Gloucester (Mass.) *Telegraph* says that the following, although fishy, is true:—The captain of a coaster, who trades between Cape Ann and New York, on a recent voyage spread some codfish on deck to dry and then went below to give some directions to the men who were at work there. The vessel was lying at one of the piers in New York at the time. When he came on deck he saw a man just leaving with a large codfish in each hand, and a policeman looking on. The captain appealed to the policeman, who asked if he desired to have the thief arrested, to which the captain emphatically responded that he did, and without delay. "My friend," said the policeman, "you know not what you ask. I am the only American connected with the police in this vicinity, and if I were to arrest that man probably both you and I would be half murdered and the thief rescued before we had proceeded a hundred yards. That fellow is a great man at the polls, a pet with the judges and lawyers, and though known to be a notorious thief has never been convicted, although frequently arrested by mistake with the booty in his possession. Those who had him arrested always came to grief, and so would you and I. Therefore I advise you to let him go and think yourself fortunate in getting off so easily." The policeman said much more to the same effect, which induced the captain to let the thief go.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	7 25	Moon sets......eve	7 42
Sun sets	4 46	High water....eve	10 28

PORT OF NEW YORK, JANUARY 3, 1870.

☞ The office of the HERALD steam yachts JAMES and JEANNETTE is at Whitehall slip. All communications from owners and consignees to the masters of inward bound vessels will be forwarded free of charge.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY.

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
Manhattan	Jan 5	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
America	Jan 6	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Geo Washington	Jan 6	New Orleans	86 West st.
Caledonia	Jan 8	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
England	Jan 8	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Idaho	Jan 12	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Main	Jan 13	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Mariposa	Jan 15	New Orleans	86 West st.
Columbia	Jan 15	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
The Queen	Jan 15	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Minnesota	Jan 19	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Union	Jan 20	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Geo Cromwell	Jan 22	New Orleans	86 West st.
Europa	Jan 22	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Denmark	Jan 22	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Weser	Jan 27	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Cortes	Jan 29	New Orleans	86 West st.
India	Jan 29	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Virginia	Jan 29	Liverpool	69 Broadway.

CLEARED.

Steamship Hammonia (NG), Meier, Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg—Kunhardt & Co.
Steamship Hatteras, Blackwood, Norfolk—Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Steamship Franconia, Bragg, Portland—J F Ames.
Bark Farewell (NG), Neumann, Odessa—Funch, Edye & Co.
Bark F Kuyper (NG), Falck, Constantinople—Fabbri & Chauncey.
Brig Monarca del Mare (Ital), Gargiola, Genoa—Slocovich & Co.
Brig Oliver (Br), Bonholm, Cape Haytien via Bermuda—R Murray.
Brig Excelsior (Br), Mayor, Bermuda.
Brig J D Lincoln, Merryman, Boston—Lunt Bros.
Schr Paul Seavy, Lowell, Bathurst, WCA—Lunt Bros.
Schr T Field, Emerson, Nassau—G W Brown.
Schr C E Pickering, Torrey, Sagua—S L Merchant & Co.
Schr Carmel (Br), Webber, St Johns, NF—G F Bulley.
Schr King Bird (Br), Munson, St John, NB—P I Nevius & Sons.
Schr M S Lewis, Lewis, Baltimore—J W McKee.
Schr E M Brainard, Brooks, New Haven—Ferguson & Wood.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Minnesota, Price, Liverpool Dec 22, via Queenstown 23d, with mdse and 163 passengers, to Williams & Guion. Arrived off Sandy Hook at midnight Jan 2; was detained outside all night on account of a fierce gale from WSW and having no pilot on board. Dec 30, at noon, lat 44 27, lon 54 45, spoke brig Joseph Cristall, bound E; 31st, at 2:30 PM, lat 42 40, lon 69 40, spoke Cunard mail steamship, bound E; Jan 2, at 10 AM, 150 miles E of Sandy Hook, spoke steamship City of Washington, hence for Liverpool.
Steamship De Soto, Morton, New Orleans Dec 25, via Havana 29th, with mdse and passengers, to Livingston, Fox & Co.
Steamship Mercedita, Starkey, Fernandina Dec 30, with mdse and passengers, to the Florida Railroad Co.
Steamship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, Jan 1, at 4 PM, with mdse and passengers, to H R Morgan & Co.
Steamship Saragossa, Ryder, Charleston, Dec 31, with mdse and passengers, to Arthur Leary.
Steamship Empire, Nelson, Wilmington, NC, with naval stores, &c, to James Hand.
Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Tull, Wilmington, NC, Dec 31, with mdse and passengers, to James Hand. Jan 2 took a heavy gale from SE to SSW; at 6:30 PM shipped a heavy sea on the starboard side, carrying away about 50 feet of rail and stanchions, two boats, galley, smoke stack and mainmast, and shifted boiler, breaking the legs off and the connecting pipes; lost all sail and carried away steering gear; 3d, at 10 AM, was taken in tow by steamship Norman, Nickerson, from Boston for Philadelphia, and brought to this port.
Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Steamship Norman, Nickerson, Boston for Philadelphia. Jan 3, at 10 AM, 25 miles E of Barnegat, fell in with steamship Rebecca Clyde, from Wilmington, NC, for New York, disabled; took her in tow and brought her to this port.
Ship St John (Br), Bursley, London Nov 26, with mdse, to Thos Dunham's Nephew & Co. Had heavy weather.
Bark Seth (Aus), Radimir, Liverpool Nov 12, and Belfast 21st, with salt, to order. Came the southern passage, and had moderate weather. Jan 2, had a heavy gale from SE to SW.
Bark L T Stocker (of Boston), Bibber, Matanzas, 9 days, with sugar, to master.
Brig Clara Belle (of Goldsboro), Tracy, Palermo, 52 days, with fruit, to Miller & Houghton. Passed Gibraltar Nov 25.
Brig A Bradshaw, Chase, Old Harbor, Ja, 16 days, with logwood, to Henry De Cordova & Co—vessel to B F Small.
Brig Adeline Richardson, Wright, Pensacola, 13 days, with lumber, to Snow & Richardson.
Brig Nueritas, Trask, Philadelphia for Bath, Me, with timber.
Schr Isabella (of Lewes, Del), Burton, Demerara, 21 days, with sugar, to N L McCready & Co. Has been 7 days north of Hatteras, with light winds and calms.
Schr S E Fabens (of Newburyport), Crocker, San Blas, 14 days, with cocoanuts, to Jos Eneas.
Schr Mary S Lunt (Br), Simmons, Dominique, 15 days, with oranges and old metal, to Reeve, Osborn & Co. Had fine weather until 2d inst; then had a heavy gale from SE to SW, in which sprung fore and main mast.
Schr Campbell (of Deer Isle), Smith, Exuma, 7 days, with salt, to Van Praag & Co. Had moderate weather.
Schr Freddie L Porter (of Provincetown), Small, New Orleans, 17 days, with mdse, to Elisha Crowell.
Schr Mary Mankin, Tyler, St Mary's, Ga, 8 days, with yellow pine, to master.
Schr Warren Sawyer (of Boston), Cobb, Savannah, 5 days, with timber, to the Camden and Amboy Railroad Co.
Schr Amos C Buckley, Buckley, Savannah, 5 days, with lumber, to Bentley, Miller & Thomas.
Schr Robt Caldwell, McCormack, Savannah, 7 days, with lumber, to N L McCready & Co.
Schr Moses B Bramhall, Strout, Savannah, 12 days, with lumber, to N L McCready & Co.
Schr Vrale (of Bridgeport, NJ), Mason, Charleston, 4 days, with cotton and rice, to N L McCready & Co.

Passed Through Hell Gate,

BOUND SOUTH.

Schr J W Maitland, Leighton, Portland for New York, with heading, to Robinson & Co. (See Disasters.)
Schr Riverdale, Brown, Gloucester for New York, with fish, to J A Stetson.
Schr M W Griffing, Griffing, Portland, Ct, for New York.
Schr Franklin Pierce, Hodgdon, New Haven for Elizabethport.
Schr Phenix, Taylor, New Haven for New York.
Schr Little David, Blair, New Haven for New York.
Schr Phebe Elizabeth, Hill, New Haven for New York.
Schr E Stuyvesant, Snow, Black Rock for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Brig Iris, Bunnell, New York for St John, NB.
Schr F Macleone, ——, Virginia for Boston.
Schr M A Tyler, Tyler, Georgetown, DC for Providence.
Schr Wm Arthur, Andrews, Baltimore for New Bedford.
Schr Frank Herbert, Crowell, Baltimore for New Bedford.
Schr Danl Williams, Rose, Baltimore for Rockland.
Schr Daylight, McFedden, Baltimore for New London.
Schr Venilia, Eaton, Baltimore for Fall River.
Schr Col Jones, Tryling, Baltimore for Fall River.
Schr Effort, ——, Elizabethport for New Haven.
Schr Granite State, Burgess, Elizabethport for Boston.
Schr A G Lawson, Sackett, Elizabethport for Stamford.
Schr Bedabedec, Hicks, Rondout for Boston.
Schr Alice Oakes, Pillsbury, New York for Gloucester.
Schr Snow Squall, Robinson, New York for Salem.
Schr Mail, Holmes, New York for Stamford.
Schr M Hand, Gordon, New York for Orient.
Wind at sunset SW.

Shipping Notes.

The steamship Manhattan, Captain Forsyth, carrying the United States mails, will leave pier 43 North river at 8 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) morning for Queenstown and Liverpool. The mails will close at the Post Office at 6 AM on the 5th inst.

The steamship Hammonia, Captain Meier, will sail from Hoboken at 2 PM to-day for Plymouth, E, Cherbourg and Hamburg.

The bark Restless, 229 tons, built at Madison, Ct, in 1854, and belonging to Mr Jacob Sneed, of Boston, was raised by the larger one of the screw docks near the foot of Market slip on last Tuesday, and, after being stripped, recalked and remetalled, was lowered on Thursday.

The bark Yumuri, 350 tons, built in this city in 1857, was raised by the same dock on Friday for examination. She was lowered the same day.

The iron steamer Ellen S Terry, 504 tons, built in Wilmington—to which port she belongs—in 1858, was raised by the same dock yesterday afternoon. She is to have her bottom painted.

The pilot boat Christian Bergh was raised by the central screw dock on last Thursday for the purpose of having her rudder repaired. She was lowered on Saturday.

The pilot boat George W Blunt was raised by the smaller screw dock on Wednesday and lowered on Thursday, meantime having her copper sheathing patched.

The pilot boat Washington was raised by this dock on Thursday, and after her bottom was cleaned she was lowered on Saturday.

The pilot boat William H Aspinwall was raised yesterday morning, and is having her copper sheathing patched.

The bark Casco, 234 tons, built in Scarborough in 1853, was raised by the great balance dry dock near the foot of Pike slip on Thursday, and, after having her yellow metal sheathing patched, was lowered next day.

The bark Mary E Packer, 787 tons, built in Mystic, Ct, in 1866, is at present on this dock having her yellow metal sheathing patched.

The bark James E Brett, 521 tons, built in Bangor, Me, in 1865, is on the great sectional dry dock adjoining, being stripped, recalked and remetalled.

The schooner Seguin, 169 tons, built in Bath, Me, in 1866, was raised by the smaller sectional dry dock adjoining on last Wednesday and lowered next day, after having her rudder adjusted.

The brig Mary Celeste, 206 tons, built in Parrsborough in 1861, was taken up by the same dock on Thursday and is yet on. She is being stripped, recalked and remetalled.

The bark Rosalia, 420 tons, built in Castellamare, Italy, in 1865, and belonging to the port of Naples, is on the sectional dry dock at the foot of Clinton street, having her yellow metal sheathing patched.

The brig Helen, 141 tons, is on the People's dry dock, foot of Gouverneur street, for slight repairs.

The schooner Matilda, 114 tons, built in Essex in 1860, was lowered from the Nelson & Townsend dry dock, adjoining the above, on Thursday, after having her yellow metal sheathing patched.

Marine Disasters.

STEAMER PEIHO, from Hakodadi Sept 27 for ——, anchored in a small bay near Cape Inaboye on Sept 3, owing to a leak in the boilers, when she was beached and some cargo discharged, the water pumped and bailed out and the vessel hauled back into deep water. On Oct 8 the sea commenced rolling in very heavily, preventing the coolies from working, the water gaining steadily. At 3 PM the port chain parted, and soon after the hawsers, and she then drifted seaward, with 9 feet of water in her hold, and at 7 PM was some 3 miles off the land. The officers and crew were all safely landed.

SHIP NAPLES, which put back to Yokohama in distress, was sold by auction at that place Nov 18, on order of the US Consul, for $12,000. The hull was purchased by Capt Batchelder.

BARK DR PETERMAN—The report that the bark Dr Peterman, for New York, was at Hong Kong Nov 19 is an error, as she put into Singapore Nov 2 with loss of spars.

BARK C V MINOT, Healey, from Mobile for Havre, with a cargo of cotton, put into Penzance Dec 31 in distress. She experienced a severe gale when two days' sail from the Cornish coast, during which lost two masts and suffered other damage, though to what extent not yet ascertained.

BRIG MINNIE A SMITH, Ray, from New York, which arrived at Salerno (Italy) Dec 25, was subsequently driven ashore at that place during a heavy gale, and became a total wreck. She registered 345 tons, was built at Millbridge, Me, in 1868, and hailed from New York.

BRIG MARION—A survey has been held on brig Marion (Br), from Inagua for Portland, which put into Newport night of 25th ult with sails and spars damaged, and it has been decided to proceed with her after getting two new sails.

SCHR ANN CARLEY (of Castine, Me), Westcott, from Baltimore for Fall River, with 7,030 bushels of corn, went ashore morning of 2d inst, at 4 o'clock, near Squan Inlet, NJ. Crew, five all told, safe, and in charge of the Coast Wrecking Co. (The A C was built at Castine, Me, in 1861, was 118 tons register, and owned by Saml Adams).

SCHR THOS MISKIMMONS, Wyatt, at Charleston from Matanzas, lost deckload and sprung aleak.

SCHR J W MAITLAND, Leighton, from Portland, with lumber to R Robinson, ran ashore on Steep Rock, Hell Gate, at 11 AM 3d and stove in her starboard side. She is full of water. Was subsequently got off and towed to New York by steamtug May Queen.

SCHR ALICE C NOYES, from New York for Galveston, which put into Norfolk in distress, with rudder broken and leaking, had discharged part of her cargo on the 31st ult, which was being stored, and she would be hauled up so as to examine her bottom.

SCHR A M FLANAGAN, of Philadelphia, where from, &c, not stated, was seen ashore recently on South Breaker, St Mary's bar, Ga, with signal of distress, by steamer Dictator, from Savannah for Florida, which went to her assistance and towed her off, supposed without damage.

SCHR SARAH FISH (not Geo Fox), Thompson, from St Mary's, Ga, for New York, put into Charleston Dec 30 leaky, having struck heavily while crossing St Mary's bar.

DISASTERS—During the gale of Sunday night last the barge H Osborn, laden with iron and bound to Sing Sing, lying at pier No 1 North River, was driven against the wharf with such force as to break her in two and sink her. The steamboat Joseph Belknap, lying at the same pier, had a portion of her freight house carried away. The Camden and Amboy barge Carrie, also at the same pier, sustained considerable damage.

NEW LONDON, Jan 2—A schooner is ashore on Point Judith.

Miscellaneous.

We are under obligations to purser Thos McManus, of the steamship De Soto, from New Orleans and Havana, for his attentions.

We are under obligations to purser John R Moffett, of the steamship Manhattan, from Charleston, for favors.

BARK CYCLONE, from Philadelphia for Cork, put back 3d inst, being crank.

SCHRS A ROBINSON and JESSE JONES arrived at Philadelphia 3d inst from Great Egg Harbor with wrecked goods from steamer Emaw.

The steam yacht Minnie Warren, formerly owned by Mr Streeter, of this city, has been sold to Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island.

Spoken.

Ship Gardner Colby, Dunbar, from New Orleans for Liverpool, Dec 27, off Tortugas.

Foreign Ports.

AMOY, Nov 4—Sailed, bark Craigie (Br), Cowie, NYork.
BREST, Jan 3—Arrived, steamship Ville de Paris, Surmont, NYork.
BOMBAY, Nov 27—In port ships St Albans, Pike, for Calcutta; Montrose, Anderson, for Zanzibar and Boston; Kentuckian, Freeman, unc; bark Robert, Baker, do.
CALCUTTA, Dec 24—Sailed, ship Arminta (Br), Meyler, NYork.
CEBU, Oct 27—Sailed, bark Asterias, Sloane, London.
CARDENAS, Dec 28—Arrived, bark Martin W Brett, Blanchard, Matanzas; schr Georgia Todd, Davis, St Stephens.
FOOCHOW, Nov 16—In port ship Resolute (Br), Holt, for NYork ldg; Springfield, Dwight, for do do.
GLASGOW, Jan 2—Arrived, ships Abeona (Br), Hamilton, and Glenifer (Br), Tannock, NYork.
HONG KONG, Nov 7—Arrived, barks Pekin, Seymour, San Francisco; Young Greek (Br), Bienroth, Chefoo; 8th, Yokohama, Paul, Tainsin; 10th, Forest Belle, Peterson, Foochow; 14th, ship James Cheston, Swain, Yokohama; 17th, bark Saml Larrabee, Thompson, Shanghae.
Sailed 17th, bark Benefactress, Eldred, Yokohama.
In port 19th, ships Lady Bowen (Br), Woodcock, and Sumatra, Mullin, for San Francisco soon; Peruvian, Thompson; James Cheston, Swain, and Haze, Forsyth, wtg; barks Dr Petermann (NG), Friedrich, for NYork ldg; Corea, Bangs, for Bangkok; Forest Belle, Peterson, and Pekin, Seymour, unc.
HAVANA, Dec 26—Arrived, schr Ricardo Barros, Newton, NYork; 27th, brig Annie (Br), Saunders, Fernandina.
Sailed 26th, schrs Donna Anna, Whaley, Montreal; Elizabeth, Taylor, Mobile.
HALIFAX, Jan 2—Sailed, steamship City of New York, Delamotte (from Liverpool, having repaired screw), NYork.
ILOILO, Oct 22—Sailed, ship Competitor (Br), Matthews, NYork.
INAGUA, Dec 22—In port schrs Mary Amsden, Lavender, for NYork, ldg salt, to sail 23d; Johanna, Hersey, chartered to take a cargo of wrecked logwood to Boston.
LIVERPOOL, Dec 31—Arrived, ships Centaur, Foster, San Francisco; Jan 1, Swallow, McLoughlin, do.
MANILA, Nov 9—In port ships Shirley, Ferguson, from Hong Kong, arrived 5th, for San Francisco ldg; Tabor, Otis, from do, arrived 5th, for NYork do; Western Chief (Br), Hill, and Franklin, Drew, for do; Bunker Hill, Davis, for Boston; bark Olivia Davis, Shrouds, from San Francisco, arrived 14th, for Iloilo and NYork.
PENZANCE, Dec 30—Arrived, bark C V Minot, Healey, Mobile for Havre (see Disasters).
PORT AU PRINCE, Dec 19—In port brigs Henry & Louisa, Potter, from NYork, disg; Java, Barrett, for Boston.
PETIT GONAIVE, Dec 19—In port brigs Oliver Cutts, for NYork ldg; Eagle, Wilson, for Boston do.
QUEENSTOWN, Jan 1—Arrived, steamships Colorado, Williams, NYork for Liverpool; 2d, Siberia, Harrison, do for do (and both proceeded).
Arrived at do 3d, steamships City of London, Tibbits, and Palmyra, Watson, NYork for Liverpool.
SOUTHAMPTON, Jan 2—Arrived, steamship Deutschland, Neynaber, NYork for Bremen (and proceeded).
SHANGHAE, Nov 20—In port ships Elizabeth Nicholson (Br), Crosbie, for NYork ldg; E B Palmer, Low; Horatio Palmer, and Etha Rickmers (NG), Davidson, for do do; Alaska (Br), Cavanagh, unc; bark Tynedale (Br), Steele, for NYork ldg.
Also in port 20th, ship Elizabeth Dougall (Br), Rowland, for NYork.
Sailed Nov 15, ship Simoda, Johnston, Foochow; 17th, bark Dilpussund (Br), Jones, NYork.
SWATOW, Nov 9—In port bark Asphodel, Norton, for Chefoo, repg.
ST JOHN, NB, Dec 31—Cleared, bark Jennie Cobb, Henley, Havana; brig H Houston, French, Cardenas; schr Western Star, Crowell, do; Unexpected, Ludlow, NYork.
ST JOHNS, NB, Jan 3—Arrived, bark Janet, Parker, Boston; brig Ida, Willingale, NYork; schr Ambro, Nevis, do.
Sailed 1st, brig H H Wright, Meyer, Matanzas; schrs M E Staples, Winsmore, Cardenas; Adelia, Foote, Philadelphia.
VERA CRUZ, Dec 21—In port schr Mexico, Laferla, from New Orleans, arrived 17th, for Tabasco and New Orleans.
WHAMPOA, Nov 16—In port ships Arracan, Spencer, and Oliver Cromwell (Br), Harwood, for NYork early.
YOKOHAMA, Nov 5—Sailed, bark Phaeton (Br), Mulligan, NYork; 9th, ships Janet Ferguson (Br), Ritchie, do; 22d, Malacca (Br), Dawson, ——; 27th, Volunteer, Hutchinson, Manila.
In port Dec 2, ships Ellen Hood, Neil, unc; Naples, sold; barks Southern Belle (Br), Benson; Grenadier (Br), Saunders; Herbert Graham (Br), James, and Rifleman (Br), Deazy, for NYork.

American Ports.

BOSTON, Jan 2—Arrived, schrs Norah, Dow, Hoboken; Cabot, Phinney, NYork. Below brig H H McGilvery, Stubbs, from Elizabethport; got ashore on Fort Independence and had rudder unshipped; will come off next tide.
3d—Arrived, steamships Aleppo (Br), Liverpool; Geo Appold, Baltimore; Roman, Philadelphia. Below, ship Ladoga, Willey, London.
BELFAST, Dec 22—Arrived, schrs Hudson, Post, NYork; 25th, Jas Jewett, Coombs, do.
BRISTOL, Jan 1—Cleared, schr Minerva, Brightman, Cardenas.
Sailed and anchored below, schr Young Teazer, Brightman, Havana.
CHARLESTON, Dec 30—Arrived, brig S P Brown, Blackwell, Havana via Key West; schrs C E Raymond, Higgins, Boston; Sarah Fish, Thompson, St Mary's, Ga, for NYork.
Cleared—Schr Abigail Haley, Weaver, Dry Tortugas.
31st—Arrived, ship David Brown, Nichols, Newport; schrs Thos Miskimmons, Wyatt, Matanzas (see Disasters); Clara Rankin, Folker, Boothbay.
Cleared—Schr Fannie Keating, Jones, Boston.
Sailed—Brig Antonio Maria (Sp), Mataro, Barcelona.
Jan 3—Arrived, steamship Magnolia, NYork.
DIGHTON, Dec 31—Sailed, schr Theodore Dean, Babbitt, Baltimore.
FORTRESS MONROE, Jan 3—Passed out, schr M Moseby, for Demerara; US steamer Nipsic, for West Indies.
GLOUCESTER, Jan 1—Arrived, schr Island City, Allen, NYork.
MOBILE, Dec 29—Cleared, ship Anglo Saxon (Br), Leahy, Liverpool; bark Columbia (Nor), Foss, do.
NEW ORLEANS, Dec 30—Arrived, steamship Concordia, Hedge, Boston.
Jan 1—Arrived, steamship Geo Cromwell, Clapp, NYork.
2d—Arrived, steamship United States, Smith, NYork.
Sailed—Steamship Sherman, Quick, NYork.
NORFOLK, Dec 30—Sailed, steamship Millbank (Br), Liverpool; schrs Maggie P Smith, Grace, Providence; Uriah & Tabitha, Gibson, NYork; Estelle, Ward, Tangier Sound to load for do.
Jan 3—Arrived, steamship Isaac Bell, NYork.
Sailed—Steamship Saratoga, NYork.
NEWBURYPORT, Dec 31—Arrived, schr Amelia, Post, Newcastle, Del.
NEW BEDFORD, Jan 1—Cleared, brig Isabella, Goodale, Brisbane, Australia.
Sailed—Schrs Mary B Harris, Bradford, and Susan, Hodgdon, NYork.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan 2—Barks Omaha, Ballard, Liverpool; Alfred, Burt, do via Bermuda; Peddler (Dan), Troensegaard, Gloucester, E. Below, ship Progress, from London.
3d—Arrived, bark J L Wickwire, Wiley, Glasgow; brig Forotia (Br), Thompson, Pernambuco; schrs M E Coyne, NYork; A Robinson, and Jesse Irwin, Great Egg Harbor. Returned, bark Cyclone (Br), Forbes, for Cork, crank.
RICHMOND, Dec 31—Sailed, brig Goldfinder (Br), McBride, Halifax, NS.
Jan 1—Arrived, schrs Nellie H Benedict, Ellis, NYork; Gettysburg, Carson, Boston.
SAVANNAH, Dec 29—Arrived, schr Mary E Simmons, Gandy, NYork.
30th—Arrived, ships Julia (Br), Baker, and Henry Pelham (Br), Vickery, Antwerp; bark President Oursel (Fr), Lapiere, Martinique; brig Winburn, McDougal, Sligo; schrs Ida Birdsall, Birdsall, and Abbie Pitman, Doane, NYork; A Blaisdell, Garfield, Boston.
Cleared—Ships Arthur (Br), Consin, and Constitution, Dutton, Liverpool; barks J B Duffus, Blauvelt, do; J S Winslow, Davis, Buenos Ayres.
Sailed—Steamship Alhambra, Wright, Boston.
Jan 3—Arrived, steamship Gen Barnes, NYork.
Cleared—Bark Venus, Havre; schr Vulture, Havana.
TAUNTON, Jan 1—Arrived, schr Messenger, Jones, New York.
WILMINGTON, NC, Dec 30—Arrived, schr Ella Hodsdon, Hodsdon, Navassa.
WAREHAM, Jan 1—Arrived, schr Mary H Mifflin, Lewis, Elizabethport.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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COMMERCE BETWEEN STATES

Changes in the Currents of Trade.

[From the Chicago Republican, Jan. 1.]

It appears that either the railroads are cutting into the carrying trade of the lakes, the New York canals and the Hudson river; that the St. Lawrence route is rapidly gaining on the New York route; or other lake cities are fast cutting into the former large trade of Buffalo. Whichever of these propositions be true, the fact is patent that the commerce of the port of Buffalo has been declining for some years past at a rate which will surprise all the dwellers in the great basin of the lakes. The following is a statement of the number of vessels entering and clearing at that port for a number of years:—

	No. Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.
1869	10,534	4,091,214	106,253
1868	11,744	4,258,168	114,062
1867	12,222	5,686,951	125,142
1866	13,528	6,017,630	142,973
1865	13,444	7,032,693	145,864
1864	14,165	6,391,348	148,161
1863	16,676	6,757,939	157,415
1862	16,680	6,050,191	166,133
1861	13,866	5,553,806	144,178
1860	11,527	4,719,175	120,497
1859	10,521	5,092,626	118,000
1858	8,318	3,329,216	86,887
1857	7,581	3,226,895	132,183
1856	8,128	3,018,583	112,654
1855	9,211	3,360,233	111,575
1854	8,912	3,930,234	128,028
1853	8,293	3,252,978	123,112
1852	9,341	3,092,247	127,491

These figures are curious and interesting. They show that some great cause of prosperity to Buffalo seems to have set in before the war, which is proved by the sudden bound upward in 1859 and the rapid continuance of the movement until it reached its culmination in 1862. Obviously it was not the war which caused this movement, since it commenced before the conflict, and the decline set in in 1863 and has ever since steadily continued. The return of peace has not turned the adverse tide, for the decay still goes on, until this year the commerce of the port is below that of 1859, showing that it has lost more than ten years of its growth.

But while Buffalo is losing ground Cleveland appears to be gaining. The latter city is fast becoming a great manufacturing centre. There the coal of Ohio and the iron and copper ore of the Lake Superior region are brought into contact and use. This industry is destined to make Cleveland the most important manufacturing point on the lower lakes, as Chicago is on the upper. In our city the coal of Illinois and the iron and copper ore of Lake Superior are being brought into contact and use simultaneously with the same movement in Cleveland.

We are thus inclined to believe that the decline in the commerce of Buffalo is a natural diversion of the current of trade, and that it indicates several important commercial changes, the most prominent of which are:—

1. The rise of manufactories and consequent diversification of industry in the Mississippi valley and Lake Basin, as distinguished from mere agricultural production and development.

2. The near approach of the period when the Northwest will have reached its culmination as an exporter of merely raw agricultural products. In future we will increase as to our exports of manufactured agricultural and mechanical products, and decrease as to our exports of raw agricultural productions.

3. An increase in the tendency of railroads to supersede all other means of travel and transit. To prevent the entire destruction of the Erie Canal as a means of transportation, and the continued depression of our lake carrying trade, the tolls on the canal must be removed, the canal itself enlarged and iron propellers substituted, both on the canal and the lakes, which will be capable of transporting products between New York city and Chicago without breaking bulk.

The question is, will such change be made in time to save the canal and lake trade from almost entire prostration, or will the railroads in a few years more supersede the slower means of transit which at present provide a silent competition to a monopoly which threatens to be one day the most gigantic in the country? We allude to the monopoly of railroad combinations. If the changes in lake and canal navigation are not made, and if the State of New York continues to bar the way of the great West to the sea, like some ancient robber baron in his castle, collecting enormous tolls for the privilege of enriching her own towns and cities, then the next act in the drama will be an appeal on the part of the people to the general government to so regulate railroads as to prevent them from eating up the entire profits of industry.

Already the advance notes of this appeal have been sounded a citizen of Chicago some three years since having been the first to take up the subject in a series of elaborate articles. These have lately been followed by movements in and out of Congress by Generals Butler, Schenck, Washburn, and the brother of the latter, now Minister to France; General Spinner, of the United States Treasury, and Senator Matt Carpenter, of Wisconsin. A short time since Mr. J. M. Richards, president of the Board of Trade of this city, presented a very able review of the changes which have taken place and are daily continuing to take place in the trade and industry of the West, in connection with the carrying trade and the railroad monopolies which threaten it. The propositions and principles laid down by Mr. Richards, although in direct opposition to the principles and propositions of the free trade and State rights democracy, are bound to prevail, because they are in strict accordance with the social, commercial and political progress of the country. It is patent to the most superficial observer that, as Mr. Spinner says, the creature cannot be greater than the creator—that corporations deriving their powers from the government must, in some shape or other, be controlled by that government when they attain proportions that threaten not only the rights and liberties of the people, but the very existence of the government itself.

There are no questions which will receive such an emphatic endorsement from the great mass of the people as those embodied in the two propositions—that the government alone should regulate the commerce between the States, and alone create the means for exchanging the merchandise of that commerce, in the shape of a circulating medium which shall pass current from one end of the Union to the other, and be convertible into specie on demand at certain great centres of traffic.

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The finances of Spain are considered so indifferent that the city of Madrid cannot raise a loan of ten millions of reals.

The German residents of St. Petersburg have formed a chess club, which was inaugurated in grand style on the 18th ult.

The late heavy rains have caused much damage in Italy, and a portion of the railroad between Reggio and Bianconoto has been washed away.

The municipality of Naples and the Chamber of Commerce have voted $17,000 towards supporting the marine exhibition to be held in that city during next spring.

Reports from Cagliari, in Sardinia, mention that the port has recently been crowded with vessels from all parts, driven there by the recent violent storms that have raged in the Mediterranean.

The Ecumenical Council, now sitting in Rome, was recently the cause of nearly breaking the Government Lottery in Milan. The numbers were 8, 22, 18, 69, being the 8th of December, Council No. 22 and the year 1869. The total loss of the Italian government is supposed to exceed 5,000,000f.

STEAMBOAT DISASTERS ON WESTERN WATERS.—There were seventy-four steamboat disasters on Western waters last year, involving an actual loss of over $1,900,000, upon which there was an insurance of $658,000. The heaviest losses were as follows:—Peoria City, sunk at Natchez, loss $50,000; Ruth, burned at Duckport, loss $80,000; Ben. Johnson, Hy. Adkins, Carrie V. Kountz, G. B. Allen, Jennie Lewis, America and Fanny Scott, all burned in April at St. Louis, loss $138,000; Clifton, Westmoreland, Melnotte, Cheyenne, Darling and Mary Erwin, all burned at Cincinnati in May, loss $132,000; W. R. Arthur, stranded at Cairo, loss $45,000; Stonewall, burned at Cape Girardeau, loss $45,000; Swallow, sunk near Cincinnati, loss $22,000.

A MORMON ROMANCE.—There is now residing at Salt Lake City—or there was, a short time since—a daughter of General La Harpe, a distinguished French officer. For twenty-two years she has been a Mormon. She left her husband and children and abandoned an aristocratic social position in Russia to lead a modest and precarious life in Utah. She was influenced to take this course wholly by religious feeling, having become a sincere believer in that faith, and neither supplication nor menace have sufficed to awaken her from the delusion. She has resisted all efforts of her distinguished relatives, backed by the importunities of the French minister at Washington, to return to her Russian home. Before conversion to the Mormon faith she was an ardent Roman Catholic.

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Cooks, &c.

9 WEST 22D ST.—A LADY WISHES TO SECURE A situation for an excellent cook whom she can recommend. Apply to-day (Tuesday), between 10 and 2.

13 UNION COURT, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—As first class cook; first class reference; no objection to a private boarding house; would take full charge.

29 CORNELIA ST., NEAR BLEECKER.—AS GOOD cook; is a first class baker; understands all kinds of meats and pastries. Can be seen for two days.

32 GREENWICH AV., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTable girl as cook, washer and ironer or to do general housework; has two years' reference from last place.

33 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook; understands cooking in all its branches; best city and country reference. Can be seen at her last place. Three years' reference.

43 PERRY ST., BETWEEN WAVERLEY PLACE AND 4th st., in the store.—As first class cook in a private family or first class boarding house; understands meats, soups, pastry, &c.

44 PRINCE ST.—AS COOK BY AN EXPERIENCED woman; is a good washer and ironer; country preferred; best city reference.

67 KING ST., IN THE STORE.—A RESPECTABLE woman as good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best city reference.

78 7TH AV., NEAR 21ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE young woman to cook, wash and iron, or would do general housework in a small private family.

87 6TH AV.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; will assist with washing; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

92 NEW CHAMBERS ST.—AS FIRST CLASS ORDER cook. Can be seen all the week.

101 EAST 4TH ST., NEAR 2D AV., IN THE STORE.—A competent woman as cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing; best city reference.

102 MADISON ST.—TO COOK, WASH AND IRON IN a private family; good reference from last place.

109 EAST 28TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK IN A private family; best city reference from last employer. Can be seen for two days.

110 EAST 25TH ST.—A GIRL AS COOK IN A PRIvate family. Can be seen for two days.

113 WEST 15TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook or laundress; best city reference.

117 WEST 24TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK IN A private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; six years' reference. No objection to go to the country.

119 WEST 30TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., in the rear.—A respectable woman as cook; no objection to a boarding house; understands all kinds of cooking and baking. Can be seen for two days.

127 BLEECKER ST., ROOM 30.—A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; prefers a boarding house; city reference.

127 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook in a genteel private family; one who perfectly understands her business in all its branches; best city reference. Can be seen for one day from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

127 BLEECKER ST., BETWEEN WOOSTER AND Amity.—A young Scotch woman as good cook; is a good washer and ironer; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

130 8TH ST., IN THE REAR, ROOM 30.—A SCOTCH Presbyterian woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business in the cooking of meats, baking bread, biscuit, &c.; no objection to either country or city; best reference.

138 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing; best city reference from last place.

140 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS plain cook in a private family; will assist with the washing and ironing; good city reference.

143 WEST 49TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT.—A respectable young girl as good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer; city reference.

146 EAST 15TH ST., NEAR 2D AV., IN STORE.—A respectable woman as first class meat and pastry cook; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; no objection to a first class boarding house or small hotel, or would go a short distance in the country; good city reference.

149 WEST 17TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—AS COOK; would assist with the washing; is a good baker; best city reference.

150 SULLIVAN ST., BETWEEN PRINCE AND Houston.—A respectable Protestant woman as first class cook in a private family; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; has the best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

150 SOUTH 2D ST., JERSEY CITY.—A FIRST HOTEL cook as cook in a hotel or restaurant; has been in her last place four years.

152 WEST 25TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT.—A REspectable Protestant girl as cook in a small private family; good city reference.

203 WEST 27TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT room.—A Protestant woman as excellent cook; would assist in washing; or to cook, wash and iron in a small family; city reference.

207 5TH ST., IN THE REAR.—AS PLAIN COOK, washer and ironer. Is willing to go to the country.

211 WEST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTALE YOUNG PROtestant girl as nurse; quiet and obliging; can be highly recommended.

212 WEST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as good cook, washer and ironer; no objection to the country; best city reference.

212 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS., room 11.—A respectable young woman as plain cook and to assist at washing; good city reference from last place.

221 EAST 35TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, washer and ironer or to do general housework in a small private family; good reference.

224 WEST 18TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer; good city reference.

226 7TH AV., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A Protestant woman as good plain cook; no objection to assist in washing. Good reference from her last employer.

232 WEST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first rate cook in a private family; willing to assist in the washing. Good city reference.

241 WEST 32D ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; IS AN excellent baker and would assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to a private boarding house; best city reference.

263 WEST 29D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN in a private family, as cook or to assist in washing; has good reference. Can be seen for two days.

265 WEST 27TH ST., OVER THE DRUG STORE.—A Protestant woman as first class cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, jellies and side dishes; good city reference.

273 WEST 19TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—AS GOOD plain cook, washer and ironer; best city reference. Call on or address M. FORREST for two days.

287 1ST AV., BETWEEN 16TH AND 17TH STS.—A first class cook; understands boning and larding and all kinds of fancy dishes, jellies and ice creams. Best city reference.

302 EAST 20TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—AS FIRST class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best city reference.

308 WEST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook in a private family; is a good baker; has good reference. Call for two days.

309 7TH AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS.—A respectable young girl to cook, wash and iron; best city reference from last place.

311 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable woman as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; best city reference.

316 EAST 59TH ST.—TWO YOUNG GIRLS IN ONE family; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; good references if required.

322 EAST 2D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good plain cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; good city reference.

323 EAST 21ST ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—Two respectable girls; one as good cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

325 24TH ST.—AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS COOK, IN a hotel or restaurant; is first class at the business. Call for two days.

337 EAST 21ST ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker; has no objection to assist with the plain washing. Call for two days.

340 EAST 22D ST., IN THE BARBER SHOP.—A young woman as cook; is perfectly competent in that capacity; can make bread, pies, puddings and biscuit; understands her business perfectly; no objection to a large family, either private or boarding house; is willing and obliging; good city reference.

343 EAST 38TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK, washer and ironer in a small private family; good city reference.

413 EAST 16TH ST. A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good plain cook in a private family or private boarding house; best city reference.

427 7TH AV., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE English woman as good plain cook in a small private family; understands washing and ironing thoroughly; no objection to do general housework; good reference.

431 WEST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; best city reference.

488 6TH AV., BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH STS., UP stairs.—A respectable person as cook and excellent laundress; good reference.

488 6TH AV., ROOM NO. 14.—A RESPECTABLE girl as cook; willing to assist with the coarse washing in a respectable family; no objection to a private boarding house; good city reference.

492 3D AV., BETWEEN 33D AND 34TH STS., FIRST floor, front room.—A respectable young girl as good cook, washer and ironer; would do general housework; best city reference.

504 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman and daughter; one as cook and laundress; the other to do upstairs work or waiting alone.

629 6TH AV., IN THE STORE.—A RESPECTABLE, middle aged woman as cook; can furnish first class city reference.

A HEAD COOK WANTS A FIRST CLASS SITUATION; where the services of a professed French cook would be required would suit me best; the best of city reference. Address H. B., station F.

Chambermaids, &c.

1 MILLIGAN PLACE, BETWEEN 10TH AND 11TH sts., 6th av.—A respectable Protestant girl to do chamberwork and sewing. Best city reference from last place.

4 UNION ST., BROOKLYN, THIRD FLOOR.—A YOUNG girl will do up stairs work, mind children, and is willing to make herself generally useful.

24 LEROY ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid in a private family; would make herself generally useful. Can be seen at present employer's at the above address.

33 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress or to assist at the washing; best city reference.

33 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and plain sewer or to sew and see to children; is not long in the country.

38 NORTH MOORE ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK room.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family or chambermaid in a boarding house. Has the best reference. Call for two days.

70 WEST 40TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress; best city reference from last employer.

76 3D ST., ROOM 11.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress or to do chamberwork and sewing; willing and obliging; best reference.

152 WEST 25TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT room.—A young English girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and to assist in washing.

210 20TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A Protestant English girl as chambermaid and sewer; is willing to make herself generally useful; would like to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days.

210 EAST 33D ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A young woman as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen for two days.

211 EAST 40TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A respectable English girl as chambermaid and waitress; would assist with the care of children; good reference.

211 7TH AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS., IN the fancy store.—A respectable young woman to do chamberwork and waiting or chamberwork and sewing; good city reference given.

213 EAST 25TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS CHAMBERmaid and waitress; best city reference.

214 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework in a small family; good city reference. Call for two days.

218 5TH ST., NEAR BOWERY, IN THE BUTCHER store.—A respectable, steady person as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family. Call or address.

225 7TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and plain sewer.

228 EAST 34TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid and waitress; has good reference.

241 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in washing and ironing; good city reference.

245 WEST 4TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO chamberwork and plain sewing or to assist with the washing and ironing; would go in a small private family; good city reference from last place. Call for two days.

249 EAST 45TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing or to take care of children and do plain sewing. Call for two days.

251 8TH AV., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and to assist in the washing; best reference.

252 WEST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress. Good city reference.

253 WEST 29TH ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress or to do chamberwork and to assist in washing. Good city references.

257 WEST 52D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at her present employer's, D. R. Sears.

282 4TH AV., BETWEEN 21ST AND 22D STS.—A REspectable young woman to do chamberwork and waiting; best references. Call between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

288 WEST 41ST ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in washing and ironing; best city reference.

303 EAST 29TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A SUPERIOR chambermaid, with excellent city reference, in the city or country; takes charge of the silver and dining room in style; or as regular chambermaid; does fine washing and ironing in style; wages $12.

307 7TH AV., REAR HOUSE, ROOM NO. 3.—AN American Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to do plain sewing in a boarding house; city reference.

309 EAST 27TH ST.—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family, or as chambermaid and to take care of children; good reference. Call for two days.

316 2D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A PROtestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

319 WEST 25TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMbermaid or waitress. Call for two days.

325 EAST 12TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as first class chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby. Best city reference.

333 EAST 16TH ST., BETWEEN STUYVESANT Park and 1st av., top floor.—A respectable Protestant girl to do chamberwork; good reference from last place.

338 WEST 36TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS.—A respectable girl in a small family to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; good city reference from last place. Call for two days.

341 WEST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS., room No. 6.—A respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress or would do fine washing.

343 8TH AV., IN THE FANCY STORE.—A REspectable young woman to do chamberwork and help take care of children. Can give good city reference.

344 WEST 26TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid; has no objection to a boarding house; or to do general housework in a small family; good city reference.

349 EAST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable, trustworthy girl as chambermaid, washer or ironer; or would do general housework in a private family; has best city reference.

382 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL TO do chamberwork and sewing; is willing and obliging; good city reference. Call for two days.

516 6TH AV.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND TO DO FINE washing, or the general housework in a small private family. Best city references.

592 3D AV., BETWEEN 35TH AND 36TH STS.—A respectable girl to do chamberwork and assist in the care of children; is willing and obliging.

603 2D AV., CORNER 32D ST.—TWO YOUNG GIRLS as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference. Call for two days.

763 3D AV., TOP FLOOR, FRONT.—A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and to assist in waiting; good city reference if required. Call for two days.

882 6TH AV., BETWEEN 49TH AND 50TH STS.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

894 2D AV., SECOND FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A young girl as chambermaid and laundress or as waitress and plain sewer; best city reference.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

1 COLLISTER ST., ONE DOOR FROM LAIGHT ST.—AS thorough seamstress on Wheeler & Wilson's machine in families or hotel; can do all kinds of family sewing by hand or machine; the comforts of a home more an object than wages. Call for one week.

4 MACDOUGAL ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as dressmaker; constant employment more an object than wages. Good city reference.

29 WEST 13TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—AS COMPEtent seamstress; understands thoroughly cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; or as ladies' maid; city reference.

34 WEST 11TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—A FIRST class seamstress, who has been in the habit of going out in families by the day; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; is a first class operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would like to engage in a first class family by the month or permanent; would bring her own new machine if desirable. Call or address.

45 ELIZABETH ST.—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS wishes a few more engagements by the day, week or month; terms moderate. Call on or address SEAMSTRESS.

53 6TH AV.—A LADY OF MANY YEARS' EXPERIence in cutting and making ladies' undergarments, wrappers, children's clothes of every description, gentlemen's shirts, &c., would like the work of a few families; cording and quilting; tucking three cents per yard, on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call on or address Mrs. R. M. JONES.

100 WEST 29TH ST., CORNER 6TH AV.—A FIRST class dressmaker to work at her own residence at short notice and moderate charge. MME. RODGERS.

115 WEST 13TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER wishes a few more engagements by the day, week or month; 10 years' experience on Wheeler & Wilson's machine on fine work; no objection to the country.

117 WEST 24TH ST.—A SEAMSTRESS, HAVING worked at dressmaking for some time, to work by the day; can make overdresses nicely; charges only $1 per day.

143 2D AV.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER TO GO out by the month in first class families; understands all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; reference given if required.

157 WEST 25TH ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL, A dressmaker, would like a few customers; can cut and fit; terms moderate, by the week or month. Call for two days.

163 WEST HOUSTON ST.—A COLORED DRESSmaker to work for some families by the week or day; a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

234 6TH AV., IN THE CORSET STORE.—A FIRST class dressmaker wishes an engagement in a private family by the week or month; can work on four different machines. Call all the week.

237 4TH AV., NEAR 19TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress in a genteel family; understands dressmaking in all its branches. Call between 10 and 1 o'clock.

240 WEST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as seamstress, by the day or week; has her own Wheeler & Wilson machine; understands dressmaking; call for two days.

241 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out by the day or week to sew; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; can do any kind of family sewing.

247 WEST 27TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—A person of experience wishes an engagement by the week or month; understands dressmaking and family sewing; would do work at her own rooms.

250 8TH AV.—A SEAMSTRESS WISHES A FEW ENgagements by the day or week; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and is a first class trimmer.

273 GARDEN ST., HOBOKEN.—A YOUNG LADY AS seamstress in a family; can cut and fit for children; or would engage as companion for a lady. Address all week Miss S. J. DAWSON.

302 EAST 26TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—A SEAMSTRESS who understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses and under clothing to go out by the day or week; can furnish her own machine.

312 EAST 23D ST., NEAR 2D AV., SECOND FLOOR, front room.—A young girl, having a Wheeler & Wilson's machine, wishes a few more engagements by the day, week, or month; understands making ladies' and children's underclothing and dressmaking.

332 EAST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist with the washing and ironing; best city reference. Call for two days.

333 EAST 13TH ST.—AS SEAMSTRESS; UNDERstands operating on machines, dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing. City reference.

367 9TH AV., BETWEEN 30TH AND 31ST STS.—A first class operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine to go out by the day to do family sewing; can furnish her own sewing machine if required.

349 EAST 12TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—Fashionable dress and cloakmaking. Fall and winter suits, $8, upwards; wrappers, $2 a $2 50; also children's and misses' garments made to order; patterns and fashion plates; cutting and basting. Call or address.

411 5TH ST., BETWEEN AV. A AND 1ST AV., ROOM 12.—A respectable young German girl to do plain sewing; is willing to take care of a child about six years of age; understands machine sewing also; best reference. Call for one day.

417 9TH AV., BETWEEN 33D AND 34TH STS.—A first class operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine wishes to engage in private families by the day or week; can furnish a machine if required. Call for Miss Ackley.

417 EAST 14TH ST., NEAR 1ST AV.—A GOOD dressmaker, experienced in fitting and trimming, to go out by the day or month; can use Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine.

450 WEST 20TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A respectable young German girl in a private family; is a first class dressmaker, &c.; engagement by the month; willing to go as lady's maid; best reference. Call for one day.

521 3D AV., NEAR 35TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED dress and cloak maker wishes to go out by the day or week to private families; is a first class cutter and fitter. Call on or address M. H., Dressmaker.

541 6TH AV., IN THE FANCY STORE.—A FIRST class dressmaker wishes a few more customers by the day or week or would take work home; has her own Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can make all kinds of ladies' and children's dresses; best city reference.

610 6TH AV., NEAR 35TH ST.—A FRENCH DRESSmaker to go out by the day; is a first class operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

A POSITION AS FOREWOMAN WANTED—BY A LADY of ten years' experience in the dress and cloak making; has been in some of the leading houses of this city; would go to a Western city; can furnish best testimonials for experience and capacity. Address, one week, FOREWOMAN, Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT DRESSMAKER would like a few more engagements in private families by the day or week; understands cutting and fitting perfectly and can operate on any machine. Address W. A. J., box 11 station C, for one week.

General Housework, &c.

4 HORATIO ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO housework. City reference. Call for two days.

46 KING ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's.

86 HUDSON ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO general housework in a small private family.

91 GREENWICH AV.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl to do general housework, chamberwork or waiting in a small private family; no objection to either.

101 WEST 42D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL to do general housework in a small private family; is a first rate washer and ironer and has good reference.

117 WEST 19TH ST., IN THE FRONT BASEMENT.—An American woman to do general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook. Can be seen for two days.

127 NORFOLK ST.—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO DO general housework; is willing and obliging.

127 WEST 19TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, IN THE REAR.—A young woman to do general housework in a private family; city reference.

137 8TH AV., BETWEEN 16TH AND 17TH STS.—A respectable girl to do general housework in a small family.

139 WEST 28TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTable young woman to do general housework; good city reference. Call for two days.

140 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO general housework in a small private family; good city reference. Call for two days.

144 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A respectable girl to do general housework for a small private family; good city reference. Call for two days.

145 EAST 32D ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—MARY DEVVOTT to do housework in a small family.

161 WEST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework; good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

187 WEST HOUSTON ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework, or as laundress, in a small private family.

197 MULBERRY ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTable girl to do general housework in a small family; can do plain cooking, washing and ironing; would go a short distance in the country.

209 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman to do general housework in a small American family; has four years' city reference.

212 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM NO. 10.—A RESPECTAble young girl (lately landed), to do general housework.

230 AV. B, SECOND FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable young girl to do general housework; best recommendations. Call for two days.

241 42D ST., CORNER 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in a small private family; is willing and obliging.

241 WEST 33D ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS., in the rear.—A respectable young girl to do general housework.

247 7TH AV.—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK IN a small private family; good city reference.

250 EAST 34TH ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO general housework; is a first class washer and ironer; good city references.

255 EAST 32D ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO GENeral housework in a small private family; good city reference from last place. Ring second bell.

302 EAST 32D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework.

333 WEST 26TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A Protestant girl to do general housework or chamberwork and waiting. Call for two days.

345 6TH AV., BAKERY.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general housework in a small family; good city reference.

419 EAST 12TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO the housework for a small family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; best reference.

434 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do housework in a private family; good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

438 WEST 28TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—A respectable young girl to do general housework in a small private family; good reference given. Call for one day.

447 WEST 36TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework in a small private family; is a good washer and ironer; good city reference.

490 (OLD NO. 470) 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE young girl, who never lived out, to do general housework in a private family.

631 2D AV.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family; best references given. Call for two days.

646 GREENWICH ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO do housework; is willing and agreeable; good cook, washer and ironer; city reference. Call for two days.

806 EAST 6TH ST., BASEMENT DOOR.—A REspectable girl to do housework in a private family where she can have a good home. City reference.

1,116 2D AV., CORNER 59TH ST., ON SECOND floor.—A respectable young girl for general housework.

Housekeepers, &c.

139 EAST BROADWAY.—A RESPECTABLE MARried lady as housekeeper in a public or private house; is fully competent. Call on or address Mrs. G., care of Wm. J. Marshall.

318 WEST 42D ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—A RESPECTAble English person desires a situation as upstairs housekeeper in a hotel or some large institution, or as nurse in a first class family. May be seen for two days.

335 4TH AV.—AN ACTIVE, ENERGETIC LADY AS housekeeper in a hotel, first class boarding house or private family.

363 WEST 15TH ST.—A COMPETENT PERSON AS housekeeper or seamstress; best reference given.

420 EAST 15TH ST.—A POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPer by a competent person; is a good nurse; would take charge of an invalid or the instruction of children; no objection to clime or country. Call or address Miss KATE.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTEStant woman, as working housekeeper in a hotel or boarding house; no objection to a widower's family with children; city or country; best references. Address Mrs C., box 123 Herald office.

A GERMAN LADY OF RESPECTABILITY AND HIGHly recommended, wishes a situation as housekeeper in the house of a widower; has no objection to take charge of children and give them instruction in German and English. Can be seen at the Westchester House, corner Broome and Bowery, from 10 to 12 and from 2 to 4.

WANTED—BY A LADY, 21 YEARS OF AGE, A stranger in the city, a position as housekeeper; a widower preferred; triflers need not answer. Address MAMIE, Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY AN American widow lady; or as nurse and seamstress; a good home preferred to high wages. Address Mrs. J. P., Williamsburg Post office, for two days.

Nurses, &c.

12 THOMPSON ST., TOP FLOOR, ROOM 14.—A YOUNG woman wishes a baby to wet nurse at her own residence.

92 WEST 19TH ST. (MRS. REDMOND'S).—A YOUNG girl, recently arrived from Scotland, as children's maid; would assist with light housekeeping.

120 WEST 30TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—As nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit and take charge of the children's wardrobe. Good city reference.

129 WEST 19TH ST., OFF 6TH AV., THIRD FLOOR, front room.—A young girl as nurse and seamstress; city reference from her last place.

137 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 3D AND LEXINGton avenues.—A Protestant girl to take care of children and do sewing.

156 SULLIVAN ST.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE aged woman as nurse; can take care of a baby from its birth; has good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

162 HESTER ST.—A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN as wet nurse; good city reference.

166 WEST 36TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS nurse; can do sewing.

186 HESTER ST., TOP FLOOR.—A YOUNG MARried woman with a fresh breast of milk as nurse. Call for two days. Mrs. PEAK.

196 FORSYTH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as child's nurse and to assist in the chamberwork, or would do the plain sewing.

200 EAST 20TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT room.—A respectable woman as nurse; is competent to take care of a baby a month old; best reference.

206 EAST 28TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, ROOM NO. 7.—A very respectable married woman wants a baby to wet nurse at her own residence; has a comfortable home for babies. Can be seen till suited.

222 1ST AV.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN wishes a baby to wet nurse at her own home. Call on Mrs. MAHON.

239 EAST 22D ST., TOP FLOOR.—AN AMERICAN AS wet nurse. Can be seen for two days.

245 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW AS nurse or seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses and all kinds of family sewing; best city reference. Call for two days.

258 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV., IN THE CANDY store.—A competent girl as infant's nurse and good plain seamstress; best city reference.

312 EAST 33D ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A young woman, with a fresh breast of milk, to take care of a baby.

317 ATLANTIC ST., BROOKLYN.—AS WET NURSE or to do general housework.

317 EAST 35TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, 15 YEARS OF age, to take care of children.

329 EAST 22D ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL (aged 14 years), to take care of a child and to do plain sewing.

332 EAST 22D ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—A respectable young girl to mind children and make herself generally useful; country preferred; best reference.

337 21ST ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as wet nurse in a gentleman's family; her baby six weeks old; can be seen for two days. Call or address.

345 6TH AV., IN THE MILLINERY STORE.—A MIDdle-aged Protestant woman as nurse; she is fully competent of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; long experience in nursing; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

357 WEST 53D ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN, RECENTLY arrived from Holland, as nurse; is a good seamstress. Apply for two days. Mrs. SCHNELL.

418 9TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS NURSE; can take entire charge of a child from its birth; can do plain sewing; has no objection to city or country or to travel with a family; has good reference. Apply for two days.

421 EAST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman to wet nurse a baby at her own home; has lost her baby, one month old.

533 WEST 25TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK.—A Protestant girl, 16 years, to mind a baby and assist in chamberwork; has good experience in nursing; good reference.

537 WEST 30TH ST., BETWEEN 10TH AND 11TH avs.—A respectable girl as nurse and seamstress in a private family; understands all kinds of embroidery and fancy work; willing and obliging; no objection to a short distance in the country.

607 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as wet nurse; best references can be given. Call for two days.

944 3D AV., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A middle aged American lady as child's nurse or companion to a lady travelling.

A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN WOMAN WOULD take a child to wet nurse. Apply at the southeast corner of 106th st., second door from 2d av., fourth floor.

Laundresses, &c.

24 EAST 13TH ST.—A COLORED WOMAN DESIRES to take washing and ironing to do at her own house; good reference.

28 CORNELIA ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT.—WASHing and ironing by a colored lady. Mrs. HAMMOND.

107 WEST 18TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—AS LAUNdress; can do French fluting; best city reference.

107 WEST 30TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—A respectable woman as first class laundress or to do chamberwork and assist with fine washing; good city reference. Call for two days.

145 WEST 45TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS; also understands fluting; three years' reference from her last place.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST FLOOR, back room.—A respectable woman to take in washing or go out by the day washing, scrubbing or cleaning; city reference.

212 WEST 41ST ST.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS; understands it in all its branches; the best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

217 EAST 28TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS to work out by the day or week; understands all kinds of fine washing; best reference from last place. Can be seen for one week.

218 WEST 27TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM NO. 2.—A respectable woman wishes to take in washing and ironing or go out by the day. Can be seen all the week. Good city reference.

231 EAST 45TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK room.—A respectable woman to do washing and ironing at her own residence. Call for two days.

241 WEST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as laundress; best city reference.

247 ELIZABETH ST.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNdress wishes work two days of each week; first class references.

252 WEST 16TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—As first class laundress; will assist in chamberwork; is a Protestant. Six years' reference from last place. Call for two days.

311 EAST 32D ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—AN excellent laundress wishes to take in fine washing and ironing; can do the best French fluting and polishing; best city reference.

324 WEST 17TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A respectable girl as first class waitress; good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

328 EAST 31ST ST., SECOND FLOOR.—WANTED, washing and ironing, by the dozen, week or month, by a respectable woman, with first class reference. Letters promptly answered.

329 (NEW NO. 333) 4TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOman as first class laundress; no objection to the country; good city reference.

344 EAST 48TH ST., NEW BUILDING.—A RESPECTable young woman wants to do washing and ironing at her own residence, or to go out by the day; excellent recommendations if required.

349 22D ST., NEAR 1ST AV., SECOND FLOOR, back room.—A respectable young woman to go out by the day as first class laundress; understands all kinds of house cleaning; is willing and obliging; will go to any part of the city; good city reference.

356 7TH AV., BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH STS.—A respectable young woman as laundress. Has the best city reference.

488 6TH AV., ROOM NO. 7.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS first class laundress in a private family; has good references. Call for two days.

Waitresses, &c.

24 WEST 16TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—AS waitress or chambermaid and waitress, by a girl well recommended. Can be seen until 4 o'clock to-day and to-morrow.

63 WEST 45TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTable woman to take in washing; understands fluting and fine work; best city reference.

138 EAST 14TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A lady breaking up housekeeping would like to get situations for her two girls as waitress and chambermaid.

202 WEST 19TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS WAITRESS; can take the entire charge of the dining room; or as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST FLOOR, back.—As first class waitress or chambermaid and to assist with the washing; city reference.

333 EAST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first class waitress in a private family; good city reference.

426 4TH AV., ONE DOOR FROM 29TH ST.—A young woman as first class waitress; can take the place of a man; best city references.

473 2D AV., NEAR 27TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN as waitress in a first class family; best reference.

642 6TH AV., BETWEEN 37TH AND 38TH STS.—A young girl as first class waitress or chambermaid and waitress; understands her business well; is willing and obliging; has the best city reference.

Miscellaneous.

3 NORTH MOORE ST.—A FRENCH LADY, ARRIVED from Paris, and having a great experience in making millinery, dressing clothes and caps, wishes employment. Mrs. TEAN.

54 EAST 12TH ST.—A YOUNG LADY OF PLEASING address would like writing, or some other employment where she will get good salary. Address MATTIE THURSTON.

263 ELIZABETH ST., NEAR HOUSTON.—A GERMAN girl, well recommended.

409 EAST 15TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO ATTEND a bakery or confectionery; understands the business and can give the best city references. Call or address.

514 8TH AV., AT THE FANCY STORE.—A WELL educated German young lady, with first class references, in an American family, either as general assistant and companion to a lady or to assist in sewing and to take care of a child; does not look for large wages, but wishes an easy occupation.

A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION TO ATtend a bakery or confectionery store. Address Miss BROWN, 22d st., between 3d and 4th avs., Brooklyn.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG LADY AS CASHIER IN A store or saleslady; good reference given. Address all week Miss S. JAMES, Hoboken Post office.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family where she can have her boy of ten years with her; wages no object in such a family. Address Mrs. FITZSIMMONS, box 119 Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY (AMERICAN) WHO HAS HAD SOME experience in a fancy goods store on Broadway, desires a situation; good references. Address W. S., box 616 Post office.

A YOUNG LADY, ACCUSTOMED TO TEACHING, DEsires a position as governess; her acquirements are English in all its branches, French, music and drawing. Address Miss CATER, box 5,946 New York Post office.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES TO PROCURE A SITUAtion in a first class fancy goods store or any other light and respectable business; will be willing to give her services without remuneration for a short time. Address Miss R. M., Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—FOR A NICE, GENTEEL orphan girl, 12 years of age, of respectable American parentage, where she will be treated as one of the family and receive some education. Address J. WAKEFIELD, Herald office.

A LADY DESIRES TO DO COPYING AT HOME. ADdress B. Y., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY, EDUcated in France, French, English and music pupils at her own residence if required. Address PARIS, Herald office.

WANTED—BY A LADY WHO IS A CORRECT AND rapid writer, copying or directing of envelopes; terms low. Address M. J. C. Herald office.

WANTED—A REFINED AND EDUCATED LADY DEsires a superior position of trust; would engage as housekeeper in a gentleman's family. Address BLANCHARD, station D.

Intelligence Offices.

WET NURSES' INSTITUTE, NO. 2 WASHINGTON place, corner Broadway.—Many well recommended waiting engagements. Ladies' engaging room No. 15. Nurses attend 10 till 6.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A NEAT, COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS WANTED—IN A private family. City references required. Apply at 245 East 14th st., from 10 to 2 o'clock.

A GENTEEL YOUNG PERSON AS SEAMSTRESS IN a private family; will be treated as one of the family, 349 West 20th st.

A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK; MUST BE a good plain cook, washer and ironer and have good reference. Call at 218 East 29th st.

A GOOD WAITRESS WANTED—AND TO ASSIST IN chamberwork; good city reference required. Apply at 129 East 21st st.

A GERMAN OR AMERICAN CHAMBERMAID, WITH good city references. Call at 135 East 15th st., from 9 to 12 A. M.

A PROTESTANT, GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER and ironer wanted, in a small private American family; situation permanent. Call south side 59th st., corner 4th av.

A LADY AND DAUGHTER OR TWO LADIES REquired to conduct a branch office; salary respectively $100 and $50 monthly; security required. Apply at No. 713 Broadway, office 15.

COOK WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer; will have a good home and permanent situation; an English or a German woman preferred, who understands American cooking; must be well recommended. Apply at 143 2d av., between 8 and 12 o'clock.

GOVERNESS WANTED—TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE in the country; must be competent to teach music and French. Call at 331 East 17th st.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—WE ARE NOW PREpared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer:—To such as are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of The People's Literary Companion, one of the largest and best family newspapers published, all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Me.

THOROUGHLY RELIABLE COOK, WASHER AND ironer wanted—Wages good. W. S. CLINTON, 132d st., south side, between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family. 18 East 73d st., near Madison av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER; city references indispensable. 356 West 21st st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WAITRESS. APPLY BEtween 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 5 West 32d st.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK, WASH AND IRON. Apply at 22 East 41st st., after 9 A. M.

WANTED—A WAITRESS; SHE MUST BRING GOOD references. Apply at 21 East 24th st., after 10 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, TO DO KITCHEN WORK. Apply at 290 West 21st st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT NURSE, WITH CITY reference. 48 West 9th st., near 6th av.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A WOMAN TO cook, wash and iron; also a chambermaid and waitress. Apply, after 11 o'clock, at 20 West 19th st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a family of three; also a girl as nurse. Apply to H. BREWER, 75 Pearl st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK; MUST ASSIST with washing and ironing and come well recommended. Apply at 249 West 55th st., near 8th av.

WANTED—A GOOD, PLAIN COOK AND CHAMBERmaid for a private boarding house; wages $12 and $10; good references required. No. 50 West 12th st.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS; TO assist in the washing and ironing. Call between 9 and 12 o'clock at 251 West 19th st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK; also a girl to take care of children and be otherwise useful. Apply at 131 East 39th st.

WANTED—A SERVANT THAT CAN TALK SPANISH, to take care of children; must give good references. Apply at 209 East 18th st.

WANTED—A SMART GIRL TO HELP IN A STORE and make herself generally useful. Apply at 121 4th av., near 12th st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE TO BRING up an infant by bottle; city references required. Apply at 66 Bond st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER; one well recommended. Call at 59 Court st., one door from Livingston, Brooklyn.

WET NURSES CAN HAVE SITUATIONS IN FIRST class families by applying at Mrs. HANSEN'S Nurse Agency, No. 5 6th st., near Bowery.

WET NURSE WANTED.—A YOUNG HEALTHY PROtestant woman, with a fresh breast of milk; a good home offers to a respectable young woman that suits. Apply at 54 West 45th street, between 12 and 2 P. M.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER. Only those furnishing best city references from their last place need apply at 16 East 16th st., on Tuesday and Wednesday.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family a short distance in the country; German preferred. Call at 327 West 15th st., from 12 to 2 on Tuesday.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A GIRL TO DO general housework; must be a good cook, washer and ironer and have good reference. Apply from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., at 135 East 49th st.

WANTED—A COOK AND A CHAMBERMAID AND waitress; a first class cook and baker, and to assist in washing and ironing; must bring unexceptionable city references. Call at 738 5th av.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, THREE COMpetent girls—cook, chambermaid and nurse. Apply for two days at 59 Court st., one door from Livingston st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A STEADY, active woman as cook, washer and ironer; must understand her business thoroughly and have good city references. Apply at 317 West 23d st., from 9 to 12.

WANTED—A FIRST WAITRESS IN A PRIVATE boarding house; also a thorough chambermaid; both must bring good references; also a boy to make himself generally useful. Apply at 410 West 23d st.

WANTED—A SMART, OBLIGING YOUNG GIRL, TO do general housework for a small family; reference required. Apply between 12 M. and 5 P. M., to Mrs. S., at 317 Livingston st.

WANTED—A WOMAN THAT UNDERSTANDS MARking up goods or any other business and would like to keep house. Address, with some particulars, D. M., Herald office.

15 YOUNG LADY WAITERS WANTED—AT THE EXchange Music Hall, 25 East Houston st. Call between 2 and 5 o'clock.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

4 HORATIO ST., IN THE GROCERY STORE.—A REspectable young man a situation in a hotel; can do any work belonging to it.

9 GRAND ST.—A YOUNG MAN AS WAITER IN A private family or first class boarding house; can come well recommended. Address A. G.

32 BOND ST.—A YOUNG MAN, BETWEEN 18 AND 19 years of age, in a private family or boarding house as waiter. Call for two days.

208 6TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A REspectable young man as waiter in a private family; good references. Address J. F.

AN INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUAtion as porter; is not afraid of work. Address R. W., box 116 Herald office, for two days.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG AND ACTIVE married man, of very business habits, lately arrived from England; any capacity would suit. Address A. S., 102 Wooster st.

A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, 25 YEARS OF AGE, DEsires a situation as waiter or employment of any kind; good reference. Address EMPLOYMENT, box 197 Herald office.

A YOUNG COLORED MAN, LATELY FROM VIRginia, who is an experienced waiter, of good character, not afraid to work, wants a situation in a private family. Inquire at 228 West 29th st., or address F. N. G., Herald office.

A YOUNG (COLORED) MAN DESIRES A SITUATION as waiter in a boarding house or private family; good reference. 123 Mercer st., between Houston and Prince, second floor.

AN ELDERLY GENTLEMAN, LIVING ON HIS OWN income, desires some light employment in an office either in New York or Brooklyn; he writes well, understands figures, &c.; salary expected about $50 per month. Address A. B. C., Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

TO HOTELS, RESTAURANTS OR OTHER LARGE INstitutions.—A first class chief cook, also of pastry, who understands his business; is a good manager of the culinary department in general, is a good caterer and market man, or would take full charge of a large private house; can come well recommended; is open for engagement. Address B. STEINHARDT, station F Post office.

WANTED—BY A SOBER MAN, TO DRIVE A TRUCK or take care of horses; is not afraid to work; good reference. Call or address JOHN REYNOLDS, 252 2d av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN (COLored), as carriage driver or waiter in a first class boarding house; good city reference. Call at 421 West 18th st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE AGED MAN as bartender or waiter; best city reference given. Call or address, E. O. H., care John Casey, corner 29th st. and 6th av., liquor store, for three days.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A FIRST CLASS BOOKKEEPER WANTS A SITUATION with a first class house. Address A. B. C., Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER WILL be open for an engagement 1st of January next; no objection to going out of New York; undoubted city references. Address BOOKS, box 5,697 New York Post office.

A WESTERN SALESMAN, WITH A VALUABLE trade in Indiana and Kentucky, wishes to make an engagement with dress or woollen goods house. Address B. G., Herald office.

A YOUNG MARRIED MAN DESIRES A POSITION AS cashier or stock clerk; has had five years' experience; can refer with pleasure to last employer. Address D., box 103 Herald office.

AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN, WELL ACQUAINTED with the Southern trade, wishes to make permanent arrangements to travel for a first class manufacturing or importing house; city reference given. Address W. H. C., Herald office.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT AND PRACTICAL double entry bookkeeper and correspondent is open to an engagement with a good house; best references and testimonials; a position in a good house the prime object. Address ACCOUNTANT, station G.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED—A YOUNG MAN THOROUGHLY posted in accounts of all kinds, by a package dry goods house about starting; no others need apply. Address full particulars, with name, to BOOKKEEPER, box 102 Herald office. Salary will be moderate.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—AN AMERICAN, OF THREE or four years' experience in the city retail trade, may apply corner of 28th st. and 4th av.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—ONE WHO IS FULLY COMPETENT and well recommended from his last place. Address, stating references and salary expected, G. F. S., station G.

DESIRABLE ARRANGEMENTS WILL BE MADE with an experienced person to sell glassware and lamps. Address J. B. W., Herald office, with references and terms expected.

A BOOKKEEPER, DISENGAGED THROUGH THE dissolution of the partnership of his employers, wishes a reappointment; thorough knowledge of single and double entry; refers to the firm he is now leaving. Address BOOKKEEPER, 472 Broadway.

SALESMEN WANTED—FOR THIS AND ADJOINING cities, to sell a standard article. Address, with 25 cents for sample, MORGAN & CO., Herald office.

TO DRUGGISTS.—AN EXPERIENCED CITY RETAIL clerk desires a situation. Address ATROPIA, Herald office.

THE ADVERTISER, HAVING AN EXTENSIVE BUSINESS acquaintance in Ohio and Michigan, would like a situation to travel for some good house. Address TRAVELLER, Herald office.

TO HATTERS.—A YOUNG MAN WITH TEN YEARS' experience in the hat trade desires a position as clerk, either in or out of the city; first class references. Address J. P. W., 255 West 24th st.

WANTED—A COPYIST TO WHOM STEADY EMPLOYMENT will be given. Address in handwriting, with references, box 1,752 Post office.

WANTED—A CLERK, WHO UNDERSTANDS BOOKKEEPING. Address, with references and stating salary expected, REX, Herald office.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO SELL BY SAMPLE; one accustomed to selling engineer's supplies preferred. Address for three days box 171 Herald office.

WANTED—FOR A FEW DAYS, A RAPID PENMAN, familiar with accounts. Address, with terms and references, PENMAN, box 113 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF FOUR YEARS' experience in the business, a position as clerk in a grocery store. Address W. R. F., box 195 Herald office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN, TO SELL GOODS ON salary and commission; also a young man to drive a horse and wagon. Apply to R. W. WELLES, 220 Pearl st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, RELIABLE YOUNG MAN TO take orders; one acquainted with the confectionery business and who can influence some trade preferred. Apply at 181 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SALESMAN, WHO UNDERSTANDS THE hat and fur business; one who can conform a hat preferred. 49 Montgomery st., Jersey City.
SPEAR & CO., Hatters.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN FOR A wholesale embroidery and fancy goods business as traveller or in store; must be steady and active. Address, stating references, age and last employer, box 6,617 Post office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO HAS HAD charge of the stock in an importing and jobbing hosiery house for the past four years, a like position. Refers to late employers, who have closed business. Address G., box 220 Herald office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, RESIDING IN Brooklyn, with some business experience, strict habits and with a fair knowledge of accounts and who can furnish unquestionable testimonials as to character, ability and honesty. Address CARROLL, Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, A SITUATION as assistant bookkeeper, salesman, or in any capacity where he would be useful in some mercantile house; salary not so much an object as immediate employment. First class references to December 31. Address H. S., box 170 Herald office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PATENT MEDICINE traveller for Roback's Bitters, Pills and Blood Purifier; one who has had experience making advertising contracts in the East.
UNITED STATES PROPRIETARY MEDICINE CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN WITH AN EXTENSIVE commercial acquaintance in the West, and has travelled for the past two years for a wholesale fancy goods and notion house of Chicago, an engagement for the coming season with some first class New York house; can give first class references. Address F. A. S., 255 West Madison st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—MEN ACCUSTOMED TO THE BUSINESS of selling patent rights. The advertiser is so situated as to be able to secure first rate inventions at fair prices, and after eight years' experience in soliciting patents and manufacturing under them believes himself capable of sifting out the poor ones and retaining the right kind. I want only men who can do the work, and to such guarantee inventions on which a solid and reliable business can be built up and satisfactory commissions. Address ADVERTISER, Post office drawer 62 Springfield, Mass.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION as coachman and gardener. Good reference. Call at or address 403 Hudson st.

A SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN, AS coachman and groom; is willing and obliging; has good references. Address E. T., 19 West 28th st.

A YOUNG COLORED MAN DESIRES A SITUATION as coachman; can give good city reference. Call at or address 151 West 30th st., in the rear. BENER.

AN INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION as driver or groom. Address W. K., box 115 Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS coachman; understands his business and the care and treatment of horses; is willing and obliging. Best city reference. Address G. V., Wright's, 305 4th av.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; is willing and obliging; will endeavor to give satisfaction to his employer; good city references. Address M., box 124 Herald office.

A GERMAN MARRIED MAN WANTS A SITUATION as first class gardener in all its branches; can give recommendations as to ability and honesty. Address F. EDEN, box 118 Herald office.

A SINGLE MAN DESIRES A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or gardener; thoroughly understands his business; not afraid of work; good reference. Address O. T., Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman or valet; can speak English and French; no objection to the country. Call or address T. O. M., 143 West 39th st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, AS coachman or groom; thoroughly understands his business; good city reference from his last employer. Call or address S. G., No. 5 West 13th st.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN of long experience; thoroughly understands his business; is willing to make himself useful. Best reference. Address COACHMAN, box 229 Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, in town or country; will make himself generally useful; good reference from last employers. Address J. B., box 201 Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY ONE WHO thoroughly understands his business; has four years' city reference from last place. Address WM. KAVANAGH, 222 7th av., near 25th st.

SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN or groom; can come well recommended. Address J. J. R., Washington stables, 26th st. and 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a single man. Good city references. Address J. S., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A Scotchman; no objection to go South. Address J. A., No. 8 West st., New York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; THOROUGHLY understands the care of horses and carriages; is a good city driver; best city references. Call in the private stables 189 East 22d st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED VEGETABLE GARDENER, with a small capital, to lease or work on shares a plot of land near the city. Address GARDENER, box 470 Post office, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN (PROTESTANT), A situation as coachman and groom (country preferred), where he would make himself generally useful; first class references. Call on DANIEL, 56 Gold st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN, A situation as coachman and groom; can milk and is willing to make himself useful; good city reference. Address W., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; is a careful driver; best city and country reference. Address M. D., box 172 Herald office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, AS coachman or gardener; satisfactory reference from last employer; no objection to go in the country. Address J. G., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A SOBER and careful driver; the best city reference; has lived with the best families 15 years. Call on or address J. T., 488 6th av., room No. 2.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A RESPECTABLE married man; understands his business thoroughly; has been a long time in the hunting stables in England. Can furnish the best city references. Call for two days at No. 7 East 22d st.

SALES AT AUCTION.

A.—EDWIN NICHOLS & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
Large Household Furniture sale
This (Tuesday) afternoon, January 4,
commencing at 1½ o'clock precisely, at the elegant five story residence 12 East Tenth street, between Broadway and Sixth avenue, near Fifth avenue. A rare opportunity for housekeepers wanting good furniture, all made to order seven months ago for the present owner, and will be sold to the highest bidder, without reserve.
Magnificent rosewood 7¾ octave Pianoforte.
Beautiful Parlor Suits, latest style,
covered with crimson and gold and green and gold satin brocatel, striped and plain reps; Cabinets, Bois de Rose, Works of Art, Bronzes, Clocks, Paintings, Curtains, Mirrors, Tables, Etageres, Bookcases, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, Velvet, Brussels Carpets, rosewood and walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Wardrobes, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Bedding, Sofas, Chairs, Rockers, Lounges, Cut Glass, Crystal and China Ware, Table Cutlery, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine.

AUCTION—AT 118 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.
Over $15,000 worth of handsome Furniture
at public auction to the highest bidder,
at the five story brown stone residence, 118 Twenty-sixth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, this (Tuesday) morning, January 4, at 10½ o'clock. Magnificent rosewood 7¼ octave Pianoforte, beautiful Parlor Suits, covered with satin brocatel, reps and haircloth; Tables, Etageres, Curtains, Mirrors, Clocks, Paintings, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Beds, Linen, Sideboard, Extension Table, Dining Chairs, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Glass, China and Silver Ware, Cutlery, &c. Sale positive. By order of Charles Young.
E. NICHOLS, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, AUCTIONEER.—STOCK AND FIXTURES of the Hudson Ale Vault at auction.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1870, at 10½ A. M., at No. 5½ Pine street, the contents of the above saloon, consisting of Whiskey, Gin, Port, Claret and Rhine Wines, Ale and Porter, Sardines and Olive Oil, Ale Mugs and Glasses, Bottles, Gas Fixtures, Looking Glasses, Tables, Shelving, &c., &c.

AUCTION.—LARGE AND POSITIVE SALE.
THIS (TUESDAY) MORNING.
Private Residence 118 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue.
LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer, sells this (Tuesday) morning, commencing at 11 o'clock, at private residence 118 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue, to the highest bidder, all the first class, city made, second hand Household Furniture; rich rosewood Pianoforte, cost $700, in use six months; four elegant rosewood and black walnut Parlor Suits; Velvet, Medallion and English Brussels and Three-ply Carpets; Pier and Mantel Mirrors, rosewood Etageres, French Cabinets, Bookcases and Writing Desk; 24 rich Bronze Figures, fine Oil Paintings, Ornaments, &c.; fine Bedroom Furniture, consisting of Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Wardrobes, hair and spring Mattresses, Feather Beds and Bedding, Sofas, Chairs, Curtains, Stoves; Dining Room Furniture, two Extension Tables, Buffet, Chairs, Crockery and Silver Ware; Kitchen Furniture, &c. The complete Furniture of above house, in lots.

AUCTION NOTICE.
J. M. TAYLOR, Auctioneer.
Magnificent Household Furniture,
Rosewood Pianoforte, Drawing Room Suits,
Paintings, Bronzes, Statuary and many Rare, Costly Works of Art, at public auction,
on THIS DAY (TUESDAY), Jan. 4,
at the elegant residence 57 West Fifteenth street,
between Fifth and Sixth avenues,
sale commencing at 10½ o'clock.
Drawing Room Furniture,
covered French brocatel, Window Curtains to match, rosewood Etagere, Bookcase, marqueterie bois de rose Cabinets, Tables, Paintings, by eminent artists; Bronze Clock, Vases, Chandeliers, rosewood Pianoforte, made by celebrated maker; rosewood, walnut Dressing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Hair and Spring Mattresses, Blankets, Counterpanes, Extension Table, Buffet, Silver Casters, Salvers, Tureens; Dinner, Tea Service; Table Cutlery, Glassware, Chinaware, Linen, Lace Curtains; Pier, Mantel Mirrors; Basement, Kitchen Furniture. N. B.—Parties wishing to attend this sale take Fifth avenue stages or Sixth avenue cars. Sale peremptory.

A. B. WALDRON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 108 LIBERTY street, will sell, on Wednesday, at 11 o'clock, closing sale of Fancy Goods, including Harrison of Sheffield Cutlery, Clocks, Bronzes, Parians, Bronze Gilt Vases and Sets, China, Glass, Silverplated Ware, &c.

AUCTION SALE.—CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE. Wednesday, January 5, at 10 o'clock, by J. M. BEACH & CO. 43 Barclay street and 46 Park place.

BY ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post Office.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, CURTAINS, OFFICE FURNITURE, &c.
The great auction house of JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell, Wednesday, 5th, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms 37 Nassau street, a large assortment of Household Furniture, nearly new and in good order, consisting of Carpets, Parlor and Bedroom Suits, Dressing Bureaus, Washstands, Rockers, Mattresses, Feather Beds, Pillows and Bolsters, Extension Tables, Arm Chairs, Lounges, Easy Chair, Crib, Cradle and Mattings; also a large assortment of Kitchen Ware, &c., &c. Also an assortment of Office Furniture, Desks, Chairs, Safe, &c., &c.

BY ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street.
By JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
At their Horse Auction Mart,
132 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue,
THIS DAY (Tuesday), at 12 o'clock.
Two fine family Teams.
Seven fine single Horses, seven fine top Wagons, by Brewster and others; Rockaways, Depot Wagon, single and double Harness, &c., &c. For full descriptions look under head of Horses and Carriages.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, AUCTIONEER.—ON WEDNESDAY, January 5, 1870, at 10 A. M., at 125th street and Fourth avenue, Harlem, Contents of National Hall, consisting of black walnut Settees, Pier Mirrors and Slabs, rosewood Piano, 12, 8, 6 and 4 Light Chandeliers, Brackets, Pendants, Arm Chairs, Tables, Crockery, Glassware, copper Cooking Utensils, Ranges, &c.

BY F. COLTON, AUCTIONEER.—FURNITURE, FANCY Goods, Counters, Fixtures, Awnings, &c., &c. To-morrow (Wednesday), January 5, at 10½ o'clock, at 363 Bowery, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, the entire Stock and Fixtures of a Fancy Dry Goods Store, comprising the usual kinds and descriptions of Laces, Ribbons, Embroideries, Hosieries, Collars, Capes, &c., &c.; also all the Counters, Shelving, Stove, Awnings, &c.; also some Furniture, Carpets, Oilcloths, &c. More full particulars to-morrow.

BY M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER.
Will sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, 79 Nassau street, a large assortment of Parlor Suits, Carpets, Mirrors, Office Furniture, Iron Safes, Paintings, Engravings, China, Crockery and Glass Ware. The whole to be peremptorily sold to wind up accounts for the old year, and worthy the attention of dealers and housekeepers.

CLINTON HALL BOOK SALE ROOMS AND ART GALLERIES.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.
Thursday evening, Jan. 6, at 7 o'clock, sale of a fine collection of Books, comprising portions of private libraries. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.
Saturday evening, Jan. 8, at 7 o'clock, sale of a collection of Books. Catalogues ready.
Monday evening, Jan. 10, at 7½ o'clock, sale of a fine collection of Portraits and Engravings. See catalogue.

E. HATHEWAY, AUCTIONEER, SELLS THIS DAY, AT 58 Vesey street, Stock, Fixtures, Decanters, &c., of retail liquor store; immediately after, Notions, Hosiery, Gloves, Collars, Shawls, Furs, &c.

ISAAC WOLF, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL, THIS DAY at half-past ten o'clock, the entire stock of the Second-hand Furniture store No. 340 Grand street, corner of Cannon, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Bureaus, Washstands, Sofas, Bedsteads, Bedding, Looking Glasses; also lots of assorted Store Fixtures. The whole must be sold to-day on account of the owner having other business to attend to. Sale positive. Dealers invited.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
WEDNESDAY, January 5,
at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 1 North William street,
Large assortment of
Household Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, Bedding, &c.; Parlor Suits, marble top and plain Cottage Suits, black walnut and Cottage Bedsteads, dressing and plain Bureaus, Washstands, Crockery and Glass Ware, Tables and Chairs, Stoves, Kitchen Utensils, the entire furniture of a large house, removed for convenience of sale.
Also,
A lot of Tools, Lathe, Anvil, Forge, Vices, Benches, &c.

MORRIS WILKINS, AUCTIONEER.
Human Hair, Store Fixtures, Mirrors, &c.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction on Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1870, at 11 o'clock, at No. 4 Union square (east), a quantity of Human Hair, viz.:—
Wigs, Toupees, Braids, Switches,
Chignons, Puffs, &c.
Also an elegant Parisian Dressing Glass, fine Pier and Side Mirrors, French plate
Show Cases, Counters, Carpets, Stoves, &c.
Also a large double Salamander Safe, Marvin's make.
Catalogues at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine street.

MORTGAGE SALE.—BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, AUCTIONEER, on Tuesday, January 4, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 304 Bleecker street, near Hammond, one large Steam Engine, two Boilers, large quantity Shafting, Belting, Pulleys, &c. By order of J. H. WILSON, Attorney for Mortgagee.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—R. FIELD & CO., AUCTIONEERS, will sell this day, at one o'clock P. M., at foot of Sixth street, East river, the canal boat Thomas Kimble. Sale positive. By order. C. V. LYONS, Marshal.

REFEREE'S SALE.—VALUABLE DOCK AND SUGAR House Property at Yonkers.—I shall sell to the highest bidder the valuable Dock and Sugar House of the late firm of Suren & Reed, in the village of Yonkers, sale to take place Saturday, January 8, 1870, at 3 o'clock, at the Getty House, in the said village of Yonkers. By order of the Superior Court. Dec. 23, 1869. S. FITCH, Referee.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—STEEL PLATES, &C.—RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer, will sell this day, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock, at 223 William street, a lot Steel Plates, Stereotype Plates, &c., &c. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.
JOHN C. LYST, Deputy.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—PIANO.—RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer, will sell this day (Tuesday, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 27 East Broadway, one Piano.
JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.
PETER MCKNIGHT, Deputy.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
Willow Ware Stock,
Wooden Ware Stock.
RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer, will sell this day (Tuesday) at 11 o'clock, at No. 186 Front street, a wholesale Stock of assorted Willow and Wooden Ware Stock, in variety; also Office Furniture, &c. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.
BERNARD O'NEILL, Deputy.

W. WITTERS, AUCTIONEER—SELLS THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at 441 Canal street, a large quantity of Furniture, removed from the country for convenience of sale, consisting of Parlor and Chamber Suits, Pier and other Mirrors, marble top and other Bureaus and Washstands, Wardrobes, Closets, Bedsteads, Extension and other Tables and Chairs; Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Oilcloths, Chandeliers, Feather Beds, Pillows, Comforters, Blankets, curled hair Mattresses, Stoves, Kitchen Furniture and everything needful for housekeeping.

THE TRADES.

ENGINEER WANTS A SITUATION.—CITY REFERENCES given. Apply to T. A. W., 129 Charlton st.

IRON MOULDERS WANTED.—HIGHEST WAGES given and steady employment. Apply at Excelsior Iron Works, foot of 14th st., East river.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR FIRST CLASS JEWELLERS. Call at 176 Broadway, room 14, on Tuesday and Wednesday, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—MACHINISTS, BOILERMAKERS, COPPERSMITHS, firemen, seamen and landsmen for the United States Navy. Apply to E. RODE, 65 Market st.

WANTED—A CAP AND CLOTH HAT CUTTER; ONE who thoroughly understands his business; must state how last employed and what he has done. Address F. S. H., box 140 Herald office.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE LIMITED partnership of Wilson, Yale & Staats, composed of the undersigned as general and special partners, is this day dissolved by its own limitation. William H. Wilson and Frederick G. Yale are alone authorized to settle the business and sign the firm name in liquidation.
WILLIAM H. WILSON,
FREDERICK G. YALE,
JOHN H. STAATS,
NEW YORK, Dec. 31, 1869. H. L. POWERS, Special.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 1, 1870.—THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a copartnership under the firm name of Hastings, Colvin & Salmon for the transaction of a general Law and Real Estate business at Nos. 4 and 6 Pine street.
GEO. L. HASTINGS.
JAS. A. COLVIN.
EDWD. J. SALMON.

NOTICE.—I HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED MY SON, T. V. Vredenburgh, as partner in my business, to be hereafter known as WM. D. VREDENBURGH & SON, general painters, No. 6 Beaver street.
NEW YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

OFFICE OF FOWLER & WILSON,
20 BROAD STREET,
NEW YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of
Fowler & Wilson,
for the transaction of a Commission Business, in the buying and selling of Stock, Bonds, Gold, Government and other Securities.
Respectfully yours,
MORTIMER L. FOWLER.
GEORGE W. WILSON.

THE FIRM OF BENTON, WILLIS & CO. IS THIS DAY dissolved by limitation. W. H. Benton and S. J. Willis only will sign in liquidation.
W. H. BENTON.
S. J. WILLIS.
C. H. SPALDING.
JANUARY 1, 1870. C. B. LOOMIS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING UNDER the firm of Shepherd & Parker, Real Estate Agents, expires this day by limitation.
T. S. SHEPHERD.
E. P. PARKER.

THE FIRM OF RUFUS HATCH & CO. IS THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent. All the members of the late firm will continue their offices at 17 Broad street. Mr. Rufus Hatch will settle the business of the late firm of Rufus Hatch & Co.
H. H. BAXTER.
RUFUS HATCH.
JAMES M. SELOVER.
JAN. 1, 1870. WILLIAM LEMMON.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between Mitchel Gould & William B. Gould has ceased because of the death of Mitchel Gould. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make a prompt settlement. The business—stair rod and trunk hardware—will be continued by the undersigned at 95 Chambers street, under the firm name of M. Gould's Sons, who solicit a continuation of the patronage bestowed on the late firm.
WILLIAM B. GOULD.
CLARENCE P. GOULD.
NEW YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A COPARTNERSHIP for the purpose of manufacturing shirts, drawers, &c., under the name and style of Rothschild Bros. & Gutmann.
V. H. ROTHSCHILD,
MARX ROTHSCHILD,
formerly of Rothschild Brothers.
SIMON GUTMANN,
formerly of Hackes & Gutmann.
No. 48 LEONARD STREET, Jan. 1, 1870.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH A FEW THOUSAND dollars, to take an interest in an enterprise insuring great remuneration. Particulars and references by calling at (from 9 to 11 A. M.) or addressing box 35 Westmoreland Hotel, Union square.

A WELL ESTABLISHED IMPORTING HOUSE OF jewelry and fancy goods, with good credit in Europe, wants an active or special partner, with $15,000 to $20,000, to enlarge business. Address box 4,825 Post office.

A GENTLEMAN WITH ABOUT $20,000 CAPITAL CAN purchase an interest in a first class Hotel; location unsurpassed in the city. Address for three days, real name, A. S. D., Herald office. No agents need answer.

A BUSINESS MAN WANTED—ONE WHO IS THOROUGH, of good address and energetic can secure a desirable situation. Address WATSON, box 694 Post office.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH $800 TO $1,200, IN A light agreeable cash business, without risk; large profits and quick returns. Address J. ROBINSON, box 104 Herald office.

A PARTNER WANTED—EITHER SPECIAL OR ACTIVE, to invest $10,000 in an established jobbing business; money wanted to meet the demands of an increasing trade. Address S. S., Herald office.

A YOUNG MARRIED GENTLEMAN, OF GOOD ADDRESS, seeks an engagement as manager or any responsible mercantile position; is a first class English and French correspondent, active and energetic, and can give the highest references as to general ability and strict trustworthiness; would not object to leave New York. Address X. L., Herald office.

AN ACTIVE PARTNER WANTED, WITH $10,000, IN AN established manufacturing business. Apply at No. 4 East Houston street, in whip store.

AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN WITH $300 MAY OBTAIN a half interest with the advertiser in a business already established paying $50 weekly. Address S. B., box 179 Herald office.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY A HALF INTEREST in a newly furnished house which is one of the best hotels in the whole Southern country. Address C. B. P. & CO., Herald office.

A MERCHANT JUST RETIRED FROM BUSINESS wishes to invest a considerable sum of money in first or second mortgages. No brokerage charged. Address INVESTOR, box 124 Herald office.

A DESIRABLE CHANCE FOR A MAN WITH SMALL means—The Stock and Fixtures at cost and rent free. Apply at cigar stand, No. 9 Murray street.

A VALUABLE PATENT OR INTEREST IN SAME FOR sale.—Patentee being without means, is unable to push it alone. Address, with real name, box 155 Private Letter Office, No. 2 Amity street.

A LARGE FIRST CLASS DOWN TOWN RESTAURANT for sale; is one of the best paying places in the city; receipts $200 a day.
SOUTHMAYD & CO., 194 Broadway.

A MEMBER OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE, AN ESTABLISHED house doing a fine business, desires a responsible party with moderate capital to take the place of his deceased partner. Address BANKER, Herald office.

A STEADY, ACTIVE AMERICAN WANTED IMMEDIATELY, with a cash capital, to take an interest in and charge of a good paying business; no night work; many years established. For particulars apply at 109 Fourth avenue, second floor.

A MAN WANTED—TO JOIN IN ONE OF THE BEST meat and provision markets in Brooklyn; a good chance for a man of small capital to get right into business. Inquire of LOCKE & MORGAN, 40 Broadway, New York.

A.—$3,500.—WANTED, A PARTNER TO JOIN THE advertiser in the manufacture of a staple article used and sold in all families, hotels and groceries; profits 150 per cent. References exchanged. Address A., box 150 Herald office.

EQUAL PARTNER, WITH $800 CASH, IN DIAMOND and Loan Office; location Broadway; advancing $5,000 monthly; a splendid opportunity and certain income. Apply to ALEX. HUMPHREY, No. 6 Clinton place.

FOR SALE—ONE HALF INTEREST IN A FIRST CLASS Dining Room down town, or will sell the whole if preferred; possession immediately; good reasons for selling. For particulars address H. E. G., Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED.—$500 CASH WILL BUY A HALF interest in a German Real Estate and Land Office; established for over six years; a practical knowledge of the business is required. Applicants will address R. H., box 177 Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED.—WISHING TO DEVOTE MYSELF more exclusively to editorial work on my Magazine, I am disposed to sell an interest in my business to a suitable person capable of superintending it. Believing that a money investment is essential to the most judicious conduct of the manager, he must have a capital of at least $10,000. The business is S. S. Wood's Steam, Book and Job Printing House, and Wood's Household Magazine, which is acknowledged to be the largest and best dollar monthly in the world. Mail circulation about 85,000. Single copies, 10 cents; yearly, $1. Call or address S. S. WOOD, 20 and 22 Front street, Newburg, N. Y.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000, IN A PROFITABLE manufacturing business, or will borrow the money on good security, and pay good salary to the right man. Reference given and required. Address A. C., Herald office, for two days.

PARTNER WANTED—A PARTY WHO CAN COMMAND a cash capital of $8,000, to take the place of a retiring partner in a manufactory of silk passementerie goods; a fine opportunity for a business man; satisfactory references given. Address C. O. D., Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,500, IN A LONG ESTABLISHED manufacturing business, now doing a large trade; money wanted to extend.
MAJOR & CO., 95 Liberty street.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER SILENT OR ACTIVE, in a large business of nearly twelve years standing; must have $35,000 to $40,000 to invest. No agents need reply. Address O. B., box 175 Herald office.

RARE CHANCE.—ANY GENTLEMAN HAVING A LITTLE capital and fond of travelling, can meet with one of the most extraordinary opportunities for making money ever offered, by inquiring at 43 Broad street, room 26.

THE PROPRIETOR OF A LEADING STAPLE BUSINESS, having special trade and paying handsomely, will dispose of it for cash or good real estate.
VANDYKE & CO., 176 Broadway.

THE ADVERTISER IS DESIROUS OF MAKING A small investment where successful results will be realized through devoted attention and a capacity for business. Address J. WILSON, Herald office.

TWO THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL MEN, HAVING A large business at command, desire an active or special partner, with a capital of $20,000 to $50,000. This is an opportunity for a safe, profitable business rarely met with. Address COMMERCE, box 101 Herald office.

TWO EXPERIENCED MEN WITH CAPITAL WOULD buy (or invest in) a staple manufacturing or jobbing business. State kind of business to be noticed and address M. O. P., box 3,415 Post office.

WANTED—A GERMAN, 20 YEARS OF AGE, WANTS a lady partner, with a capital of $1,000, to carry on a lucrative and decent business. Address F. B., box 125 Herald office.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH A FEW THOUSAND dollars, in Clothing Business, to extend the same, by a gentleman of long business standing, on the best business place on one of the best avenues in this city. Address H. H., station F, New York city.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $4,000 IN AN ESTABLISHED manufacturing business. A business man can realize from $4,000 to $6,000 per annum and have security for the amount invested; must be willing to reside in Philadelphia. Address, with name, &c., MANUFACTURER, box 2,886 Post office.

WANTED—ALL RESPECTABLE AND WELL LOCATED trunk manufacturers and dealers to examine a new and patent article in that line, half interest of which can be secured on the most liberal terms. Call for three days, from 1 to 10 P. M., at 129 Sands street, Brooklyn.

WANTED—TO MEET WITH A PARTY CAPABLE OF organizing a company on an article of great merit and in universal demand. Business established and flourishing. Address E. C. JOHNSON, room 24, French's Hotel, New York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED—A SPECIAL OR ACTIVE PARTNER, WITH from $25,000 to $50,000, to take the place of a retiring partner in a well established fancy goods house, doing a good business; references exchanged. Address box 1,224 New York Post office.

$1,000.—PARTNER WANTED, IN THE MANUFACTORY of a specialty; profits $200 a week sure. Call for three days at 261 Broadway, room No. 4.

$1,000.—PARTNER WANTED, IN COMMERCIAL business; agency of old established concern; best security for money; no bonds, and can be withdrawn any time. 48 Broad street, room 26.

$1,500.—WANTED—A MAN WITH SOME KNOWLEDGE of medicines, to take charge of a branch office in one of the Western cities for specialty practice. Address PHYSICIAN, box 10 station E, New York.

$2,500.—A WHOLESALE WINE AND LIQUOR Store, with Sample Room attached, doing a splendid business; will bear the strictest investigation; the stock worth more than the price asked; good location and very low rent. Address JAMES, Herald office.

$6,000.—ANY PARTY WISHING TO TAKE AN interest in a Grain Elevator, to be established on the North river, can have a rare chance to make money by calling on R. H. GALLAHER, Nos. 5 and 7 New street.

$20,000 FOR THE BUSINESS AND RIGHT.—Best invention of the age; orders for $5,000 worth, at a profit of $3,000; no competition; terms easy. Business men only call at room 139 Astor House.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED—CALLING ON CHEMISTS AND druggists, at 85 Nassau st., room No. 4.

A SMART, WELL EDUCATED BOY WANTED—IN A first class wholesale house; salary, first year, $150. Address, with age and residence, box 2,374 Post office.

A SMART, ACTIVE BOY WANTED TO ASSIST IN the bar of a lunch room. Address BAR, box 122 Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN WHOSE TIME IS NOT WHOLLY taken up during the day can make arrangements by which he will be well remunerated for his services. Address CONFIDENTIAL, Herald office.

BOY WANTED—16 OR 17 YEARS OLD, IN A WINE store; good reference required; one residing in the neighborhood preferred. 520 6th av.

BOY WANTED—MUST WRITE A GOOD HAND; REFERENCE from last place. Call from 12 to 1 o'clock at 51 Cortlandt st., corner Greenwich, over cigar store.

DIRECTORY.—WANTED, FIVE EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS and two advertising agents, possessing energy and ability; salary and commission paid. Address PUBLISHER, box 155 Herald office, for three days.

ENERGETIC MEN CAN EARN $10 PER DAY. APPLY at 85 Nassau st., room No. 4.

FROM TWO TO FIVE EXPERIENCED GERMAN fruit men with about $8,000 together, can hear of a fine opening for business, West, by addressing GRAPE GROWER, Herald office.

IF AN EDUCATED, INTELLIGENT, ACTIVE, HONEST, hardworking and trustworthy gentleman, speaking English, French and Spanish can make his services worth $6,000 a year to the reader, please address PETER, Herald office.

WANTED—COOK AND CARVER, AT S. LYON'S RESTAURANT, No. 6 Atlantic st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—IN A GERMAN IMPORTING HOUSE, A young man as assistant porter. Apply at 38 Walker st., up stairs, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED A YOUNG MAN IN AN OYSTER SALOON; one who understands the business. None other need apply at 258 6th av.

WANTED—A QUICK, SMART LAD, 15 YEARS OF AGE, in a Wall street office; salary first year, $150. Address, in applicant's handwriting, X. K. Y., Herald office.

WANTED—AT THE STAR HOTEL, 60 AND 62 LISPENARD st., a boy from 16 to 18 years of age, to wait and make himself generally useful; reference required.

WANTED—FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY, SEAMEN, firemen, machinists. Apply at once at the Navy Shipping Office, 109 South st., up stairs; colored seamen also taken.

WANTED—A PACKER WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS packing lamps and glassware; must come well recommended. Apply to G. W. LEONARD, 19 Cortlandt st., up stairs.

$2,000 GUARANTEED.—SOLICITORS WANTED for one of the largest life insurance companies; inexperienced men, having large acquaintance but no capital, can make $4,000. Address box 2,592 Post office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FEMME DE CHAMBRE FRANCAISE DE PREMIER ordre, avec de bonnes références, desirerait entrer dans une famille privée. S'adresser au 505 5me av., pour trois jours.

UN FRANCAIS, ARRIVE QUE QUELQUES MOIS DE l'Europe, où il a servi en qualité de cocher dans une famille particulière, désire de placer; il est bien au courant de son metier et sait conduire quatre chevaux. S'adresser ou adresser CHARLES ALBERT, care E. Imperatori, Newtown, L. I.

UNE BONNE CUISINIERE FRANCAISE DESIRE UNE place dans une famille privée; bons renseignements. S'adresser de 10 à 4 heures au 177 6me av., entre la 12me et la 13me rue, pour trois jours.

UNE CUISINIERE FRANCAISE VRAI CORDON BLEU, désirerait entrer dans une famille de premier ordre; on fruit sur application faire des diners de parties. S'adresser au 495 5me av., pour trois jours.

ON DESIRE UNE JEUNE PERSONNE FRANCAISE pour soigner une petite fille de sept ans; il faut que elle sache très bien coudre, et coiffer; on exigera les meilleurs renseignements. S'adresser Albemarle Hotel, chambre 99, après trois heures aujourd'hui.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A THREE STORY HOUSE TO LET—A GOOD STAND for a saloon; down town. Apply to Mr. SMITH, 202 William street, Frankfort House.

CIGAR STAND TO RENT—WITH FIRST CLASS FIXTURES, connected with one of the most popular liquor stores on Broadway, near City Hall. For particulars address E. C. F., box 132 Herald office.

HOUSE TO LET—WITH STORE AND BASEMENT—16 New Chambers street, near Chatham; nice rooms up stairs. Apply at 101 Division street.

HALL BEDROOMS, HAVING CLOSETS AND WATER, to let, to gentlemen, with or without Board, at 48 West Fifteenth street. Unexceptionable references given and required.

LARGE WELL LIGHTED LOFTS TO LET—WITH Steam Power, in the building 65 to 69 Crosby street. Apply to PHELAN & COLLENDER, 738 Broadway.

TO DRESSMAKERS OR MILLINERS.—TO LET, THE Upper Part of 23 East Fifteenth street, second floor from Broadway; has been used for a first class business.

TO LET—A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS HALL, vicinity of Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street, on Sundays, for religious purposes. Inquire of W. R. FARRELL, 28 West street.

TO LET—A RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—THE ENTIRE Upper Part of the building, with extension on lease. Apply on the premises.
JOHN THOMPSON & CO., 321 Canal street.

TO LET—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, A STORE, cellar 25x70 feet; stable; situation central, and a good business stand for butcher, dry goods, oils, paints and paper hangings or large cheap grocery and provision business. Possession immediately. A. B. MILLS, Agent, 156th street and Tenth avenue, or 121 Nassau street, room 10.

TO LET—A STORE AND DWELLING ON BROADWAY, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets; rent $100 per month. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—AND FIXTURES FOR SALE, THE OLD ESTABLISHED Fancy Goods Store 265 Sixth avenue, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets; doing a good paying business.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A LITTLE GEM—BROWN STONE HOUSE; THIRTEEN rooms; perfect order; all modern improvements; neighborhood respectable and central; $180; fully furnished.
CAMPBELL & CO., 329 Bowery.

A FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY HOUSE TO LET, with furniture, including everything for housekeeping; located east side, above Eighteenth street; neighborhood unexceptionable; rent $250 per month. We have other Houses, furnished and unfurnished. Apply to C. S. PECK & CO., 947 Broadway.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE, THREE DOORS from Fifth avenue and near Delmonico's; furniture and bedding new; house in perfect order; possession at once.
HEBBERD & DOTY, 29 East Fourteenth street.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOUR STORY BROWN STONE House, three rooms deep, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, No. 23 West Twenty-seventh street. Apply to E. EDGERTON, No. 9 West Twenty-first street.

Unfurnished.

TO LET—A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE, ON the west side, below Forty-second street; main halls oilclothed; rent reasonable to a good tenant.
S. CANTRELL, 347 Fourth avenue.

TO LET—A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BRICK Dwelling, in Seventy-seventh street, between Second and Third avenues; the house is in perfect order and has recently been painted throughout; rent cheap.
KILPATRICK & HOLMES, 46 East Twenty-third street.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THE MODERN three story brick House 113 Thompson street, near Prince; 10 rooms, in perfect order; will let very low to responsible tenant; house open from 10 until 2 to-day.
ROBERT G. RICHARDS, owner,
953 Broadway, near Twenty-third street.

TO LET OR LEASE—UNFURNISHED, THREE STORY high stoop House 111 West Twenty-third street, near Booth's theatre; perfect order.
S. S. NORTON, 167 and 1,227 Broadway.

TO LET OR SELL—ON VERY EASY TERMS, A NEW three story brick House. Apply on Hunter street, near Fulton avenue, Brooklyn, of E. B. STURGES, builder.

$25 A MONTH—EXTRAORDINARY RENT.—THREE story Mansard roof French Cottage, ten rooms, Baltimore heater, large garden; West Ninety-sixth street, near Central Park. Apply to Dentist, 270 West Thirty-fourth street.

ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET FURNISHED Rooms to a small family, with or without Board; references required. Apply at 248 West Twenty-first street.

A VERY PLEASANT THIRD FLOOR, WITH HOT AND cold water and gas, to let low, to a small family of adults, at 421 West Forty-sixth street, two blocks from Broadway.

A SECOND AND THIRD FLOOR TO RENT—IN A first class house on Third avenue, near Fifty-seventh street, with water, gas, water closets, bath, &c., five rooms in each. Rent $28 and $25. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, 454 Third avenue, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second sts.

A FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDROOM, ON SECOND floor, for housekeeping; $6 50 per week. Apply at 308 West Twenty-fourth street, near Eighth avenue.

ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

APARTMENTS.—SECOND FLOOR, 164 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH street, near Third avenue, five rooms, in perfect order, $40; also 90 Third avenue, near Twelfth street, Second Floor, three rooms, $28, and Third Floor, three rooms, $25. Rooms open all day.
ROBERT G. RICHARDS, 953 Broadway.

A SITTING ROOM, KITCHEN AND TWO BEDROOMS, with water, &c.; rent $20. Also others from $14 to $18 per month. Inquire of ROBERT TAGGART, 503 Hudson st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TO LET, IN A PRIVATE family, Rooms on second floor. Apply at 130 Willow street; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR SINGLE gentlemen, in the immediate vicinity of Delmonico's. Best references given and required. Apply at No. 6 West Fourteenth street.

MODERATE RENT.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front Parlor and Sleeping Room adjoining, with bath, gas and kitchen fire included; suitable for housekeeping or gentlemen. 416 West Thirty-third street.

TO LET—A FLOOR IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, 159 EAST Thirty-third street, between Third and Lexington avenues. Six Rooms. Modern improvements.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, LOWER PART OF House 275 Elizabeth street, near Bleecker.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF A HOUSE, TO AN American family of adults. Inquire at 207 East Thirty-second street.

TO LET—AT 229 HUDSON STREET, BETWEEN CANAL and Broome streets.—A whole Floor, well furnished, $8 per week, in advance; also a single Room at $2 50; private house.

TO LET—PARLOR FLOOR, WELL FURNISHED FOR lodging or housekeeping; large closets, water, gas, bath, &c.; to adults. 148 West Tenth street, near Sixth avenue.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR; CHEAP RENT; PRIVATE house; unfurnished or furnished; gas, bath, every convenience for housekeeping; near Broadway. 565 Seventh avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR; USE of kitchen; no objection to children. 62 Amity street, corner house.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR OF FIVE ROOMS, WITH modern improvements. Inquire of J. W. OGDEN, 163 West Tenth street.

TO LET—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, EN SUITE or singly; also a back Parlor and hall Room, suitable for a dentist; moderate rent. 24 East Fifteenth street, one door from Broadway.

TO LET—THREE NICE ROOMS, ON THE FIRST floor, 1,234 Third Avenue, Yorkville; rent low.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite or singly; house new; brown stone front; contains all modern improvements. 55 Charles street.

TWO NICE FURNISHED PARLORS TO LET, AT LOW rate, at 58 Bond street.

36 WEST FOURTH STREET.—SECOND FLOOR TO let, furnished; two rooms and closets, with a bathroom; convenient for housekeeping; $13 per week.

64 WEST NINTH STREET.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Room and Bedroom, on the second floor, will be rented together or separately, without board; references required.

100 WEST FORTIETH STREET, CORNER OF SIXTH avenue.—To let, three large light Rooms, on second floor, with large closets and range, very convenient for a small family.

302 WEST THIRTIETH STREET, NEAR EIGHTH avenue.—Handsomely furnished and unfurnished Rooms to let.

1,239 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE GRAND HOTEL.—Furnished front Rooms to let for housekeeping or to gentlemen; fire and gas; terms from $5 to $8 per week; also a hall Room, $3. Finest location in city.

1,374 BROADWAY, BETWEEN THIRTY-SEVENTH and Thirty-eighth streets.—Highly desirable Rooms, newly furnished, suitable for light housekeeping or single gentlemen; house new, in complete order.

COUNTRY HOUSES, FARMS, &C., TO RENT.

TO LET—IN JAMAICA, L. I., A HOUSE WITH NINE rooms. Inquire at 140 Chatham street, New York.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A LOT FOR SALE CHEAP—PRICE $800, NEAR DEPOT Harlem Railroad, just above Harlem. Apply to G. W. DITCHETT, No. 2 New Chambers st., Westchester land office.

A BARGAIN TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—FRONT AND rear Tenement House on Delancey street, 25x100; only $15,000, $8,000 cash; rent $1,800.
DICKINSON & CARTER, 56 Wall street.

A MADISON AVENUE FOUR STORY ELEGANTLY finished modern brown stone high stoop Dwelling for sale reasonably; immediate possession.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A.—SEVENTH WARD PROPERTY FOR SALE; HOUSE and Lot 49 East Broadway, near Chatham square, a five story house, store and basement; has all the modern improvements, and is most suitable for a hotel or any business; possession right away. Call on the owner, on the premises, this week. GEO. FLOYD.

FOR SALE—EAST SIXTIETH STREET AND LEXINGTON avenue—First class brown stone Dwelling, furnished, $35,000; East Seventeenth street, near Stuyvesant square, first class brick Dwelling, $21,000. Valuable Central Park Lots, on easy terms.
HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

FOR SALE—FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE on Forty-fourth street, in the immediate vicinity of the magnificent passenger depot now building by the Harlem Railroad; price $35,000. Also two three story brown stone Houses, 20 by 50, on Forty-eighth street, near Third avenue; $15,500 each. One two story and basement Cottage on Fiftieth street, near Third avenue, $9,500. Apply to the owner, J. SEXTON, 53 East Forty-sixth street or 829 Third avenue.

FOR SALE—NEAR PARK AVENUE IN THIRTY-FIFTH street, four story brown stone House, all improvements and in good order; $20,000. WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner Seventeenth street.

FOR SALE—NEAR FIFTH AVENUE, IN FIFTY-FIFTH street, four story brown stone House; all improvements and hardwood finish; $33,500. WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner Seventeenth street.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR STORY HIGH stoop brown stone front House, in Forty-fifth street, near Fifth avenue, 25x65, lot full size, constructed by one of our best builders, and in splendid order. Address C. VAN BENSCHOTEN, 78 Cedar street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON THE BEST PART OF Fifth avenue and Central Park, a new and first class four story brown stone House, with immediate possession; terms moderate. Apply to Dr. MARCY, 26 East Twenty-second street, between 8 and 12 A. M.

FOR SALE OR RENT, LEASE GIVEN—THE THREE story brick House, with basement, sub cellar, 280 East Broadway; possession immediately. Inquire on the premises.

VALUABLE BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.
Supreme Court—Henry J. Cullen and Henry A. Mott, executors and trustees of Clotilda Smith, deceased, against William E. Smith and others.
Notice is hereby given in pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court made in the above entitled action on the 29th day of December, 1869, that the valuable property No. 708 Broadway, East side, between Fourth street and Astor place, is now offered for sale at the price of $100,000, until February 1, 1870.
The lot is 25 feet wide and 187¾ feet deep; only $25,000 cash required; balance in two mortgages, viz.:—One for $20,000 to secure the payment of an annuity of $1,600 during the life of a person now between 59 and 65 years of age, payable on the death of the annuitant; the other mortgage being for $55,000, payable in three or five years, both with interest at seven per cent, payable semi-annually, with the usual interest, insurance, tax and assessment clauses.
Proposals for this valuable property at a less price are also solicited for consideration.
For further particulars inquire of the undersigned.
JAMES H. COLEMAN,
Referee, 79 Nassau street.
HENRY J. CULLEN, HENRY A. MOTT, Executors, &c., 17 Broad street.

18 YEARS' LEASE OF SPLENDID BUSINESS PROPERTY near Union square for sale.—Premises 25x148, with entrances from two streets; improvements for first class business; desirable for pianos, furniture or like occupation.
OSCAR SMITH, 82 Fifth avenue, corner Fourteenth st.

West Side.

BY B. S. LEVY & CO., 271 WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH street, near Eighth avenue.

West 51st st., 4 s. h. s. b. e. h., perfect order	$17,000
West 40th st., 3 s. half h. s. b. h., improvements	10,000
West 39th st., 3 s. h. s. b. h., 21,5x50x100	16,000
West 36th st., 3 s. h. s. b. h., all improvements	15,000
5 story double Stores brown stone, on av., rent $2,500	24,000
West 37th st., 4 story brick tenement	11,500
West 29th st., 4 story brick tenement, 26x100	12,500
East 29th st., 4 story brick tenement, 25x100	11,000

We have a splendid assortment of private and tenement Houses which we can sell very reasonable.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY AND BASEMENT HIGH stoop Dwelling, north side of Forty-fifth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; the house is in perfect order and has been recently painted in oil throughout.
KILPATRICK & HOLMES, 46 East Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE—THIRTY-FIRST STREET, NEAR GRAND Hotel, high stoop marble front House, completely and elegantly furnished. Apply to R. B. CANFIELD, 43 Wall street, between 12 and 2 o'clock.

Miscellaneous.

FOUR STORY BROWN STONE EXTRA DEEP HOUSE, with or without elegant Furniture; wide street; one block west; built to order in extra manner; billiard room and every convenience; one of the choicest locations for a physician. Price $52,000, unfurnished. Address DESIRABLE, Herald office.

SPRING PRICES FOR REAL ESTATE.—WE OFFER brick and brown stone Houses, with modern improvements, from $10,000 to $75,000. Apply to WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth street.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE HOUSES AND LOTS FOR sale on all the principal streets and avenues of the city; purchasers would do well to call and examine our lists before investing.
KILPATRICK & HOLMES, 46 East Twenty-third street.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

A PROFITABLE SPECULATION FOR INVESTORS.—Fifty acres land in North Bergen, on Northern Railroad. A splendid opportunity to divide into building lots; grounds are high, healthy and easy of access from the ferries. Only one-third cash required.
JOHN H. PLATT, Hudson City.

A GENTEEL COTTAGE, SEVEN ROOMS, FULL SIZE Lot, good neighborhood, convenient to cars; Jersey City Heights; $3,800; $1,500 on mortgage.
JOHN H. PLATT, Hudson City.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE ON JERSEY CITY Heights; house contains ten rooms; two lots in garden attached; surroundings first class; $7,500.
JOHN H. PLATT, Hudson City.

A FIRST CLASS FRENCH ROOF HOUSE, EXTRA size and finish; large garden; location unsurpassed, on Jersey City Heights; $14,000; three-fifths on mortgage.
JOHN H. PLATT, Hudson City.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

STORAGE STORES FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE granite Stores Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic dock, fronting East river, adjoining Hamilton ferry. Apply to WM. N. CLARK, 170 William street.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ALL WANTING FARMS, GOOD SOIL, MILD CLIMATE and healthy, thirty-four miles south of Philadelphia; price $25 per acre. The place is growing more rapidly than most any other place in the United States. Thousands are settling. Address CHARLES K. LANDIS, Vineland, N. J.

A BEAUTIFUL FARM IN ONEIDA COUNTY, 73 acres, with good Buildings, five Cows, Horses, Crops and Tools; good neighborhood, churches, schools, &c.; price $3,200. WM. FITZSIMONS, 515 Second avenue.

AT NEW BRUNSWICK.—SPLENDID FARMS, WITH Stock, to exchange; 100 Acres, good Buildings, $6,000; 86 Acres, new Buildings, 20 miles from New York, $6,500; at bargains. A. SERGEANT, 21 Wall street.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, STORE BUILDING, Fixtures and Store Goods; location in the best part of a thriving town, within 45 miles of New York; price low; terms easy. Address immediately, R. B. C., 89 White street, New York.

CREAMERY FOR SALE—LOCATED IN THE HEART of Orange county, New York, near milk station on railroad; the above property is fully provided with all fixtures necessary for a first class creamery; it is every way worthy the attention of parties wishing to engage in the milk, cream or cheese business, or all combined. Address W. H. MEAD, Middletown, Orange county, N. Y.

FOR SALE—CHEAP HOME, NORTH SIDE OF STATEN Island, finely located; cottage, barn, acre of land; $1,600, worth $2,500; 15 minutes from ferry. 50 Broad street, room No. 6.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID FARM, IN WESTCHESTER county, 118 acres, with Stock, Crops, &c., $15,000; another, 90 acres, for $8,000.
C. C. WAYLAND & AYMAR, 163 Fulton street.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE, 20 minutes by rail from the city; location unsurpassed; house completely and elegantly furnished; fine stable, horses, wagon, harness, &c. Will be sold at a bargain if applied for immediately. For full particulars address box 679 Post office.

HAVING A BEAUTIFUL AND FERTILE PLANTATION (comprising 7,000 acres of land), on one of the healthiest and most desirably located islands on the Georgia coast, viz., Sapelo Island, with new modern House, &c., the undersigned desires to make arrangements with some gentleman to plant or occupy a portion of the premises. Address Captain JAMES THOMPSON, care of F. M. Myrell & Co., Savannah, Ga.

$2,000 CASH WILL BUY A SPLENDID WATER Sawmill, with all modern improvements, and fine tract of timber, in a good location; a fine chance to go into the lumber business. NEW YORK OIL CO.,
corner Washington and Kent streets, Greenpoint.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE.—18 LOTS NEAR BOULEVARD, FOR A country seat or farm; several Houses and 36 Lots in Brooklyn; 200 acre New Jersey Farm; great bargains.
JAQUES, 295 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—VALUABLE BROADWAY Property—leasehold; west side; well rented.
CALLENDER & LAURENCE, 20 Pine street.

TO EXCHANGE.—FINE FARM IN DELAWARE, AT A low figure, for moderate priced farm or country seat.
C. C. WAYLAND & AYMAR, 163 Fulton street.

TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—160 ACRE Farms near Boundbrook, with good buildings and fruit; price $10,000; very cheap.
E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

COUNTRY PLACE.—WANTED, A LARGE, COMMODIOUS House, furnished or unfurnished, on the line of the New Haven or Hudson River Railroad, with 20 or 30 acres of Land, within 35 miles of this city; must be on high ground, in a healthy situation and not near brooks or ponds, with large stable accommodations; a place with gardener's cottage preferred. Address, with full particulars, S., box 211 Herald office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A THREE STORY HIGH stoop House, below Thirtieth street, for $16,000 to $20,000, all cash if required. Address HOUSEMAN, Herald office.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF BROWN STONE OR BRICK high stoop Dwellings, in localities ranging from Twentieth to Seventy-ninth street and Third and Eighth avenues, at prices from $15,000 to $30,000 each. Also Houses to let in different parts of the city.
KILPATRICK & HOLMES, 46 East Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE, IN WEEHAWKEN, a well established Boarding House, full of boarders. Cross Forty-second street ferry and inquire for Davis' boarding house.

A FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT FOR SALE CHEAP.—Splendid business location; also Bakeries, Liquor Stores, Butter Stands, Billiard Saloons, down town Sample Rooms.
MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A MEAT MARKET FOR SALE—AT A LOW PRICE; first class location; does a good business; a rare chance; terms easy. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A MOST LUCRATIVE AND GENTLEMANLY BUSINESS to be disposed of.—One of the finest Chop Houses down town; the whole of the purchase money can be made in one year. Those only who possess means can apply to J. PRENTICE, 164 Broadway.

A LARGE SIZE SAFE FOR SALE CHEAP—ALSO TWO medium and one small Safe of Herring's, Wilder's and Lillie's make. S. G. QUIRK, 72 Maiden lane.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIREPROOF SAFES, new and second hand, for office and parlor use, for sale cheap, at 62 Cannon street, between Delancey and Rivington.

AN ESTABLISHED DINING AND DRINKING SALOON for sale—Positive bargain; best location down town; vicinity Post office; illness cause of selling. Further particulars of JAMES CAGNEY, 615 Washington street.

A FIRST CLASS BAKERY FOR SALE—ONE OF THE best stands in the city. Inquire at provision store 95 Sixth avenue.

A LARGE SIZE SAFE FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO medium and one small Safe, all best city makers; also burglar proof Safe, cheap.
PHŒNIX SAFE COMPANY, 18 Dey street.

A VERY RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, THE LEASE, Stock and elegant Fixtures of the Hiawatha Oyster and Dining Rooms, with Bar. Cause for selling, owner having two places would sell either. Apply on the premises, corner Eighth avenue and Twentieth street. Price $1,800, part cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—THE GOOD WILL, STOCK AND Fixtures of a first class retail store for sale; the best location in Hoboken, N. J. Apply at 152 Washington street, Hoboken, N. J.

CIGAR STORE FOR SALE—NO. 221 SIXTH AVENUE, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—WELL LOCATED AND doing a good business. Apply to G. & S. CRAWFORD, 119 Fulton street.

DENTAL OUTFIT FOR SALE CHEAP AND ON EASY terms, or a young man with $100 will get a fair sight; also a Piano for sale. Apply at No. 9 Spruce street, room No. 3.

FOR SALE—THE LIQUOR STORE 171 MULBERRY street; three and a half years' Lease at low rent. Apply at 203 West Nineteenth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

FOR SALE—A WELL STOCKED BOOT AND SHOE Store, with good Fixtures; good reasons for selling. Inquire in store, 159 Court street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—DRY GOODS AND FANCY STORE; FULL stock. Inquire in the fancy store, 249 Delancey street.

FOR SALE—A GRAIN ELEVATOR IN GOOD CONDITION. Will be sold on reasonable terms by applying at the office of S. R. HALSAY, pier No. 6 North river.

FOR SALE—THE UNEXPIRED LEASE OF TWO YEARS of a three story high stoop House (furnished), suitable for a boarding house; the rooms are now all let. Address M. X., box 199 Herald office.

FOR SALE—A CIGAR STORE ON THE BOWERY; also a down town Hotel, Restaurants, Groceries, Provision Stands, Liquor Stores, &c. Apply to MAJOR & CO., 95 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—COUNTERS, TABLES, LIQUOR AND Oyster Bars, always on hand and made to order. Apply at 239 Spring street.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A FANCY STORE, DOING a good business, in a first rate street; price only $3,000 for stock and fixtures; a very moderate rent. For further information Address J. C. F., Herald office.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—HAT FACTORY, WITH Tools, Kettle and Fixtures, 371 Pearl street, in the rear. Apply at 143 Nassau street, hat store.

GROCERY FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST STORES on a leading avenue in this city; must be sold on account of sickness; this is a chance seldom offered. Inquire of L. SCHEPP, 282 Greenwich street.

HOTEL LEASE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—LOCATION and standing unsurpassed; rare opportunity to secure a bargain; $10,000 cash, balance mortgage. Address FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, Herald office.

JEWELRY STORE FOR SALE—LOCATED IN THE best business part of Brooklyn; stock all new and bought very low for cash; has been handsomely fitted up within the past few weeks; will be sold low as the owner has other business that requires his whole time and attention. Address E. G. W., Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

LEASE AND FURNITURE OF A BILLIARD ROOM, with three tables, near the depot at Tarrytown, N. Y., for sale. Apply to PHELAN & COLLENDER, 738 Broadway, New York.

OYSTER SALOON FOR SALE—WITH STOCK AND Fixtures; 453 Hudson street. To be seen Tuesday and Wednesday, from 10 to 2. Must be sold. M. McCLEAVE.

RESTAURANT FOR SALE.—THE LEASE, FIXTURES and Good Will of the old established Saloon, No. 13 Park row. Apply to D. W. O'HALLORAN, Marion House, East Broadway.

RESTAURANT, BAR AND LUNCH ROOM IN BROOKLYN for sale; elegantly fitted up and in full running order. Address box 210 Post office, Brooklyn.

TO SELL AT ONCE—A RARE BARGAIN, A BUTCHER Shop, doing a good business, with Horse, Cart and Harness, at 1,027 Second avenue. Proprietor leaving for England.

$250.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A GOOD PAYING Barroom connected with a dining saloon, near the Erie Railroad depot; would make a good lodging house. Call for C. DAY, at No. 140 Pavonia avenue, Jersey City.
H. S. PAPE.

$500 CASH AND $500 ON MORTGAGE FOR A handsome Restaurant and Bar in Nassau street, with long Lease and Fixtures. Must sell this week.
SOUTHMAYD, 194 Broadway.

$1,500.—A JEWELRY AND CLOCK BUSINESS for sale cheap; repairing $25 to $50 weekly; good chance for a watchmaker. Call on MOODY & MYDDLETON, No. 7 Murray street.

$2,600 CASH WILL PURCHASE THE STOCK OF a profitable Business, without any risk; article in good demand. For particulars apply at 599 Broadway, room No. 3, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK FROM FIFTH AVENUE.—PLEASANT Rooms, nicely furnished, to let, with Board, to gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; at 126 West Twenty-second street.

1 BLOCK FROM CITY HALL.—FRANKFORT HOUSE, Frankfort street, corner of William. 250 rooms; rates moderate gentlemen only; 50c. to $1 per day; $1 50 to $3 per week. Open all night.

1 SUIT OF ELEGANT APARTMENTS AT WORTH House, 232 Fifth avenue. Private table and attendance.

1 COLLEGE PLACE, CORNER OF BARCLAY street.—Furnished Rooms to let, to gentlemen; terms $2 50 to $3 50 per week. Inquire on the second floor.

2 BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED ROOMS ON FIRST OR second floor to let to gentlemen or a private family of two; house brown stone; [illegible] Thirty-fourth street. References required.

3 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms to let, with or without Board; references exchanged.

5 ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD.—TWO LARGE Rooms, connecting, with all improvements; single Rooms, with fire if comfortable; terms moderate. 47 Greenwich avenue, via West Fourth street.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 78.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms to let, in suits or single, with Board. Private table if desired. Terms moderate. References required.

5TH AVENUE, 321, BETWEEN THIRTY-FIRST AND Thirty-second streets.—A family obliged to vacate a very desirable suit of rooms, consisting of an entire second floor of six communicating rooms, with private bath, will offer unexceptioned references as to board and appurtenants of house.

5TH AVENUE 331, SECOND DOOR BELOW THIRTY-fourth street.—A fine suite of Rooms to rent, with Board, private table if preferred; also one single Room. References exchanged.

6 BLOCKS WEST OF BROADWAY, IN BLEECKER street.—Fine large and small Rooms to let, with good Board, for families or single gentlemen. Apply at No. 183 Bleecker street.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE or a few single gentlemen can obtain Board, with pleasant Rooms, at 19 St. Mark's place, near Cooper Institute.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with excellent Board, for families and single persons, at 176 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

$6 PER WEEK FOR BOARD, WITH SINGLE ROOM; Lodging by night 50c., or $2 50 per week, at Bonnet House, 156 Hudson street. Transient Board, $1 50 per day.

7 WARREN PLACE (CHARLES STREET).—A NEATLY furnished Room, with closet, gas, hot and cold water, to let to a gentleman, without Board; rent $8 50; references.

7TH AVENUE.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, A HANDsomely furnished Room on first floor; $25 per week; location first class. Apply for three days at 202 (old No. 173).

7 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with Board; terms reasonable and convenient to cars.

8 AND 10 CLINTON PLACE, CONSTOCK HOUSE.—A family hotel. Rooms en suite and singly, at very moderate prices. Table first class.

$8 TO $18 PER WEEK.—FOR GOOD HOTEL BOARD $8 and Room at the Rockester Hotel, by Mrs. S. CUNNINGTON, corner Broadway and Eighth street. Table d'hote P. M.

$8 PER WEEK, 439 WEST TWENTY-SECOND $8 street.—An elegant back Parlor handsomely furnished, suitable for two persons; house has all the modern improvements; neighborhood first class.

9 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms to let, with Board, in suit or singly.

12 WAVERLEY PLACE.—ROOMS TO LET, WITH OR without Board; private table if desired.

12 EAST FORTY-SECOND STREET.—ONE LARGE, handsomely furnished Room, with full Board; references exchanged.

14TH STREET, NO. 227, NEAR SEVENTH AVENUE.—An elegant furnished large Room, with Board; references exchanged.

14TH STREET.—AN ELEGANT SUIT OF ROOMS ON second floor, with two large, convenient closets, to let, with Board; house first class. 164 (old No. 79) West Fourteenth street.

14TH STREET (78 OLD NO., 112 NEW NO.), NEAR Sixth avenue.—A double Room and small Room, connected, to let, with Board. Reference required.

14 NINTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AVENUE and University place.—A large and small Room, together or singly, with Board; references exchanged.

17 LIVINGSTON PLACE, CORNER EAST SEVENteenth street, opposite Stuyvesant park.—Elegant Rooms, en suite or singly; also Rooms on fourth floor; table unexceptionable; terms moderate; references exchanged.

17 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, OPPOSITE St. James Hotel.—Large front Rooms on second and third floors, for families; single Rooms for gentlemen; first class Board; references required.

19 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, OPPOSITE Fifth Avenue Hotel.—Elegantly furnished Rooms to let, with Board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen.

19 FIFTH AVENUE, TWO DOORS ABOVE THE BREvoort House.—Handsomely furnished Rooms; terms moderate.

19 [illegible] FURNISHED ROOM on third floor, with first class board, to gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; references.

[illegible] Rooms, with Board; references exchanged.

22 IRVING PLACE, NEAR UNION SQUARE.—Rooms on first or second floor, well furnished, en suite or singly, with Board; private table if desired. House and table first class.

23 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—A LARGE ROOM on fourth floor and small Room on third floor, with closets, to rent, with Board.

23 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—A GENTLEman and wife or two single gentlemen can find Rooms, with or without Board.

24 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, NEAR BROADway.—A suit of Rooms on parlor floor; also a room on third floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife, with Board.

26 EAST THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEAR MADIson avenue.—A gentleman and wife desiring a select home, with every comfort, will find a very delightful large story north Room; also a full bedroom for a single gentleman. Best references given and required.

26 CLINTON PLACE.—A VERY HANDSOMELY FURnished Back Parlor, in a corner house; has a Pompeian bedstead; with Board, for gentleman and wife; also single Rooms.

29 ST. MARK'S PLACE (EAST EIGHTH STREET).—Two nicely furnished Rooms to let, with Board, to gentlemen; $8 for one, $14 for two. Abundant table. Reference.

29 BOND STREET.—TO LET, FURNISHED ROOMS, both large and small, with Board.

30 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET, A FEW DOORS FROM Fifth avenue.—A room for two persons, with Board, French wine included, $60 per week. References exchanged.

34 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, NEAR MADIson square.—Desirable suits of furnished Rooms for gentlemen, without board, in a first class house; choice winter location.

35 EAST NINTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY and University place.—One suite of well furnished front Room, with first class table and attendance; references exchanged.

35 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—A VERY HANDsome Suite of Rooms, also one large and small Room for single gentlemen; house first class. References.

35TH STREET.—A VERY DESIRABLE SECOND Floor, with first class Board, may be obtained in a private family. 53 West Thirty-fifth street.

36 WEST NINTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND Sixth avenues, has changed hands and been newly furnished.—Pleasant Rooms, en suite or singly, with or without private table.

37 WEST THIRTIETH STREET, BETWEEN BROADway and Fifth avenue.—A desirable Suit and single Rooms to let, with first class Board. Location delightful. References.

38 WEST WASHINGTON SQUARE, SECOND BROWN stone house from Fourth street.—Handsomely furnished Suite of Rooms to let, with first class Board, with a private family. References required.

38 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues.—On second floor one large Room, handsomely furnished, and that Room adjoining. Also single Room on fourth floor; ref. req'd.

38 UNIVERSITY PLACE.—A FEW PLEASANT BEDrooms for single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; also a Parlor Floor, suitable for a small family, will be let reasonable; restaurant close by.

39 UNION SQUARE.—TO LET, FURNISHED, A large Parlor and Hall Bedroom; also large Room fronting the square, to gentlemen, together or separately. West side.

40 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—SECOND FLOOR, separately or together; also two single Rooms.

45 LEXINGTON AVENUE.—A WELL FURNISHED Second floor, single or en suite, with or without Board; private table if desired; terms moderate; neighborhood first class. References exchanged.

47TH STREET, ONE BLOCK FROM FIFTH AVENUE. Large and handsomely furnished Room to let, with Board; hot and cold water, closets, &c.; first class table; 137 West Forty-seventh street.

48 WEST TWELFTH STREET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY can accommodate a gentleman and wife and two gentlemen with furnished Rooms, with or without Board; references required.

49 EAST NINTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY and University place.—Large well furnished Rooms, for families or gentlemen; table and accommodations first class; references exchanged. Table boarders taken.

52 UNIVERSITY PLACE.—ELEGANT FAMILY AND single Rooms, with Board or private table, at reasonable terms.

53 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVEnue.—Elegantly furnished Rooms, with Board.

53 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—Furnished Parlors on first floor; very desirable for families; with first class Board; references exchanged.

56 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, FIFTH AVEnue elevator.—A well furnished, warm upper Room to let, with running water; $35. Gents only.

64 AMITY STREET.—ONE OR TWO PLEASANT Rooms, handsomely furnished, to let, to gent. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

65 LEXINGTON AVENUE.—NICELY FURNISHED front Room on second floor and Hall Room adjoining, and nicely furnished front Room on third floor, in a small private family.

BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

74 MACDOUGAL ST. (ST. CLEMENT'S PLACE).—Second floor, back Room, well furnished, large closets. Also second floor front Hall Room, $7 per week. References exchanged.

102 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, FIRST DOOR from Westmoreland Hotel. Room and Bedroom on second floor to let to gentleman and wife or single gentleman with Board.

104 EAST FIFTEENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—A few young ladies can be furnished with Board.

104 WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET.—HANDSOMEly furnished Rooms, with Board, on second and third floor, separately or together; also one large Room on fourth floor, for two gentlemen.

106 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—A SUIT OF handsomely furnished Rooms to let, to a family or party of gentlemen, with Board.

109 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEAR Fourth avenue.—Large, handsomely furnished Rooms, with Board; table and accommodations first class.

110 EAST TENTH STREET.—A FINE LARGE ROOM, with hall adjoining, to let, with first class Board, to gentleman and wife, or party of gentlemen; terms moderate.

113 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR SIXTH avenue.—Suite of Rooms; also a square Room, with first class Board; terms moderate. References required.

114 TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—Handsomely furnished front Room, on second floor, with large closets, to let, with Board, to a gentleman and wife.

115 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—Elegantly furnished Second Floor, with first class Board, at very moderate terms; private table if desired; references exchanged.

115 WEST EIGHTH STREET.—TO STRANGERS OR others.—A highly respectable German family will let a choice of handsomely furnished Rooms, with Board or private table. Terms moderate.

118 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—HAVING changed hands, offers superior accommodations, with excellent Board, on moderate terms. Rooms en suite for married and single parties.

118 EAST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET.—TO LET, with or without Board, a few well furnished Rooms in a private house; references required.

123 MADISON AVENUE.—HANDSOMELY FURnished Rooms, with or without Board. Terms moderate.

130 EAST TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN THIRD and Fourth avenues.—A private family will rent to gentlemen nicely furnished Rooms; closets, gas, bath, &c.; with or without breakfast; references.

135 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms to let, with or without Board, to gentleman and wife or single gentleman, on first and second floors.

135 MACDOUGAL STREET, FOURTH HOUSE FROM Washington square.—A desirable second story back Room, with ample closets; also a single front Room on third floor.

136 MADISON AVENUE, CORNER THIRTY-FIRST street.—Rooms on third floor, suitable for a family, to let, with Board; also Rooms on fourth floor, for single gentlemen; references exchanged.

136 MACDOUGAL STREET.—A VERY PLEASANT Room to let, with any class Board, to a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, for $16; single Rooms $7 and $8.

140 WEST FORTH STREET, NEAR WASHINGTON square.—Two front Rooms, single and double, on second floor, with first class Board. Hot and cold water.

141 WEST FORTY-FIRST STREET.—LARGE COMfortable Hall Bedroom on third floor, also a large Room on ground floor, suitable for gentleman and wife, with Board; good references given and required.

144 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEAR LEXington avenue.—Nicely furnished Rooms to let, with Board, at reduced rent. References.

156 WAVERLEY PLACE, NEAR SIXTH AVENUE.—Boarding for gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; terms moderate.

159 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—TO LET, with good Board, at a very moderate price, a handsome, large Room, with large pantries, hot and cold water, closets; home and neighborhood first class.

200 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—TWO elegant front Rooms, en suite or singly, nicely furnished, with first class Board; references.
JOHN P. WORSTELL.

207 EAST EIGHTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN SECOnd and Third avenues.—A good back Parlor, unfurnished, with a gas portlight; also two Rooms on third floor, with Board; respectable location.

207 EAST FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET.—TO LET, A pleasant front Room on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with Board, fire, bath and gas; a comfortable home.

213 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—LARGE AND small furnished Rooms to let, for gentlemen or light housekeeping, from $2 to $6 per week.

220 THOMPSON STREET, NEAR WASHINGTON square.—Front Room and Bedroom to a gentleman and wife or gentlemen, with or without Board, and on moderate terms; references exchanged.

221 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Seventh and Eighth avenues.—To let, with Board, a Front Room well furnished; hot and cold water, large pantry room. There is pleasant or a home call.

[illegible] Board.

246 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—A PRIvate family can accommodate a gentleman and wife or single gentleman, with nicely furnished Rooms and good Board. Location most elegant. Terms moderate.

246 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—A THIRD story back Room and Bedroom, furnished; house has all modern conveniences.

252 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, NEAR Eighth avenue.—A few to Rent and to accommodate with nicely furnished Rooms and good Board; private family; terms moderate.

300 NINTH STREET, ONE DOOR FROM SECOND avenue.—A young widow, having a handsomely furnished house, will rent a suite of pleasant Rooms, with or without Board; gentlemen only.

305 TWELFTH STREET, NEAR SECOND AVEnue.—Large Room, with Board, for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Terms moderate.

318 SECOND AVENUE.—A HANDSOME FURNISHED second floor (four rooms) to let, with Board; also two Rooms, suitable for single gentlemen, at reasonable prices. Table first class.

320 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET.—FURNISHED or unfurnished Rooms to let, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, suitable for housekeeping; house with all modern improvements.

361 WEST THIRTY-FIRST STREET.—A LARGE, handsomely furnished front Parlor to let, with good Board, at moderate price, in a good and quiet neighborhood. References required.

537 SIXTH AVENUE.—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR single gentlemen, from $3 50 to $4 per week, including gas; fire in rooms if desired; private family; convenient to cars.

559 BROADWAY, NEAR PRINCE, THIRD FLOOR, back.—Nicely furnished front Room, to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; $7 per week.

736 EIGHTH AVENUE.—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen; Board given if required. Those desiring a quiet, comfortable home would do well to call.

A FAMILY HAVING TWO PLEASANT HALL ROOMS would like to rent them to gentlemen, with good table, at moderate terms. References. 241 West Fifteenth street.

A SMALL FAMILY CAN HAVE TWO ELEGANT Rooms, with good Board, and every convenience, by sending their address to M. C. NORRIS, box 127 Herald office.

A LADY OF QUIET HABITS CAN HAVE A SMALL neatly furnished Room, with or without board, in a private family; central location; terms moderate. Address Mrs. M. WALTON, Herald office.

A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH SUPPlies table, on moderate terms, at the first class house 21 East Twenty-second street. Also single Rooms, with or without Board.

BOARD IN HARLEM.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with Board; rooms newly furnished; all the latest improvements; no other boarders. Address J. S., Union square National Bank.

CHOICE OF A FEW NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, without board, at 50 East Ninth street, between Broadway and Fourth avenue.

DESIRABLE AND WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH good table Board, for families or gentlemen; private family; price moderate; references exchanged. Apply at 128 West Eleventh street, near Sixth avenue.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS ON FIRST AND third floors; private bath; first class attendance and table if desired. 170 Fifth avenue, corner Twenty-second street.

GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOMS IN A PRIvate family can be obtained by gentleman and wife or a few single gentlemen; terms very moderate; location quiet, pleasant and convenient. Apply at 46 Jane street, between Hudson street and Eighth avenue.

GOOD BOARD IS DESIRED BY A YOUNG MAN, IN A first class family (private preferred) where the pleasures of a home can be enjoyed; terms to be moderate. Address C. H. C., box 2,868 Post office.

IN A JEWISH (PRIVATE) FAMILY.—FURNISHED Apartments, with Board, for a gentleman and wife; location preferred, Fourteenth to Fifteenth street, Lexington and Eighth avenues; there staying lowest price and same only noticed. Address E. E., Herald office.

LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS, HANDSOMELY FURnished, with or without Board, to let, in a small quiet family. References exchanged. 142 West Sixteenth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

ROOMS TO LET—TO MAN AND WIFE, WITH BOARD for the lady only, comprising a handsomely furnished Suite of Rooms on first floor and Room on second floor, with every convenience, together or separate; communications confidential. Address Mrs. GRAY, station O.

SEVERAL NICE ROOMS, WITH BOARD; ALSO SINgle Rooms; location and table good; terms moderate; references. 131 West Forty-third street.

THOMAS' RESTAURANT, 28 WEST FOURTH street.—Furnished Rooms to rent, with or without Board, at moderate prices.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A BACHELOR, OF QUIET HABITS, DESIRES A home in a strictly private social family; widow preferred; no other boarders or children. References exchanged. Address box 5,609 Post office.

A MARRIED COUPLE DESIRE BOARD; WEST SIDE; willing to pay $12 or $15. Address T. T. P., Herald office.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, THREE CHILDREN (6, 5 and 7) and nurse want two large Rooms, with Board, in a private location. Address, with terms (which must be moderate) box 5,537, Post office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OF THE HIGHEST REspectability and position desire to make an arrangement with a private family by which they could obtain a Suit of Rooms on the second floor, front, with Board; rooms must be furnished in first class style; none but strictly private families noticed; a quiet, comfortable home required; location must be unexceptionable; references exchanged. Address N., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A MIDDLE AGED GENTLEman (merchant), who has recently come to this city to reside, in a family where he could enjoy home comforts; ample references given. Boarding houses need not reply. Address B., box 142 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE, from about middle of February; good plain Board; genial home, strictly private family; good location; if piano preferred. Might at references. Address, stating best terms monthly, particulars, &c., L. S. J., box 174 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A second story front room, with bedroom adjoining, with water and gas, in a private family or where there are but few boarders; location between Third and Sixth avenues and Fourteenth and Twenty-third streets. Address, stating location, price, &c., CONFORT, Herald office. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—BETWEEN THIRTIETH AND SIXtieth streets and east of Sixth avenue, for gentleman and wife. Address, stating terms, &c., J. D. C., box 2,015 Post office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife at a price not exceeding $17 per week, including fire and gas. Address BOARD, Box 1,200 Post office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR TWO OR THREE FAMILIES, four children, where they can enjoy the comforts of a home; location and accommodations must be first class. Address D., box 959 Post office.

FIRST CLASS BOARD WANTED—WITH ONE OR more Apartments, furnished, on Thirty-fourth street, west, or Fifth avenue, or in that vicinity, for a young gentleman and wife, without children. Best references. Answer, stating situation of apartments, price and full particulars. Address SMITH, 426 Broome street.

WANTED—FOR A LADY AND TWO CHILDREN (7 and 9), one Room, with Board, about Thirtieth street; private family; terms not to exceed $15 per week; best references given. Address Mrs. J. W., station D.

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOM AND BOARD FOR gentleman and wife; board for lady only; terms moderate. Address A. Z., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A ROOM AND GOOD Board in a private American family, within three squares of Ninth street and Fifth avenue. Address R. A. GORDON, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton place, city.

WANTED—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, ONE OR TWO furnished Rooms, with Board, in a German family. Address S. M., Herald office.

WANTED—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM FOR A gentleman and wife; Board for lady only; terms not to exceed $16 per week. Address F. T., care 823 Broadway.

WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, SUIT OF Rooms—parlor, bedroom and bathroom—with private Table; location between Fourteenth and Twenty-third street. Address box 4,725 Post office.

HOTELS.

A.—PARK AVENUE HOTEL, PARK AVENUE, FORTYfirst and Forty-second streets.—All seeking accommodations are requested to call and examine. Rooms, price, &c. House first class. J. A. ROBINSON, Proprietor.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, JUNCTION OF WILLIAM, Dunne and Chambers streets.—Rooms 50 and 75 cents per day; $2 to $3 per week; open all night.

LACLEDE HOTEL, CHICAGO, ILL., CORNER OF Madison and Canal streets, opposite the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne and Chicago and St. Louis depots.—Cheapest first class hotel in Chicago. Terms $2 50 per day.
C. S. BROWNE, Proprietor.

SUMMIT HOTEL—NEW HOUSE CORNER OF CANAL street and Bowery, on the European plan; Rooms by the day, week or month; all rooms heated.
E. BREDER, Proprietor.

ST. ELMO HOTEL, CORNER OF 27TH ST. AND Broadway; room No. 20.—A young girl as chambermaid and companion, or as nurse for growing children. Can be seen at her present employer's for two days.

WADSWORTH HOUSE, FIFTH AVENUE AND THIRtieth street.—An elegant Suit of Rooms for family, with Board, can be secured if applied for at once.

COUNTRY BOARD.

ANY PERSON WISHING GOOD BOARD, AT A MODerate price, and a good home with an elderly couple, within one hour of the city and two minutes from depot, will please address or apply to JOHN J. SWORN, JR., 381 West Twenty-ninth street.

MARBLE MANTELS.

DECORATED MARBLE MANTELS, WAINSCOTTING, Furniture Tops, Pedestals, &c., in imitation of the richest foreign marbles. SHUBERFIELD CO., 1,120 Broadway.

MARBLIZED SLATE MANTELS.—RICH AND ELEgant designs, from $15, $18, $20 up to $250. F. B. STEWART & CO., 675 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.

S. KLAGER, 52 FIRST AVENUE, NEAR THIRD street, sells Marble Mantels, Pedestals, Pinchers' Caps, below cost, to reduce stock before removing to his new vacancy, one month.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.
Sealed proposals, endorsed with the title of the work, the name of the bidder and the date of the offering, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., of Saturday, January 8, 1870, for the construction of a pavement known as the Belgian pavement, in Seventh avenue, from Fourteenth street to Fifty-ninth street.
No bids will be received except from parties legally authorized to lay this form of pavement.
For further information apply to the Contract Clerk, at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT J. DARNALL,
GEORGE S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE OF CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Dec. 20, 1869.

CLOTHING.

AT 697 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-THIRD street, G. JACKSON pays the highest price for ladies' and gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, Furniture, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Loch.

AT 855 BROADWAY, NEAR FOURTEENTH STREET.—I. H. HERZ, successor to Cashberg, pays the highest price for ladies' and gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Herz.

ASTROLOGY.

A.—MADAME WALTERS, DISTINGUISHED CLAIRvoyant.—Visit her for everything—business, business, business; numbers, good luck. 49 Canal street.

MADAME ROSA, GREAT NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, reveals your whole life, from the cradle to the grave. 378 Chambers street. Fee $1.

MADAME ROSS, BUSINESS AND MEDICAL CLAIRvoyant; reveals past, present, future; illnesses, name and numbers. 156 Forty-first street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue.

MEDICAL.

A SPECIALTY.—DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF N. Y. University Medical College and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted on all private diseases. Office, 20 Centre street, near Chambers. N. B.—No fee unless cured.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY without mercury; MANHOOD RESTORED; office very private. Dr. HARRISON, 177 Bleecker street.

A GREAT BENEFACTOR TO LADIES.—DR. EVANS, 30 Chatham street; his powerful medicines, sure and certain, $5; also gentlemen treated; private diseases cured; manhood restored. Consultation all hours.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR LADIES IN TROUBLE.—BY Dr. EVANS, 30 Chatham street; with or without medicine; his powerful, safe monthly pills and compound; price $5. Circulars free per first post.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY BY Dr. EVANS, 30 Chatham street, without mercury; by Dr. Evans' magical invigorator, lost manhood is restored in fifteen minutes; price $5. Circulars forwarded free.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED LADIES, WITH or without medicine, by Madame RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 20 years' practice. Her valuable French Female Pills, No. 1, price $5, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East Fifty-second street, first door from Fifth avenue, and at druggists, 182 Greenwich street, or sent by mail. Caution.—All others are counterfeit.

A.—LADIES IN TROUBLE GUARANTEED IMMEDIATE relief. No pay (until perfectly cured.) Dr ASCHER, No. 3 Amity place, (Laurens street).

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE, PROfessor of Midwifery, over 20 years' successful practice in this city, guarantees certain relief to ladies, with or without medicine, at one interview. Unfortunates, please call. Relief certain. Residence 129 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 129 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints. Pleasant rooms for nursing.

A GREAT AND SURE REMEDY FOR MARRIED ladies.—The Portuguese Female Pills always give immediate relief, being specially prepared for married ladies. A lady writes:—These pills relieved me in one day, without inconvenience, like magic. Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU office 129 Liberty street, or sent by mail.

A SURE CURE FOR LADIES WITHOUT MEDICINE.—Dr. and Madame DE RUSSY, No. 4 Nelson place, between Eighth street and Waverley place, never fail. Their $5 French Pills are sure.

DR. HUNTER, 55 BOND STREET, ONE DOOR FROM Bowery (late of and nearly 40 years at No. 3 Division street), can cure worst cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine $5.

DR. OLIN'S PRIVATE INSTITUTE, 27 BOND STREET, is fitted up to secure the comfort of patients. All private matters cured. Consultation free. Pamphlets, either sex, 10 cents.

DR. KING'S OFFICE, 16 WAVERLEY PLACE.—PRIvate consultation from 10 to 4. Cure for ladies in 24 hours.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. AND MADAME DUBOIS (25 years' practice) guarantee certain relief to married ladies, with or without medicine, at one interview. Female restorative $5. Patients from a distance provided with Board, nursing, &c. Electricity scientifically applied. No. 154 East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

LOSS OF MANHOOD OR IMPOTENCE, RESULTING from the follies of youth or other cause, young middle aged or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor by Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach st. Forty years' private practice.

AMUSEMENTS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Successor to Barnum's.
BROADWAY, CORNER OF THIRTIETH STREET.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.
THE SIGHTS FOR 20 CENTS. DAY AND NIGHT.
The "original" of all the "Cardiff" Giants.
At 2 every day. At 8 every day.
"The" success. WITHOUT A NAME. OLIVIA RAND.
"The" success. WITHOUT A NAME. ROSA RAND.
"The" success. WITHOUT A NAME. J. M. WARD.
New and gorgeous Scenery, Costumes and Music.
THE GRAND BURLESQUE COMPANY.
At all hours. LIVING WILD ANIMALS. At all hours.
At all hours. A LADY OF RANK. At all hours.
At all hours. MUSEUM WONDERS. At all hours.
The splendid Corner Promenade Concerts.
LAST NIGHTS OF THE GREAT BURLESQUE
AND LAST SATURDAY MATINEE.
LISA WEBER, DORABELLA. EDWARD SIGHTON,
ADA HARLAND, DORABELLA. LILLIE HALL
LIZZIE WILMORE, DORABELLA. and "BLONDES."
Look out on Monday next for
IXION! IXION! IXION!! HA! HA!!!

5TH AVENUE THEATRE.—TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, one door from Broadway.—Sole Lessee and Manager, AUGUSTIN DALY. Begins every evening at 8.
MONDAY, JAN. 3, 1870,
and every evening during week, except Wednesday, and also for the MATINEE on Saturday, Jan. 8, will be acted here for the first time in thirteen years, Susanna Centlivre's highest comedy of past century manners (originally produced at Drury Lane theatre in 1706, entitled
THE BUSY BODY,
which is to be given with appropriate scenery, mountings and a superior comic cast:—Mr. JAMES LEWIS as Marplot; Mr. GEO. CLARKE as Sir George Airy; Mr. W. DAVIDGE as Sir Francis Gripe; Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND as Whisper; Mr. G. F. DEVERE as Sir Jealousy; Mrs. JAMES THIEL as Isabinda; Miss FANNY DAVENPORT as Miranda; Miss EMILIE KIEHL as Patch; Miss LEWIS as Scentwell.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, benefit of Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT, and last time of A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.
JANUARY 10 will be produced for the first time in New York an original American comedy, in five acts, by Miss OLIVE LOGAN, characteristic of local habits, and entitled SURF; OR, SUMMER SCENES AT LONG BRANCH. The piece has been some months in preparation and will be mounted in the richest character, with local scenery by Messrs ROBERTS and DUFLOCQ, from views taken on the spot, and will be given with a powerful comic cast.
The NOVELTY which will be put in hands at once is follow Miss Logan's comedy will be a work of POWERFUL HUMAN INTEREST, by Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, based on the reigning sensation in Parisian dramatic circles and entitled
FROU-FROU.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Twenty-fourth street, one door from Broadway. Sole Lessee and Manager, AUGUSTIN DALY. Begins every evening at 8. Matinee every Saturday.
Tuesday, Jan. 4—THE BUSYBODY.
Wednesday, Jan. 5—NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.
BENEFIT OF E. L. DAVENPORT.
Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Jan. 6, 7 and 8—THE BUSYBODY.
Jan. 10—SURF—OLIVE LOGAN'S COMEDY.

BOWERY THEATRE.
WM. E. FRENCH.....Proprietor and Manager
New French Drama, Comic Pantomime of
BRIDGE OF NOTRE DAME. | CORBLER AND TAILOR. NEW YORK FIREMAN.
New Scenery and Appointments. | Great variables.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th street. Adjoining Academy of Music. 14th street. 1870. HAPPY NEW YEAR. 1870.
First appearance of the diminutive comedian,
LITTLE MAC,
LITTLE MAC,
who will appear in his great specialties,
THE ESSENCE AND INSIGNIFICANCE OF MONKEY.
G. W. GRIFFIN and DAN BRYANT as the GENDARMES.
UNSWORTH AND THE SUEZ CANAL.
EUGENE COMING FROM THE MATINEE.
Demester, Russell, Gider, Bradley, Dwyer, Rockefeller.
DAVE REED AND DAN BRYANT'S SHOO, FLY.
DANIEL IN THE BRYANT'S DEN.
Daniel.....Dan Bryant; Little Mac as.....The Monkey
SHOO, FLY. DON'T BOTHER ME. SHOO, FLY.
Admission, 50 cts.; orchestra chairs, 75 cts. Seats secured.

SEASON. 1869-70.
SECOND CONCERT
OF THE
NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court street, near State, Brooklyn, in the Hall of the Conservatory,
TUESDAY EVENING, January 4, 1870, at 8 o'clock,
Proceeds of sale of tickets will be devoted to the INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL ASSOCIATION AND HOME FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN.

618 MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618
618 Broadway. 618
618 We are fearfully and wonderfully made. 618
618 618
618 The Beauties, Wonders and Mysteries of 618
618 the Human and Animal Creation to be seen at 618
618 one visit 618

LA COTERIE OF NEW YORK.
Second Annual Grand Masquerade Ball,
Academy of Music,
Thursday evening,
January 13, 1870.
Subscription tickets can now be secured at the offices of the principal hotels throughout the city.
C. T. JONES, President.
A. J. HUNTOON, Vice President.
E. H. ROGERS, Jr., Secretary.
GEORGE W. HINKLE, Jr., Treasurer.

THE NEW YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 8 Fifth avenue, corner of Fourteenth street, and
No. 820 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
[illegible] IN AMERICA.
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 COURT STREET, BROOKLYN.
OPEN DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., in all Branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music and the Modern Languages.
THIS CONSERVATORY, established upon identical principles and ranking with the first of its kind in Europe, possesses the combination of advantages necessary for a rapid acquisition of that superior musical education for which its sister institutions abroad are so justly celebrated. By bringing together the oldest instructors of Europe and America and concentrating their genius and skill at one fountain head a Musical University has been formed, furnishing similar facilities for the study of music at a price within the reach of all, as universities afford for the attainment of the highest standard of knowledge in the various branches of learning and science.
TERMS—REGULAR CLASSES, $10 per quarter.
PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, $20 per quarter.
TO AVOID CONFUSION in appointing the DAYS and HOURS of instruction applications for admission will be RECEIVED ONLY at the
General Conservatory Offices,
No. 820 BROADWAY, near Twelfth street, New York,
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FURNITURE.

A BARGAIN IN FURNITURE.
Carpets and Mattresses.
DEGRAW & TAYLOR,
87 and 89 Bowery, 65 Chrystie street,
130 and 132 Hester street,
offer their entire wholesale stock at retail, at 15 per cent discount, until the 1st day of February next.

A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEHOLD Furniture for sale (property family leaving the city).—Parlor Suits, Paintings, Pianofortes, Carpets,

WASHINGTON.

The New York Post Office Investigation.

Disappointed Lobbyists Engineering the Committee.

Appropriation Bills Ready for Reporting.

The Cherokee Neutral Land Fraud.

NEW PHASE OF THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

Lopez Calling Upon President Grant for an Explanation.

The New Orleans Custom House Muddle.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1870.

The Lobbyists and the New York and Boston Post Offices—Why the Investigating Committee Were Set to Work.

I am more convinced than ever that the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads were started upon their present expensive trip to New York and Boston by a story invented by those notorious Washington lobby men, U. H. Painter and one Shaw, a news jobber. Painter is correspondent here of the Chicago *Republican*, the New York *Sun* and the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. He was made clerk of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads of the House of Representatives by John B. Alley, ex-Representative from Massachusetts, when the latter was chairman of that committee several years ago. Painter, whose office is a sinecure, took advantage of Alley's ignorance of all legislation and knowledge of postal business. Shaw was Painter's runner, doing his smelling and spying about Washington when Painter could not do it himself. While Painter manipulated the committee Shaw figured among the outside members generally and did Painter's newspaper work, both being partners in the lobby. Shaw, by a certain amount of puffing of Alley and others, obtained employment as Washington correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*, over the signature of "Kappa." Painter, through the Post Office Committee, managed to get Shaw made Postmaster of Towanda, Pa. The secret of this appointment, Shaw having been a secessionist during the war, was a mystery alike to Mr. Johnson who sent the nomination to the Senate, and to that body which confirmed it. How it was smuggled through is an interesting story too long for detail here. Suffice it to say that Shaw ran the office through a subordinate, pocketed the profits and remained here in Washington, pursuing his partnership business as Painter's spy and news collector about the departments, buttonholing every new comer and attempting to get an interest in every measure about to be brought before Congress. The story goes that Painter and Shaw have puffed the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads in their several papers to such an extent that the members—especially the republicans—are almost wholly under their control. Parties having business before the committee have to consult Painter. If they don't "come down" liberally they are approached by Shaw and gently reminded that they had better do so, and are informed also that they can "go through easy enough" if they "fix Painter." The result generally is that Painter is fixed. How far the members of the committee are aware of the extent to which they are thus manipulated in their public duties I will not pretend to say now. Let that be a subject for future treatment also.

There is little doubt that these two worthies (Painter and Shaw) have been very much exercised during the last year about the two great post office buildings now in course of construction in the cities of New York and Boston. They took it for granted that it was impossible for any such works to proceed in this country under the government without having a corruption fund attached, in which the "strikers of the Washington lobby," as a matter of course, were to be a party. The committee of which Painter is clerk, for reasons well known to him, endorsed the plans of the five New York architects. Mullett, the government architect, showed that they were deficient. The commission having the final settlement of the question sustained Mr. Mullett. This was a blow at the "strikers" aforesaid. They became indignant and swore vengeance against Mullett. Painter had an old grudge against General Hurlburd, the efficient superintendent of the works, who as chairman of the House Investigating Committee of the Fortieth Congress, refused to screen Painter, who was charged with attempting to blackmail the late Robert J. Walker and his associate counsel in the Alaska purchase, Mr. F. P. Stanton. Mr. Walker denounced Painter in unmeasured terms. General Hurlburd would not permit himself to be used as an instrument to hide Painter and Shaw's acts. Ever since that time they have abused the General. They looked upon him and Mullett as being in their way. They determined to remove them; so they concocted a scare. They organized a rumor. Be it known that a well organized rumor in Washington is often better than a great fact. The latter explains itself and requires no investigation; the former does. The rumor was that Mullett and Hurlburd were corruptionists; that they had been "influenced" to locate the Post Office where it is; that they were using the money already appropriated for bad purposes. They got the committee by the ears, the members of which did not want much urging to go to New York and Boston and spend the holidays, and be feasted and petted and buttonholed at the expense of the government. No sooner said than done. They have been to both cities, and Uriah Heap Painter, of Westchester, Pennsylvanian by birth, Washington correspondent of several papers by reputation, paid clerk of the above named committee by election, and striker general of the Washington lobby by profession, accompanies them. Shaw remains here to do Painter's newspaper work. Before this time the committee have discovered that they were sent upon a wild goose chase. The report that the new Boston Post Office was located upon Milk, Devonshire and Water streets, in consequence of a large sum of money having been raised by the real estate owners in the vicinity of the site, for the benefit of certain officials, Mullett included, who procured that result, will probably be exploded as the New York Post Office lobby rumor has already been. The committee carry with them Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms Le Barnes and Mr. Hayes, an expert phonographer, formerly of the HERALD and *Globe*. These officers would be sufficient if the committee really had important business to execute, but you will find that the "striker" had to go along to watch for the lobby, manipulate the members, look after his papers, to the exclusion of every other journal in the country and to have a good time generally at the expense of the government, getting his mileage, of course. Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway has also gone on to join the committee. He will get his mileage extra by so doing. This is republican economy. The House of Representatives should look to it.

A Great Land Swindle in Kansas—Land Sharks Dispossessing Settlers—Congressional Investigation to be Instituted.

Mr. C. H. Laughlin reached this city to-day, and will urge upon Congress an investigation into the Kansas neutral land question. It appears a party of land monopolists have been making extraordinary efforts to dispossess about 3,000 families of their titles to these lands. The Indian title was extinguished by treaty, in August, 1866, and ceded to the United States. The vultures, by a roundabout way, got the lands into the hands of a shrewd Michigander. Originally, it is stated, Harlan, as Secretary of the Interior, sold the lands to the American Emigrant Company. Mr. Browning came in and got an opinion against this sale. Under this judicial authority the sale was set aside. Browning now turned in and sold to the Michigander. The American Emigrant Company and the Michigander afterwards settled matters so as to harmonize their interests. These parties are now striving to drive out the settlers or to compel them to pay an exhorbitant price for the lands. It is alleged that a military force is located in the midst of the settlers to oppress and discorrage them. To those settlers who are willing to purchase their lands no deeds will be given, but a trust of seven years is allowed, when the deeds are to be given by the Gulf Railroad Company. It is said that the lands have already been mortgaged to Boston capitalists. The object of the investigation is to unearth this additional specimen of the fearful swindles perpetrated through the medium of the public lands. The settlers feel confident if the matter is brought before Congress that that body will authorize them to purchase the lands at government rates, according to the treaty between the Indians and the United States. In regard to these lands, in the first instance, the patents were issued to the Indians with reversion to the United States in event of surrender of the lands. The settlers claim that the pre-emption laws are not only disregarded, but that by the treaty of 1866 the land became public domain, and they had a right to purchase it as such, as they were prior occupants. The land sharks will, of course, fight every effort to investigate, but it is understood Mr. Julian, Chairman of the House Committee on Public Lands, will take the matter up. Mr. Julian is a terror among the swindlers, and if he sets to work the fur may be expected to fly.

The Vacant Judgeship—Attorney General Hoar's Chances Improving.

It would seem that the friends of Attorney General Hoar have come in possession of some new facts which lead them to believe that if a direct vote is reached in the Senate he will be confirmed as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. At all events, it is said they will have the nomination taken from the table and pressed to a vote soon after the recess. Careful inquiry among those Senators now in the city develops the fact that all who were opposed to Hoar, when his nomination was before the Senate, are still against him and would vote for his rejection. They say he would have been rejected at the time had not his few friends begged him off with the promise that his name would be withdrawn. Zach Chandler is reported as saying that Hoar couldn't be confirmed for justice of the peace, and that the Senate would put a head on him, no matter for what place he was nominated. There is some talk of the President withdrawing Hoar and nominating him as the successor of Stanton. This, it is said, would do away with what was put forth as one of the chief objections to his confirmation, namely, locality. The Pennsylvanians, however, will steadily oppose any such arrangement as this, because they claim that the appointment to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Stanton belongs to their State. The truth is, the opposition to Hoar is of a personal nature, and the chances are the prediction of Zach Chandler, relative to the action of the Senate in rejecting him for whatever place he may be nominated, is probably correct.

A New Chapter in the Paraguayan Muddle—Lopez Becomes Indignant and Demands an Explanation.

The end of the Paraguayan muddle is not yet. I learn to-night that a diplomatic agent of President Lopez is on his way here, charged with some important communications for President Grant. It is said that this agent is also instructed to inquire of the President the reasons which led to the suspension of diplomatic relations with Paraguay at a time when such a step could not fail to have a damaging effect upon the cause of Lopez. The intrepid leader of Paraguay, it appears, regards the withdrawal of our Minister as a very unfriendly act on the part of the United States government, and one that was calculated to operate in favor of the Brazilians and their allies. The expected agent of Lopez will represent this view of the matter in the most forcible manner and endeavor to induce the President either to send back McMahon or appoint a new Minister to represent our government in Paraguay.

Appropriation Bills Completed.

The holiday meetings of the House Committee on Appropriations have resulted so far in the accomplishment of considerable work. The Pension and Military Appropriation bills have been completed and are ready to be reported. The committee will meet again to-morrow and resume the consideration of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial bill. It is expected that the appropriation bills ready will be reported at once upon the reassembling of Congress. The Deficiency bill has also been considered, but is not yet completed.

The Remains of George Peabody.

The authorities at the Navy Department are of opinion that her Majesty's ship Monarch, with the remains of George Peabody, will not reach Portland earlier than the 15th of this month. Admiral Porter calculates that if she comes by way of the Azores Islands she will have to sail 200 miles a day in order to get here by the middle of the month, that is, allowing her four days stopping at the Azores. If she comes by way of the Maderia Islands and St. Thomas she will not be here till February.

The Radical Fight for the New Orleans Custom House.

Collector Casey, of New Orleans, it appears, promised some time ago to reduce the force under him in the Custom House, and in doing so to dismiss the clerks accused of being democrats. To-day he handed Secretary Boutwell the revised list of employés for his approval. In the meantime, it is said, certain of the Louisiana radicals, who have been watching Casey's movements, had forwarded a statement to the Secretary, setting forth that Casey, in reconstructing the office, had turned out all the republicans and kept in the democrats. In view of the conflicting statements on this point the Secretary proposes to make an investigation before approving the dismissals.

Income Return Blanks.

Commissioner Delano to-day gave an order to the public printer for the first instalment of blanks for income returns, the number of which will be 1,500,000, and the aggregate over seventeen tons.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $1,475,000.

Increased Receipts of Internal Revenue.

The aggregate of certificates of deposit received at office of Internal revenue from July 1 to December 31, 1868, was	$70,587,282
Deduction on articles now exempt	1,097,704
Balance from sources now taxable	$69,489,578
The aggregate of certificates of deposits received at the Internal Revenue Office during the first six months of the fiscal year 1870, was	86,554,030
Gain during that period over first six months of fiscal year 1869, (or 22½ per cent)	15,066,748
Gain from the same sources for the same time is (or 24½ per cent)	17,064,452
The aggregate of certificates of deposits received at the office during December, 1868 was	10,201,810
Deduct collections returned on articles now exempt from tax	100,053
Balance from sources now taxable	$10,101,757
Aggregate of certificates of deposit received during December, 1869	11,737,325
Gain in December, 1869, from same sources (or 16.2 per cent)	1,635,567

THE BOYLSTON BANK ROBBERY.—Many inquiries are constantly being made whether the robbers of the Boylston Bank safe have been arrested or the stolen bonds recovered, but there seems to be no satisfactory answer given. From all we have been able to learn, it seems that robbers are in the hands of the New York detectives, who have been trying to negotiate a settlement between them and the losers of the bonds. The losers originally offered twenty per cent on the amount recovered, but it seems that the amount is too small, and they have been advised by some of our officers to offer fifty cents on the dollar, and the bonds will be likely to be forthcoming. The way the robbers were first traced to where it is quite sure they now are was from an anonymous letter written in hieroglyphics and received by the Chief some weeks since. Negotiations are still pending with the New York detectives, Jordan, Kelsor, John Young and others, with a fair prospect of a successful termination if the losers will only give up half. This is rather hard to have your property stolen and then have to give up half to recover the other half, and all through the action of officers of justice who are paid to arrest robbers and recover stolen property. As was truthfully remarked a short time since by the Boston *Post*, "The detective business has been reduced to such a science as to be of no practical use."—*Boston Saturday Evening Express.*

BROADWAY CAVING IN.

The Great Bore Under the Great Thoroughfare.

Deep and Dark Operations by the Pneumatic Transit Company—The Mayor of the City Refused Information—"He Has No Business to Interfere"—Must Apply to Subordinate but Independent Official for Light—What Does it Mean?

The multitudes which daily and hourly travel up and down Broadway in the vicinity of the City Hall Park must have noticed that the pavement between Warren and Murray street had sunk or settled to the depth of from six to nine inches. It was not difficult to find many who were ready to hurl anathemas upon the contractor having charge of the pavement on Broadway, and to allege that he had not given a proper solid foundation to his otherwise substantial looking pavement, and that the settling of the roadway in that much travelled locality was owing to some defect in the bed of the pavement or dereliction on the part of the superintendent and constructor. Mr. Charles Guidet, the contractor for the paving of Broadway and the patentee of the granite pavement lately laid, observed the depressions on the surface of the street, and, after a cursory examination, reported to Mayor Hall yesterday that he had reason to suppose the excavations being made by the Pneumatic Transit Company had much to do with the interference of the surface of the street, and suggested that it might be well to have an examination made of the manner and progress of the work, in order to determine whether or not there were any reasons for such surmises. Mayor Hall said he had noticed that the street had become somewhat depressed, and was at a loss to account for it. He thought, therefore, that as chief executive of the city, and being supposed to have authority to care for the welfare and safety of the lives and property of the citizens and others using the streets, he could request, if not order, an examination to be made in accordance with Mr. Guidet's suggestion. He consulted the law creating the company having charge of the excavation, and came to the conclusion that inasmuch as it was a public company making use of the public streets and thoroughfares there would be no hesitation in giving any information which might, could, would or should be of interest to the public and necessary to allay any fear that might be engendered of serious results from the undermining of a thoroughfare on which so much and such weighty and valuable traffic was incessantly carried on during business hours. He consulted with the appropriate committees of the Common Council, and by and with their advice and sanction appointed Mr. Guidet as agent to examine and report on the nature and condition of

THE WORK GOING ON UNDER BROADWAY,

and report whether, under the circumstances, it might not be found expedient to close Broadway in that portion under which the excavations were being made. Mr. Guidet, armed with duly prepared documents of authority and accompanied by a HERALD reporter, repaired to the entrance of the cave, which is located under Devlin's building, on the southerly corner of Broadway and Warren street. Carefully picking his steps through the piles of lumber, iron and debris which encumber Warren street, near Broadway, he was descending the ladder leading to the work when the burly laborer, who stood as Cerberus at the mouth of the cave, took hold of the ladder and in a most excited manner cried out, "G'up, g'up out o' that. Ye can't coom down here. G'up, I say, out o' that." As Mr. Guidet did not show any intention to "g'up" the man below commenced to shake the ladder and caught hold of one of Mr. Guidet's feet as if he were determined to send him down, but not as the visitor wished to go. So fierce was the Cerberus that a bystander called out, "Let the man down, till he speaks to you. Do you want to knock him off and kill him?" Mr. Cerberus allowed Mr. Guidet to descend, and, on being asked where the superintendent was, pointed to a thin-faced man who stood near the excavation on the other side. The thin-faced man had a sharp, hooked nose and a very short and bristly-looking crop of hair on his upper lip. He told the visitors to come around to the Broadway entrance. The visitors then ascended the ladder again, and going around to the front of Devlin's store discerned the basement steps. Here the superintendent, as the thin-faced man called himself, was found, in company with a Teuton in gray, and surrounded by a couple of dirty-looking desks, boxes containing iron nuts, and tools, and a small safe and comparative darkness. The only light admitted to the place came through the hole in the wall, by way of which the material for the work was conveyed to the mine. In the excavation under Devlin's building is an immense, indescribable and heavy-looking conglomeration of iron machinery, and at the bottom a concave sheet of cast iron some twenty-five or thirty feet in diameter. Mr. Guidet presented his credentials, and after they had been scrutinized and stowed away in an inner pocket by the "superintendent," the latter coolly said, "I think

THE MAYOR HAS NO RIGHT TO INTERFERE

in this business. We are going on with the work according to law." A conversation mainly as follows then sprung up:—

MR. GUIDET—I observe that the street above your excavation is depressed some nine inches, and I would like to examine for the purpose of satisfying myself in regard to the cause.

SUPERINTENDENT—Well, you can't examine now, as the tunnel is not quite cleaned out yet.

MR. GUIDET—How long before I can make the examination?

SUPERINTENDENT—I don't know. A few days, perhaps. I'll send you word to your office.

MR. GUIDET—I am going away down East in a few days and would like to make the examination before I go away.

SUPERINTENDENT—Well, you can't go down now.

MR. GUIDET—Well, may I ask how deep is your tunnel?

SUPERINTENDENT—The bottom of the tunnel is twenty feet below the surface of the street.

MR. GUIDET—What are the dimensions of your tube?

SUPERINTENDENT—Well, I think you had better see General Greene, of the Croton Board about that. He can give you all information in regard to the matter. We don't care about letting the public know too much about our business just yet. You will make your report to the Mayor as a public official, and the report would be published in full in all the papers.

MR. GUIDET—Are those tubes now on the street the tubes for the tunnel?

SUPERINTENDENT—No; that is the machinery for blowing.

MR. GUIDET—Do you not intend to have tubes in the tunnel?

SUPERINTENDENT—Oh! they are all in as far as the work has gone. They were put down a long time ago.

MR. GUIDET—Well, you won't allow us to see the work?

SUPERINTENDENT—No, sir; not to-day. You had better see General Greene about the matter if you want any information.

The visitors, after some further unimportant conversation, retired, and, returning to the Mayor's Office, reported to Mayor Hall the result of their "interview." Mayor Hall immediately wrote a note to General Greene, informing him of the report which had been made to him and requesting the Croton Board to make a full examination and report on the safety of the work. General Greene sent to the Mayor, in reply, a communication stating that he had made almost daily examinations of the excavations and was satisfied that the work was perfectly safe. Mr. Guidet, in delivering the letter of Mayor Hall to General Greene, informed him that he had observed

THE PAVEMENT CAVING IN,

and felt satisfied that it was because of the work of the Pneumatic Tube Company. General said, "Oh, no; you know the Gas Company laid pipes there some time ago, and they never properly repaired the street after them." Mr. Guidet informed him that the depression after the laying of the pipe was only a few feet wide and had been repaired all along, but that the depression of which he spoke was only over the excavations made by the company and extended across the street, and that Mayor Hall was contemplating as to whether he should cut off the travel and traffic in order to prevent any possible danger or loss of life. General Greene stated he would call on the Mayor himself in regard to the matter, but instead of calling he sent the communication above referred to. In the meantime

THE SUPERINTENDENT SEES THE MAYOR

and has a talk with him. He informed the Mayor quite pointedly that he (the Mayor) had no business to make any investigation, and that the company refused positively to permit any examination being made by Mr. Guidet, who, he said, was an interested party in regard to the depression.

Mayor HALL informed Mr. Beach (for such proved to be the name of the superintendent) that he should, on behalf of the "Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York," take immediate steps in the matter, and endeavor to have the necessary legislation introduced so that

THE LAW SHALL BE REPEALED,

and the fact determined whether the Mayor of the city of New York can be told with impunity that he has no business to interfere in a matter which affects the property of the city, and which may probably affect the lives and property of the citizens, and be directed to apply to a subordinate department, or a department which should be subordinate, for authority in the premises, and by that department be told that the matter is all safe, they have examined it, he needn't bother about it, and so on. He called the attention of Mr. Beach—who, by the way, was somewhat taken aback—to the provision of the law under which his company claimed to act (chap. 842, laws of 1868), which states:—"Provided, further, that the persons hereinbefore named in this section, or their assignees, shall first lay down and construct one line of said pneumatic tubes from the Post Office, Nassau street, between Cedar and Liberty streets, in the city of New York, northwardly, not extending above Fourteenth street, which shall be put in successful working operation and continue so for the period of three months, and a certificate to that effect to be made by the Postmaster for the time being of the city of New York, and the Mayor and Comptroller of said city, or a majority of them, shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State before proceeding to lay down and construct any other lines of pneumatic tubes as hereinbefore authorized."

MR. BEACH retorted by calling the attention of the Mayor to an amendment which had been passed by the last Legislature (chapter 512, laws of 1869), in which it is provided that "in case the said postmaster shall neglect or refuse to give his consent to connect the same with said post office the said persons, or their assignees, instead of performing the foregoing conditions, and in lieu thereof, shall first lay down and construct one line of pneumatic tubes from Warren street, at its connection with Broadway, southerly under Broadway to the point of intersection of Cedar street therewith, or to some point within 200 feet thereof."

In answer to a query from Mayor Hall it was learned that Mr. James Kelly, the then Postmaster, had refused to give the necessary permission, and that therefore the convenient "amendment" was smuggled through the Legislature at its last session.

MAYOR HALL SAYS

the work may be all right; it may just be what it purports to be, to provide for the transmission of letters, packages and merchandise in the cities of New York and Brooklyn and across the North and East rivers by means of pneumatic tubes, to be constructed beneath the surface of the streets and public places in said cities and under the waters of said rivers; but if that were all, why need there be so much secrecy? Why should this company and the Croton Board be so careful and so apparently anxious to avoid an investigation which patent facts showed to be most proper? That the roadway has depressed several inches along over the excavation there is no denying, and not many days or hours, perhaps, will elapse ere the city will be startled by some disaster at the "tunnel" should the precautions, which now appear to be absolutely necessary, not be adopted.

Mayor Hall is thoroughly aroused on the subject. In his message yesterday he called attention to the incongruities existing in the government, and this evidence of impudence and independence from the agent of a private corporation now interfering with the public property, and from a department of the city government, has increased, if possible, his determination to have the rights of the municipality fully restored, and to show, as he says in his message, that "whenever central responsibility shall have been defined our citizens will find, at all events, that there will be direct accountability from the head as well as the subordinates, and the people will have in their hands the final correction."

CUSTOM HOUSE REGULATIONS.

The Cartage and Draying—Important to Merchants and Others.

The following orders have been promulgated by the Custom House authorities for the government of the cartage office:—

NEW YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.

Class No. 1 comprises the cartage and drayage of all dutiable goods and merchandise in charge of the customs from where landed to public or appraiser's store, 119 Greenwich street, from bonded warehouse to said stores and from one bonded warehouse to another.

Class No. 2 comprises the cartage and drayage of all dutiable goods and merchandise in charge of the customs from where landed to the bonded warehouses, and under General Orders a load will be 1,200 pounds. In bulky goods what can be reasonably transported upon a one horse cart or dray, and not exceed in weight 1,200 pounds, shall constitute a load. Packages taken for different consignees or places of delivery at the same time will be subject to separate charges as a load. When not incompatible with the interests of the government each cart or dray will be required to take goods of one consignee only, provided such goods constitute a full load, as above. An extra charge of ten cents for each 100 pounds will be allowed on all single packages or articles that exceed in weight 1,200 pounds. Prices of cartage will be governed by distances as follows:—All cartage within the distance of one-half mile will be chargeable as one cartage or load. When the distance is over one-half mile and within one mile an additional charge of one-third of the price of one load or cartage will be allowed. For every additional half mile a like one-third charge will be allowed as in the former section. When any disagreement arises as to the weight of a "single" package or article it shall be the duty of the customer to produce a certificate from a city weigher as to the weight. All employés will be subject to appointment and approval by the Collector, and the right to remove appointees and annul contracts for cause is vested in him.

A general office will be established where returns of all cartage and business pertaining to the cartage shall be made each day following the performance of the labor, Sundays and holidays excepted. This office shall be under the charge and direction of a general agent, selected by the various contractors of divisions, who shall be subject to approval by the Collector only, and he shall be allowed to employ such aid as may be necessary in the performance of his duties.

The duties of the general agent shall be the oversight and direction of all matters pertaining to the cartage. He shall have free access to the books, receipts, &c., pertaining to the business of each division, shall furnish all necessary printed documents, forms and receipts; shall collect all moneys and disburse the same to the division contractors as received, less the amount allowed for services and expenses. He shall direct how each cart or dray shall be designated, and shall furnish such badge or other evidence of license for each employé as he may deem advisable.

All matters in dispute pertaining to cartage or connected therewith shall first be referred to said general agent for adjustment; after which appeal may be had to the Collector.

All appointees will be required to give large bonds for the faithful performance of their service.

ANOTHER TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE.

Important Meeting of Operators Last Night—The Operators of San Francisco to be Sustained—Resolutions Adopted.

The salaries of the telegraph operators in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company at San Francisco, Cal., having been reduced they have in consequence thereof suspended work, and have called upon their brethren throughout the country to aid them in resisting this reduction. The employés of this company at Albany, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Washington, Cleveland, Chicago, Cincinnati, Nashville, Louisville, New Orleans, Omaha, Corinne, Cheyenne, Salt Lake, Sacramento and other points have expressed their determination to sustain the action of the San Francisco operators.

At a meeting of telegraphers held in this city last evening the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to wait upon the Executive Committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company, informing them that they are members of a protective association of telegraphers extending as far west as San Francisco, and that members of our association there inform us that the company have reduced their salaries at that point, and that they ask members everywhere to aid them in preventing this reduction.

Resolved, That this committee be instructed to request that the salaries of members at that point be not reduced, and that those operators who have been discharged for refusing to submit to this reduction be reinstated. That in case the Western Union Executive Committee return an unfavorable answer to our committee the grand chief operator of the Telegraphers' Association will order all members to aid our brethren in San Francisco in the only way possible—that is, by immediately suspending work.

Resolved, That this committee be instructed to report to the grand chief operator the result of such interview by or before three P. M., January 4, 1870.

While the meeting was in session numerous despatches from the above named points were read, containing the most cordial assurances of support for the strikers. In case this reduction at San Francisco is insisted upon the operators will probably stop work all over the country.

The Strike of the Western Union Telegraph Operators in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 3, 1870.

The strike of the operators of the Western Union Telegraph in this city continues. All of the late operators are engaged in the strike except one. At a meeting this morning they endorsed the action of the operators on the Pacific slope in opposing a reduction of salaries there, and expressed a determination to support their brethren with all their strength. A copy of the minutes was sent to Mr. Williams, District Superintendent, who replied that he had no control over the matters in San Francisco, and that no reduction had been made in this district or was contemplated. General Stager has telegraphed that no change is contemplated here.

The operators held another meeting at three o'clock this afternoon, at which Mr. Williams was present. The meeting informed the latter that they had no local grievances. Their action was to protect their Western brethren and save themselves from similar treatment. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That any proposition to resume our work which does not guarantee the reinstatement on the old terms of all engaged in the present movement be rejected.

Encouraging telegrams were read from Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus and Pittsburg. One from New York stated that if the negotiations pending with the officers of the Western Union were not favorably concluded to-morrow morning the Northeast and Southwest would follow the West, when the strike would embrace forty of the principal cities in the United States. The organization extends all over the United States and is said to contain 3,800 members employed by the Western Union Telegraph. The organization appears to have been effected quietly. The officers of the company, with operators called from other stations, have been doing the work to-day. Thus far they have been able to send all despatches.

THE LATE GALE.

BOREAS ON A BENDER.

Effect of the Storm in This City and Elsewhere—The Damage to the Shipping—Cellars Overflowed and Houses Blown Down.

Effects of the Storm in This City.

The storm of Sunday night was a caution to people who are foolish enough to believe that there is no such thing in the world as a wind that blows nobody good. It was all very well to have New Year's Day with a temperature that would have done credit to a well regulated greenhouse, and a rain storm that reminded one of the fact that April showers are blessings in disguise, not exclusively confined to one month of the twelve; but that very large portion of the community which had bewildered itself on Saturday by too many "calls," and went to bed to snooze all Sunday as all good Christians do, preparatory to going to church in the evening as a few Christians occasionally do, were doubtless as thoroughly shaken up by the unexpected turn the weather took on Sunday night as were their quieter neighbors, who never venture out on a New Year's day further than the corner grocery store, where "ales, liquors and cigars" are dispensed at retail. Why, even a member of the Fat Men's Association, a good-natured fellow, who rejoices in three hundred solid avoirdupois without his overcoat, was shaken up by the terrific wind—at least he told his wife so after he had been blown over an ash barrel and landed on the broad of his spacious back in the midst of the mush pavement of the "avenoo." Then, just as everybody who went to church had got well indoors and the night grew apace, how it did howl and shriek as it swept down the streets, catching here and there a stray pedestrian or two whom it forced to clutch to railings and lampposts in mortal fear of being forced to travel in a way quite unbecoming people who are not educated in the quadruped style of walking. It was not a terror to "night owls" alone, for it dashed into alleyways with a swoop that tore old sheds to pieces; it unhinged shutters, twisted patent awnings into Gordian knots, pulled trees out by the root, overtoppled crazy chimneys and shook hall doors in a way that made the children pull the bedclothes over them with terror and the old folks to wonder whether Dr. Cummings' prediction that the world would go off in a gust some time or another had not finally and awfully come to be fulfilled. Then, when it had scared everybody out of their wits, it took a dash at the shipping, where it found an ample field for its destructive sport. The tide rose to greet it far above where a high tide that had any respect for itself should have risen, and the waves, finding a new channel along the piers, took refuge in cellars and basements—to the consternation of innumerable rats at the time, and the horror of the human parties most concerned on the following morning—while the vessels carelessly moored were dashed against the wharves, and Old Boreas whistled a scornful tune amid the rigging, as timbers fell crashing about him whichever way he looked.

Yesterday morning, when daylight enabled people to see and be seen, the havoc of the storm was visible on all sides. The cellars in Catharine and Water streets especially were flooded, some of them to the very level of the street, and "Meadowville," the aristocratic portion of poor, unfortunate Hoboken, was half submerged, its foreign inhabitants being compelled, during the day, to have recourse to small boats to escape from their water-bound dwellings.

Among other "irregularities" caused by the storm the following may be mentioned:—

A ship lying at pier No. 3 North river was dashed against the wharf with such force that several of her timbers were smashed.

A vessel lying at the foot of Wall street broke from her moorings and drifted out into the stream. She was caught by a tug and taken back to the dock.

A bark was forced against the pier near Burling slip and had her bowsprit carried away and her maintopsail rigging torn to pieces.

Two sailboats and three small rowboats were carried off from pier foot of Thirty-third street by the wind and were picked up by the crews of vessels lying in the vicinity.

An unoccupied frame building in Cherry street was thrown down and the remnants scattered in a back yard.

The spire of the Presbyterian church in Trenton was blown down while the congregation were at evening service. It fell into the street fortunately. If it had fallen on the roof the consequences might have been disastrous to many worshippers.

The brig Andrews, at 14th street, broke loose and one of the deck hands was seriously injured in trying to make her fast. The mate was drowned at the same task.

The ferryboats crossing the river weathered the gale with some difficulty. The New Brunswick, of the Cortlandt street line, came into the slip at Cortlandt street at one time with a tremendous crash, smashing in the rails and sheds on the south side of the slip and causing much damage.

In Newark several trees were blown down and the twenty minutes past six train was delayed for two hours by a prostrate telegraph pole in Bergen cut and by other obstructions, with violent wind on Newark meadows. The chimney of S. R. Sanders' residence, No. 121 Market street, was blown down and fell through the skylight of an adjoining cigar store, damaging the stock.

A house on the Paterson plank road, near Hoboken, owned by Mr. Thomas Hyatt, was blown down, causing a loss of $500. The frame of a barn in course of construction in Bramhall avenue, Bergen, was dashed to pieces; loss about $300. In Hudson City trees were uprooted, and one frame building, owned by Mr. Henry Reed, was thrown down.

In Bergen trees and fences were blown down. A barn was dashed to pieces; and in West Hoboken several small buildings were levelled.

Four frame houses on the corner of Wayne and Marcellus streets, Jersey City, belonging to James Harper, were also blown down, entailing a loss of $6,000. A frame building, worth about $500, upon the flats at Hoboken, and several small buildings in West Hoboken, were also levelled by the gale. The roof of a building in Clinton street, in Hudson City, was much damaged.

The managers of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroads stated last evening that trains on both roads were running regularly.

The Storm Along the Hudson.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 3, 1870.

A more disastrous storm than that of Saturday night and Sunday night has not occurred on the Hudson river for a number of years. For nearly ten days previous to it we had experienced the mildest winter weather possible. Soon after nine P. M. of Saturday the wind commenced blowing freshly from the southeast, accompanied by a pelting rain storm, which continued throughout the night and Sunday. As a consequence the flood tide, which was at its height at two o'clock Monday morning, submerged piers and docks and badly washed the track of the Hudson River Railroad for many miles.

The first inconvenience was felt by the New York express train, which left New York at half-past six o'clock Sunday evening. Upon arriving at Peekskill, after having passed over a "bad spot" at Cruger's, information was received that the down track was washed away at Red Hook. The train proceeded north on the up track, moving slowly over the "break," the waves sending their spray against the car windows. The spot was passed in safety, however, and the train went on till it reached the high bridge, near Albany, where it collided with a freight car. Some of the cars of the New York train were thrown from the track, but no one was injured. All the passengers reached Albany at four o'clock this morning. When daylight came the railroad track in many places south of Hudson presented a deplorable appearance. Between here and Hyde Park the dirt and gravel were washed from beneath the ties for several hundred feet, and such was the case also between Staatsburg and Barrytown.

The "filling in" on Tivoli bridge was also torn out by the high water and waves and the west track in some places was sunk several feet or inclined to an angle of nearly forty-five degrees. From Hudson to Coxsackie the track is also washed some, but the damage there is not of a very serious nature.

Superintendent Toucey started out large gangs of men at a late hour last night and this morning, and all are working like beavers to set things right again. The first train from Albany to this place to-day was the Pacific express, due here at twenty-three minutes past four A. M., but it did not arrive till three P. M. The New York express, due here at twenty minutes past ten A. M., did not arrive till three P. M.

During the gale on Sunday an ice house at Turkey Point was blown away, and barges and canal boats were seen floating in the Hudson, near Germantown, no persons being visible on board.

At the lower dock, in this city, three canal boats were sunk, the sloop Margaret had her bow stove in and the barge Republic was torn from her fastnings, hurled against the rocks and partially sunk. Another barge had her guards torn away.

The Storm West.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1870.

The mild weather of the past week or so was suddenly brought to a close last evening. An unprecedented fall of the barometer yesterday indicated a change, and at about four o'clock in the afternoon the weather cleared up with a brilliant rainbow, and shortly after dark the wind howled from the northwest and gradually increased to a terrific gale. The storm continues with blinding snow. The track of the Niagara Falls branch of the New York Central Railroad has been torn up and the trestle-work carried away for almost the entire distance from the Round House to the International ferry. The passengers and freight on the Canada railroads are transferred at Black Rock.

DETROIT, Jan. 3, 1870.

A violent snow storm set in last evening; about ten inches has fallen. The wind is from the north, blowing very hard.

Effects of the Storm East.

BELFAST, Me., Jan. 3, 1870.

A severe gale commenced yesterday afternoon and continued during the night, prostrating the telegraph wires and doing damage to the shipping. Schooner Ida L. Small, of Deer Isle, from Baltimore, was sunk at her wharf. There was no insurance on the vessel. The cargo was insured. The brig Benjamin Carver, from Savannah, was badly damaged.

GARDINER, Me., Jan. 3, 1870.

The river has been rising all day and is still rising fast. Accounts from Kendall's Mills this forenoon, says there is a rise there of two and a half feet. The water on the Kennebec is higher than at any time since the great freshet of last fall. The ice broke up here with a loud report at eleven o'clock to-night, and is now going down in large quantities mixed with logs, &c. This is the first time since 1833 the ice has been known to leave the river at this season of the year.

LEWISTON, Me., Jan. 3, 1870.

A furious rain storm commenced yesterday and continued till ten P. M., causing considerable rise in the streams. Culverts are washed away on both of our railroads, so that no trains have gone out this morning. Considerable damage has been done to roads and bridges. The gale reached its height at eight P. M., and has seldom been equalled in severity. A remarkable display of auroral light was observed at three o'clock this morning. The light was vivid pink.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 3, 1870.

The storm in New Hampshire commenced with snow, of which three inches fell, followed by heavy rain and a furious gale. A freight train on the Vermont Central Railroad ran into a washout near Sharon to-day, killing Eugene Hassam, brakeman, and badly injuring Sidney Puss, engineer. A gravel train on the Suncook Railroad also run into a washout, injuring John Kneeland, fireman; Frederick Colby, engineer; George McKean, conductor, and Edward Sinnebam, brakeman. Kneeland is supposed to be fatally injured.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 3, 1870.

The heavy rain storm of yesterday extended to this place. The temporary railroad bridge erected in October last was carried away. The accumulation of ice above Berlin Mills is immense.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 3, 1870.

A sudden rise in the Blackstone and Mill rivers at Woonsocket last night has caused a flood that is doing much damage. The track of the Air Line road is three feet under water; but the train went out. Two small bridges on the Hartford and Woonsocket Railroad were carried away. The Bristol Railroad was washed so as to interrupt the running of trains; but the road is all right now.

HARTFORD, Jan. 3, 1870.

A special to the *Courant* from Stafford Springs, Conn., says the rain of Sunday caused great floods in the streams in that vicinity. At Staffordville the reservoir, the Home milldam and the dam of Converse & Son were carried away, the latter taking with it the dryhouse and chimney stack and about 125 cords of wood. The damage amounts to over $5,000.

The Storm South.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 3, 1870.

The storm yesterday washed away the track of the Baltimore Railroad on both sides of the large bridge at Bush river, causing delay in the trains both ways. A large force of men have been at work all night, and trains are now running regularly. The storm was most furious throughout the day, and the waves washed over the bridges at Bush and Gunpowder rivers.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 3, 1870.

No reports have been received of disasters on the bay, with the exception of the capsizing of one bugey a short distance from the city, from which the crew were rescued by a passing vessel. The delay of trains and mails last night hence to Philadelphia was caused by high wind and water, and the washing of the banks at each end of Long bridge over Gunpowder river. The water was higher there than ever known before. It was impossible to ascertain the extent of damage done in the night until daylight. The trains were kept back as a matter of precaution. To-day the trains are running as usual, the bridge having proved to be uninjured.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1870.

New York and Philadelphia last night trains arrived here at fifteen minutes past nine o'clock this morning, or four hours after schedule time, owing to the heavy storm, which washed away part of the railroad track over the Bush river crossing, between Philadelphia and Baltimore, the trains being necessarily detained until the track could be repaired. Considerable damage was done in this city and neighborhood by the rain and wind storm of yesterday.

THE OAKLEY DEFALCATION.

One of the Results of His "Irregularities"—An Innocent Man Imprisoned on Suspicion of Appropriating $40,000 of the Funds Made Away With by the Defaulting Cashier.

Now that the veil of mystery that has up to the present time surrounded the defalcation lately discovered in the Merchants' Exchange National Bank is being gradually lifted, many new features of Oakley's rascalities are coming to light. It will be remembered that the defaulter managed to hide his thefts by tampering with the accounts of certain country banks, and succeeded, by transferring his manipulation from one account to another, after making all but the last one touched correct, in blinding the directors as to his extraordinary personal interest in the institution's stability. Among other country banks, the accounts of which Oakley was able to handle as suited his whims, was that of the Farmers and Drovers' Bank of Somers, Westchester county. This bank, it seems, had always kept its deposits in the Merchants' Exchange National Bank, upon which, as a matter of course, Mr. Hill could draw. Mr. Hill had been connected with the bank for a number of years and had always maintained a good reputation. He was honored and trusted by the officers of the institution and admired by a large circle of friends. It is said, however, that he lately became careless and had allowed his books to go unposted. His neglect of his duties could not put time back a second, and so the end of the month arrived, and with it the statement of the Exchange Bank from New York. The directors discovered that $40,000 had been taken from that institution in their name by some one without their knowledge. One of them immediately came to this city to see about it, and brought sufficient money with him to make their account good. This settled the affair between the two banks, and as the finger of suspicion pointed at Mr. Hill the director returned to Westchester county to have him arrested. Mr. Hill meanwhile had come to New York and then went to Baltimore, without letting anybody know of his whereabouts. The morning he went away the director, with a warrant, arrived at home; but the bird was gone. Nothing was known of him for some time, until an acquaintance, having seen him in Baltimore, wrote to that effect to his father at New Haven, Conn. An officer was sent to Baltimore, where he arrested and returned him to Westchester county, and locked him up in the jail at White Plains. There he has been for many a month, loudly protesting his innocence, refusing to give bail. When the defalcations of Oakley came to light the Bank of Somers asked for a settlement. A committee examined the books of the defaulter, but they failed to find any vouchers for the $40,000 supposed to have been drawn out by Mr. Hill, and Oakley finally confessed that he had charged the money on the account of the country bank merely to cover his own transactions. Thus an innocent man has been arrested and held as a criminal for the action of another, while the real criminal is free. Mr. Hill has since been liberated, his entire innocence being apparent; but he threatens legal proceedings to account for the humiliation he has suffered. Oakley has taken so many ways to conceal his operations that this is thought to be but one of many similar cases. Will he be arrested?

THREE CARD MONTE.

Lending a Gambler Three Hundred Dollars and What Came of It.

Joseph Brumann, a cigar store keeper at No. 279 Walnut street, Cincinnati, arrived in New York yesterday morning, with rather more than $300 in his pocket for the purpose of purchasing cigars. On his way he lost his hat, and when he got into the city he thought he would get a covering for his head, which, by the way, is a bald head, and inquired of a young man whom he met in West street where he could purchase a hat. The young man, with the characteristic kindness of Americans to strangers, offered to take Brumann to a hat store. When the head was fitted to the hat there was an adjournment for drinks, after which the young man offered to show his newly acquired friend the jewelry store kept by himself. The jewelry store was a celebrated gambling saloon in West street, near Cortlandt; and there, among other things, was "the tiger." At "faro" a friend of the young man was playing; and it looked to the stranger so easy to make a pile of money that he loaned five dollars, then ten dollars, then fifteen dollars to a man named John Leo to play with. They played, until at one grand venture stranger loaned Leo $150; and he was so sure that he should be all right against the tiger that he made the $150 $300. But it was two to one against the stranger, and the $300 went into the pocket of Leo; and he told the stranger to his dismay that it was his (Leo's) winnings. Brumann called in the police and handed Leo into custody. Leo was brought yesterday before Judge Dowling and remanded for examination. He was searched in the court, and there was found upon him $293. Mr. Howe appeared for the defence, and Leo was liberated on $2,000 bail by Mr. John Powers, of No. 9 Albany street.

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CUBA.

Manifesto of the Cuban Junta.

Refutation of the Slanderous Attack on Cuban Patriotism.

How the Spaniards Bolster Up Their Cause.

TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE:—

The expiring power of Spain in Cuba is now engaged in a desperate attempt to mislead the opinion of foreign nations and at the same time to spread discouragement in the ranks of the struggling patriots by a series of falsehoods and misrepresentations which, when fully exposed, will only bring contempt on their authors and show the real weakness of a cause which is driven to such means. Taking advantage of the difficulty with which intelligence from the patriot side penetrates to the outer world, holding in their power the single representative of the foreign press, whose reports are submitted, before transmission, to a rigid censorship, and possessing a recognized representative in every capital, where our agents cannot be openly received, they are endeavoring, by studied reports of tremendous victories and of the surrender of large bodies of Cubans to the Spanish leaders, to induce a general belief that the Cuban revolution is dying out.

We have refrained hitherto, out of respect for the good sense of the people among whom we live and from whom we have constantly received so much generous hospitality and sympathy, from giving a direct contradiction to these transparent inventions, trusting to time and the inevitable course of events to elicit the truth. But our enemies have become bold and rash and openly transgress the bounds of decency by broadly stating in the Havana papers that they have seen a copy of a circular signed by the members of the Cuban Junta in New York ordering the insurgents to lay down their arms for the present, and giving as reasons for the abandonment of the insurrection the failure of recent filibustering expeditions (so says the telegram) and the inability of the Junta to send more men; and, further, the disheartening action of the American goverment in permitting the gunboats to sail from New York.

Being thus directly made the objects of slanderous attacks we can no longer keep silence. We have already flatly contradicted the statement above referred to, through our President, by a letter to the press of this country, and telegrams to that of Havana, and to General Caballero de Rodas, which latter, we fear, will not be published. But at the same time it behooves us, accused of being the authors of assertions so widely distant from the truth, to lay the real facts and state of the case before the American public.

Those who have followed with any interest the intelligence reported in the papers from Spanish sources, concerning the Cuban revolution, will give small credence to the announcements of large numbers of our combatants either dying in battle, or soliciting pardon. Such has been the monotonous story since the commencement of the war, and yet this insurrection, ever on the eve of being suppressed, has lived now through a period of fifteen months, and seems endowed with more vitality than ever. One of our friends, who has been at the patient pains to compile and cast up the different reports of engagements, as given in the Havana newspapers, gives us the following as the result of his labors:—

Cubans killed in action	16,980
Cubans wounded in action	9,133
Cubans taken prisoners	2,092
Cubans surrendered, asking pardon	16,501
Total	44,706

[illegible] persistently present this war as confined to a few predatory bands, who far from being supported by the sympathies of a majority of the population, are compelled to take refuge in the forests. We need quote no better authority, however, to show the utter disregard of truth, which is the inevitable characteristic of Spanish despatches, than the testimony of one of their own officers, one of the highest in rank (General Buceta), who, in a letter published in the *Diario de la Marina* of Havana on the 24th of June, 1869, affirmed that all the official reports of actions, in which the soldiers of Spain come out invariably triumphant and unhurt, are mendacious. General Letona, commander-in-chief of the Central Department of Cuba, in a recent article entitled "The Cuban Question," published in the *Revista de España*, of Madrid, makes the following assertions:—"Operations have been carried out chiefly to satisfy public opinion, without a decided object in view or any prospect of success, and this, too, at a sacrifice of blood and health, the more sensible as they are of no benefit to our cause. In such cases moral policy advises misrepresentation to avoid the loss of our prestige. The name of a battle is given to skirmishes. Thousands of cartridges are wasted in answer to the first two or three shots from the woods. A simple movement of advance or reconnoissance is styled a bayonet charge, and when a real fight takes place—which is very seldom, because the enemy always avoids it unless he is absolutely certain of success—the battle is one of those acts which, according to good military principles, should deserve to be judged and condemned by a court martial."

We have communications from the Cuban camps as late as the 7th of December last, by which we learn that the force of the Cuban army was then about 40,000 men, who, though not nearly as well armed and equipped as we could desire, were well organized, under the following leaders:—

Commander-in-Chief—General MANUEL QUESADA.

STAFF.

Chief—General Thomas Jordan.
Chief of Artillery—Major Beauvillers.
Brigadier Major of Orders—Bernabe Varona.
Sanitary Department—Adolfo Varona.

FIRST DIVISION—ARMY OF CAMAGUEY.

Major General—Ignacio Agramonte.
First Brigade—Colonel Miguel Bosse.
Second brigade—General Francisco Castillo.
Third brigade—Colonel Cornelio Porro.
Fourth brigade—Colonel Lope Recio.
Fifth brigade—Colonel Manuel Valdes Urra.
Sixth brigade—Colonel Manuel Agramonte.
First battalion—Colonel Pedro Recio.
Second battalion—Colonel José Luis Boca.
Third battalion—Rafael Bobadilla.

SECOND DIVISION—ARMY OF ORIENTE.

Major-General—Francisco Aguilera.
First brigade—General Donato Marmol.
Second brigade—General Luis Moreano.
Third brigade—General Julio Peralta.

THIRD DIVISION—ARMY OF LAS VILLAS.

Major-General—Federico Cavada.
First brigade—General C. Acosta.
Second brigade—General Salomé Hernandez.
Third brigade—General Adolfo Cavada.

As to our civil government, which is said to be such as is found in a camp, it is composed, according to our constitution, of the following officers, elected by the House of Representatives at Guimaro, on the 11th of April, 1869:—

President—Carlos Manuel Cespedes.
Secretary of War—Francisco V. Aguilera.
Secretary of State—Cristobal Mendoza, now Ramon Cespedes.
Secretary of the Treasury—Eligio Izaguirre.
Secretary of the Interior—Eduardo Agramonte.

A Congress, or Chamber of Representatives, as it is called, composed of delegates from every portion of the island now held by the Cubans, has been sitting alternately at Guaimaro and Siburica, two towns at a very small distance from one another, ever since the 10th of April last, with the exception of a short recess. Besides enacting the constitution of the republic, by which a form of government similar to that of the United States is established, slavery, dignities and social honors are abolished; the liberty of worship, of the press, of petition, of public meeting, of teaching, and every other inalienable right guaranteed. Many laws have been framed by that body, of which the following are a few of the principal:—

JUNE 16, 1869.—Law authorizing the emission of $2,000,000 legal tender paper money, the republic promising to redeem it for specie at par as soon as circumstances should permit. In anticipation of this enactment, the New York Junta had, at the request of President Cespedes, caused to be engraved in this city and sent out to Cuba the currency required.

JULY 9, 1869.—Law organizing the different departments of the army, ordaining that every citizen between the ages of eighteen and fifty should be obliged to bear arms.

AUGUST 6, 1869.—Law regulating the administration of justice and vesting it:—First, in a supreme court; second, in criminal judges; third, in civil judges; fourth, in prefects and sub-prefects; fifth, in courts martial.

Each State of the republic is divided into various judicial districts, with a civil judge, a criminal judge and an attorney for the Commonwealth. These courts are proceeding with as much regularity as is possible in the midst of civil commotions. Among other facts which denote the impartiality with which these courts administer justice, we will cite the case of a Cuban named Borjas, who was tried by them and condemned to death for having murdered a Spaniard named Manuel Cobza, a native of Santander.

AUGUST 7, 1869.—Law describing the powers of the administration and the functions of the secretaries of state, together with those of other civil officers. Every State has a civil governor. The States are divided into districts, each one of which is governed by a lieutenant governor, and again sub-divided into prefectships and sub-prefectships. All these functionaries are elected by the people.

The best proof that this organization is working and in force has been afforded by the Spanish government itself, who have published in the Havana newspapers a telegram dated the 8th of December last, in which the Spanish Commander General of Cinco Villas reports to the Captain General that the Prefect of Santa Clara, Don Agustin Hernandez, had presented himself to him.

The Civil Governor elected by the Cubans for the State of Las Villas is Joaquin Morales. For the State of Camaguey Carlos Loret de Mola was appointed in May *ad interim*. On the 25th of September Manuel Ramon Silva was elected in his place.

The gravest difficulty which the Cubans have hitherto had to contend against is the difficulty of procuring arms and ammunition. Almost the whole of what they possess have been captured from the Spaniards, who often abandon their weapons in the field, the better to escape from their enemies. While Spain has enjoyed the most absolute liberty to obtain arms and armed vessels in foreign ports our ships are detained and our stores of arms seized by a one side interpretation of the neutrality laws, which we are informed by some of the most eminent lawyers of this country and of England is contrary to the spirit in which the neutrality and enlistment laws of both nations were framed. Yet the Cuban patriots have been enabled to receive from time to time several shipments of arms, of which we will mention the principal:—

In November, 1868, the schooner Galvanic landed about 1,050 rifles, with ammunition.

On the 26th of December, of the same year, General Quesada took with him into the port of Guanaja, 2,800 rifles and corresponding ammunition.

On the 11th of May, 1869, Francisco Javier Cisneros landed at Nipe Bay with 2,550 rifles, ten pieces of artillery, ammunition, clothing, shoes, &c.

On the 14th of the same month a steamer put on shore, with safety, at Nuevas Grande, one cannon, 900 rifles and other stores.

On the 20th of June the schooner Grapeshot landed at Baitiquiri 600 rifles, with powder.

Several small remittances were received in October on the south coast.

On the 18th of December last a cargo, composed of about 1,000 rifles and ammunition, was despatched from one of the neighboring islands and safely reached its destination.

The total number of men not Cubans landed with these expeditions does not amount to 200, and, except in cases of isolated individuals, we can affirm that no other foreigners have ever reached the island with the intention of joining the revolutionary army.

It is our firm determination to continue forwarding supplies to our brethren in arms, carefully avoiding conflict with the laws of surrounding countries. Nor are we afraid that any discouragement will affect the patriot forces; for, added to their high motives for continuing the war which they have begun, they very well know that they have no mercy to expect from the hands of their former rulers, even if they were to submit with every assurance of pardon and protection. It is not the habit of Spaniards to respect engagements made with those whom they call rebels. As evidence of this undaunted spirit let us here transcribe the words of our President, Carlos Emanuel Cespedes to Jose Morales Lemus, his representative in this country, written on the 26th of October last:—"By all appearances the Spanish government intends making a supreme effort during next winter; and for this purpose they will not only bring from the Peninsula some more regiments, but also bring into the field the greater part of 80,000 magnificently armed volunteers they are said to have on the island. Nothing of this distresses us. We await the attack with tranquility, though our arms are so inferior to theirs in number and quality, and though we are wanting in many of the things most indispensable to life. Give us eight tons of powder and we will not be afraid of all the armies of Spain."

It is not only their practice to shoot all prisoners taken in action, but it seems also their desire to exterminate, if they could, the whole race of natives in Cuba. The proclamations of the Captain Generals, of Count Valmaseda, of Brigadier Goyeneche and many other Spanish commanders, as well as editorials and correspondence in their newspapers, breathe a spirit of bloodthirstiness, which is the most unmistakable sign of the power of the revolution.

Nothing shows with livelier colors the system of warfare adopted by Spain in Cuba than the letters intercepted from the Spaniards by General Cabada a few months ago and published in several papers of the United States. Domingo Graiño writes from Santa Clara on the 23d of September—"Between those killed in action and those shot as spies, sympathizers, &c., we put to death more than 300 per month in this jurisdiction alone. I alone, with my squad, have already despatched nine, and I shall never tire of killing." Jesus Rivarrosay, from Encrucijada, on the 4th of the same month, says:—"We took seventeen, of whom we immediately shot thirteen. On dying they cried out, 'Viva Cuba libre!' and one colored man shouted 'Viva Cespedes!' On the following day we shot the Cuban patrolling officer and another. Among the thirteen of the first day were a father and three sons. The father saw the execution of his children without changing color, and when his turn came he said he died for the independence of his country. [illegible] three wagons laden with women and children, whom we killed; and the w—— said they preferred death to living among Spaniards." Pedro Jardin writes to Rosendo Rivas, on September 22:—"Not a single native shall remain on this island, for all we find in the country, on the farms and in the cottages are shot." The same person says to his father, "We now leave no living thing wherever we pass—neither men nor animals. If we find cows, horses or pigs we kill them, and we do the same with men, women and children. If we find houses that may afford them shelter we burn them. In this war everything pays the penalty—men with the bullet, animals with the bayonet."

Let us compare this conduct with that observed by the Cubans. We might mention the names of many Spanish officers, such as Udaeta, Andriani, Mugurusa and others, who have been taken prisoners by the Cubans, and their lives respected. Besides, the Havana papers daily publish cases of the rescue of Spanish officers and soldiers who have been prisoners with the Cubans. President Cespedes said in his proclamation on reprisals that he had respected the lives of more than 400 prisoners attending the wounded, while the Spaniards had invariably shot, not only the Cuban prisoners, but also, and without trial, all citizens suspected of complicity. Cespedes, in the month of May, notwithstanding the above proclamation, pardoned one hundred Spanish prisoners at Las Tunas, who immediately enlisted in the service of the republic.

On the 4th of July the Commander-in-Chief, Manuel de Quesada, wrote to Brigadier Lesca proposing him an exchange of officers he held as prisoners, whose names he mentioned, for an equal number of soldiers of the Cuban army. Lesca's answer was:—"Spain is too haughty to accept such ridiculous propositions. She has 17,000,000 of loyal inhabitants to defend her, and she cares little for the lives of ten or twelve if they die for their country. Prisoners I have none, for as many as have fallen in my hands I have shot, meaning to do the same in future." In spite of this insulting answer Quesada granted his prisoners their lives, and they all then joined his army, with the exception of two, who asked for a passport to Havana, where they had families.

Such conduct on the part of the Spanish leaders will help to explain the stanch determination on the part of the patriots to conquer or die fighting, and the strength which the revolution possesses at the present moment. We could corroborate these statements by many proofs, but we will content ourselves with the following:—

On the 11th of October last the *Voz de Cuba*, a Spanish paper, published in Havana, said in a leading article, "Is it possible that in Guaimaro, four days' journey from Havana, two by sea and two by land, there should have existed for the last eight months a government of traitors; that they should have been holding sessions, issuing decrees, publishing papers and exercising all the rights of sovereignty?"

The world has not heard since then of the capture of Cespedes, of the dissolution of the Cuban Congress, or even of the capture of Guaimaro. On the contrary, on the 25th of December the telegraph informs us that General Puello had left Nuevitas with 3,000 well armed men, in the direction of Sibanica and Guaimaro, determined now to take these towns.

By order of Captain General Caballero de Rodas the official gazette of Havana published, on the 15th of October last, for general intelligence, as he expressed it, the affidavit of an insurgent who had surrendered to the Spaniards, and who, from having served as a clerk with several prominent Cuban leaders, had been in a position to acquire information about the insurrection.

This witness declares the existence of a republican government, with C. M. Cespedes as President, Francisco Aguilera as Minister of War, &c.; that Congress was then in recess, and that on the 25th of September elections were to have been held at Camaguey. José Ramon Boza and Eduardo Agramonte were candidates for representatives to Congress, and Manuel Ramon Silva for Governor of the State; that Manuel Quesada was the General-in-Chief; Ignacio Agramonte, Major General in the district of Camaguey; Bernabé Varona, Major General of Orders; Beauvilliers, Chief of Artillery. He mentions, besides these names, those of thirty-seven brigadier generals, colonels and majors, among whom we notice Colonel Benitez, a Spaniard; that there is no uniformity in the arms of the troops, but that they have many Spencer and Remington rifles; that some of the Spanish officers who are prisoners of war are instructing the Cuban troops; that the dress of General Quesada is a black or gray suit, white shirt, gray hat, with the Cuban cockade and the initials "V. C. L." in gold letters, and a sword with a gold hilt in the form of an eagle; that the staff of Quesada wear red flannel shirts, patent leather boots, Panama hats and cockades, with the letters "V. C. L." in silver; his escort wear blue flannel shirts, white or black pantaloons and Panama hats; all are armed with Spencer rifles and have good horses and equipments; that the sanitary department is in charge of Adolfo Farona and other physicians; that work goes on in the farms as usual, especially at Guaimaro and Siburica, for which reason provisions are plentiful, and that four leagues from the city of Puerto Principe there are a great many fat cattle, and the farms are full of cattle and pigs, from which the Cubans cannot make salt meat for want of salt; that in the woods there are many retreats built with habitations for families when they have to fly from the villages; that the most respectable families of Puerto Principe reside at Casino, Braya and other places, or on their estates; that there is a constant communication and correspondence between the towns and the country through the medium of men, women and children; that there is besides a regular postal service, and he mentions the name of one of the mail carriers whom he knew, namely, Luis Aguero, and, finally, that in order to keep up the spirit of sympathizers, two Cuban papers, entitled *El Cubano Libre* and *El Mandi*, were distributed weekly with great regularity in the city of Puerto Principe itself.

Captain General De Rodas, under date of the 8th of December last, issued a decree establishing the telegraph money order service, when he used these words:—"On account of the political situation and the damage caused by the insurrection the stations where this service can be carried on are for the present limited to the following:—Havana, Matanzas, Santa Clara, Pinar del Rio, Cardenas, Cienfuegos, Sagua la Grande, Guanajay, Bejucal, San Antonio, Colon, Bemba, Remedios, San Cristobal, San Diego and Consolacion del Sur." It will be seen by reference to the map that the places mentioned are situated all on the western half of the island, but the real extent of Spanish rule is still less.

The list of Cubans whose property has been confiscated by the government, is now many thousands and the value of their property is many millions of dollars. Not less considerable is the number of individuals of all classes of society who have been banished without trial. It is but lately—on the 24th of December last—that upwards of fifty of the most respectable and wealthy citizens of Havana received the order to embark for Spain on twenty-four hours' notice. Many others await the same fate. Is this revolution, then, subdued? Is it confined to a few disorderly men?

Spain has sent to Cuba within the last three months over 17,000 men, and she continues to send more. She has trebled her navy on that ocean; she has taken thirty gunboats from New York. She has collected together an immense mass of war supplies. All these are preparations for a winter campaign; for during the summer her army and her resources have almost disappeared. Have such formidable armaments ever been made against a contemptible enemy or against a conquered foe?

To the friends of free government here and elsewhere who have comprehended the projects and rejoiced in the promise of our struggle we desire to impart the hopefulness which is in our own hearts. Be assured, within the lines which shut our compatriots from the world stands a devoted and determined population, who know what freedom is, though they have never enjoyed it; who are willing to die, if need be, to achieve it, but who are not willing longer to live without it.

We are called incendiaries and accused of wantonly destroying the wealth of the country. We will say that we are only putting in practice the policy with which our oppressors have uniformly threatened us for the last thirty years. "Cuba shall be Spanish or African," said once a distinguished statesman in the Spanish Cortes—Dionisio Alcala Galiano, long editor of the *Diario de la Marina* of Havana, and one of the most influential men of the Spanish party there, in a pamphlet entitled "Cuba in 1858," used these remarkable words:—"If the question of independence had once been raised, we (the Spanish party) had resolved to sally forth with a musket in one hand, an incendiary torch in the other and with the terrible word 'emancipation' on our lips."

It has pleased Divine Providence to enable us to use against our tyrants the very weapons with which they hoped to keep us in subjection. It is our patriots who have sallied forth with a musket in one hand, an incendiary torch in the other, and the glorious words "Abolition of slavery" on their lips.

MIGUEL ALDAMA. FRANCISCO FESSER.
JOSE MARIA MORA. J. M. MESTRE.
HILARIO CESNEROS.
NEW YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.

NEWS FROM CUBA.

The Spanish Army in the Antilles—An Active Campaign all Over the Island to be Commenced—Affairs in the Central Department.

The steamship De Soto, Captain Morton, from Havana December 29, arrived in this port yesterday. Purser McManus will receive thanks for favors received.

The Reinforcements all Arrived—The Campaign Throughout the Island—Report of the Operations at Various Points—The Spanish Troops Not Provided with Food—Suffering of the Country People—Indiscriminate Shooting—Executions at Havana.

HAVANA, Dec. 29, 1869.

By far the greater part if not all of the anticipated reinforcements from Spain have arrived. They have been received and feasted by the Spaniards of Havana, and have gone to the field to play their part in suppressing the insurrection. The triumphal arches are down, the flags and other ornaments which bedecked the streets are folded. The merry-makings are over and "grim-visaged war rears its horrid front," facing the preservers of the national integrity. Not far from 17,000 men have landed here since October, and in realization of the importance of finishing the insurrection in the one or two healthy months which remain to the season, have been afforded scarce a breathing spell before being hurried to the field. The Third battalion of volunteers of Barcelona, the last arrived, took the cars last evening for Batabano, whence they will proceed to Las Tunas, in Santi Espiritu.

From every point of the insurrection comes reports of great activity in the movement of troops. As to the result it would seem to be, like the wearing of stone by water, a tedious process but certain of success if the water holds out. Commencing in the Eastern department, in the jurisdiction of Santiago de Cuba, we find no additional fighting reported. The columns under Camara and Abreu were at Palma Goriana on the 22d. A small encounter took place in the mountains of Niguabo a short time previous. Both commanders mentioned were to move immediately, the troops being kept constantly at work. The success of operations among the Spaniards was materially interfered with by want of a commissariat, of which there was no semblance. In the immediate vicinity of Santiago de Cuba so much tranquility reigns that the guard has been withdrawn from Punta Blanca, Puente, San Antonio, Santa Ines, Caney and Beneficencia, leaving the former garrisoned by the artillery.

An English officer of the rank of major, recently went from this city to Santiago, and, being desirous to witness the method of campaigning in the island, accompanied the Cazadores de Valmaseda, which recently left that city. He continued with them for four days, when, finding the hardships greater than he cared to endure, he returned. He states that no provision whatever was made for the sustenance of the officers and troops, and after the first thirty-six hours they were foodless. The soldiers were compelled to dig up roots, of which they made a kind of soup, to preserve them from starvation. No enemy was met with in the four days, or any signs of any. The country was very difficult to traverse, and a guide was constantly necessary. On one day the column lost itself in the wood and was compelled to retrace its steps, following backs its trail until it arrived at the encampment of the night previous. He expressed astonishment at the apparent content of the men, who were cheerful under circumstances which would cause any other troops in the world to mutiny. He was treated with great courtesy by the officers, who always offered him the first of what little they had.

In the Camaguey the campaign under Puello has commenced, as mentioned in your correspondence from Nuevitas. The journals here as yet have not noticed this. Later information from Holguin mentions that a force of 500 men, divided in three columns, had gone out from there, operating in the section known as "La Escuela." They had caused more than thirty deaths to the enemy. Full 500 persons of different ages and sexes had presented themselves, as say the Spanish papers.

From Trinidad we learn that the Segundo Cabo, General Carbo, had arrived there, and, as the result, renewed activity was manifested. The *Imparcial*, of the 24th, says two strong columns, to act in combination, had gone out against the enemy, the one commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Laguidam and the other by Commandant Olio, and as usual good results were promised. Small encounters by various detachments are mentioned, but of no interest. General Carbo had gone in the direction of Las Tunas, in Santi Espiritu, to prepare for the march of a large body to act in conjunction with Puello in Camaguey. Some women and children have been brought in by the troops in a state of most abject misery. An American lady of intelligence, long time a resident of Trinidad, speaks in most moving terms of the sufferings of the poor people who are compelled to leave their homes in the country, where they raised their fruits and vegetables, kept a few domestic animals and a quantity of small stock and were enabled to live comfortably and come to the city where they find nothing to do. No provision is made for their wants, and many of them are actually dying of starvation. She states that there are full 5,000 insurgents in the mountains of that jurisdiction upon whom the operations of the troops have had no effect whatever. They intrench themselves in the rocky, intricate passes, upon cragged eminences reached by almost perpendicular paths, from which they throw down heavy stones and other missiles on their approaching enemy. On one occasion several bee hives were thrown down on an advancing column, which caused the greatest disorder.

From Santi Espiritu the 23d Brigadier Goyeneche makes report of a tour of inspection and prosecution of insurgents through Moron, Ciego de Avila and the eastern part of Santi Espiritu. He states that the people are better disposed than heretofore and are anxious for the return of peace. Some who had been influenced to enter the insurrection by promises or violence, had abandoned it and offered themselves as guides to assist in pursuit of the rebels. The co-operation of the inhabitants and the disaffection in the files of the insurgents had produced the happiest effects. About one hundred presentations are mentioned of men, women and children. Under the different commanders several encounters are reported. The insurgents at times fled from positions most difficult of access, to reach which the soldiers were compelled to wade through water waist deep and to cut their way through the woods with hatchets and machetes. A large column had moved against General Acosta, but after making its way through the difficult pass "Llana" the enemy had fled. The encounters, as reported, have but one termination, and no report of the Spanish loss is given. The volunteers of Cadiz had arrived at Santi Espiritu and with those from Asturia had taken the field.

The *Madrileno* of Moron says that so many families have presented themselves there that the end of the insurrection seems to have been reached.

In the Cinco Villas, where Villamil seems to keep the troops well employed if nothing more, the usual number of small fights are reported. A telegram from Santa Clara reports fighting for three days in the valley of Maria, Rodriguez and mountains of Cueva, Zuazo and Revarcadero. Three insurgents killed, many wounded and twenty-five prisoners taken, says the report.

The indiscriminate shooting in the country continues, though the authorities cannot properly be held responsible, as it is counter to their express orders. Within 150 miles of Havana, in a certain locality not within the seat of insurrection, there lived with their families about 100 laboring men who were pursuing their ordinary avocations. Of these ninety were shot at various times, and the balance of ten fled and joined the insurrection. In the same vicinity a gentleman was arrested on his estate and informed that he was to be carried to the nearest town. The detachment started with him in charge, the commander having signified to his men that when he raised his hat and turned it slightly the prisoner should be shot. He rode along beside the officer in quiet conversation, anticipating no evil, when the fatal signal was given and several bullets went crashing through the brain of the unsuspecting victim, who gave a convulsive throw from his horse and fell to the ground. These are but samples of cases constantly reported.

Since the arrival of troops commenced here there would seem to have been an organized attempt to seduce some of them, and particularly the Catalans, who are mostly republicans, from their allegiance. Doubtless the object was to raise a mutiny, which should result in a conflict between the troops, the result of which would have been fearful to contemplate, as doubtless a wholesale massacre would have followed. The majority of the newly arrived volunteers are very ignorant and a cry once started among them, no matter what, and serious results are liable to follow. Many of them have been tampered with, but without any success. As mentioned in a previous letter, certain parties have been arrested, charged with this offence, and yesterday two of them were shot back of the Cabanas fortress. Their names were Jose R. Crespillo, a native of Andalusia, and José Valdes Rubio. Others are said to be in arrest and like to meet with a similar fate.

The Campaign Opened in Camaguey—Puello Takes the Field With 3,000 Men—He is Moving Toward Sibanicu and Guaimaro—No Quarter to Be Shown.

NUEVITAS, Dec. 25, 1869.

An active campaign has commenced against the insurgents in this department. The last few trains from Puerto Principe brought large numbers of troops under the personal command of General Puello, forming a formidable column of infantry, cavalry and artillery, as follows:—The regiments "La Reyna," "La Union," Cazadores de Madrid, "Lanceros del Rey" and four pieces of mountain howitzers, numbering altogether 3,000 men. These are preceded by twenty-five cavalry volunteers from Puerto Principe, made up of Spanish farmers and landowners, acquainted with the different roads, who act as guides. The column moved out this morning on the road to San Miguel, and it is stated that the General proposes to scour the country and clean out the insurgents. From San Miguel he will take the road to Sibanicu and Guaimaro. If the expedition is not a success it will not be owing to want of commanders, as in addition to the General there are three colonels, an indefinite number of majors and a large and well armed staff. According to Puello's last proclamation no quarter is to be given, and bloody work may be anticipated.

The health of this city and Puerto Principe has much improved of late, and the weather is very fine for military operations.

NEW YORK CITY.

Organization of the Government of the Metropolis for 1870.

Mayor Hall's Address to the Common Council.

An Opening Salute for the Local Commissions.

In accordance with law the Board of Aldermen assembled yesterday, at noon, for the purpose of organizing for the ensuing year. In the halls and corridors leading to the rooms in which the City Fathers were to assemble were crowds of politicians, policemen and other idlers. The crowd, however, considering that it was so shortly after New Year's Day, was quite orderly. When the Chamber was opened the crowd thronged into the lobby, and awaited with apparent anxiety for the work to be done by the Board. The rotund and jubicund Clerk of the last Board, Mr. Joseph Shannon, together with his efficient and indefatigable deputy, Mr. Frank Twomey, were in their places, and at noon the former called the members of the Board of Aldermen to order, and then read a communication from the Mayor certifying the election of the members of the Board for 1870. The members of the Board were all in their places save Alderman Scannell. Mr. Shannon called the roll and then asked "the further pleasure of the Board." The "further pleasure" was that Alderman Miller should act as President *pro tem.* Alderman Miller was, on motion, directed to take the chair. He did so, and after an appropriate offering of thanks by the chairman, so chosen, Alderman Reilly offered a resolution nominating Alderman Thomas Coman for President. The resolution was unanimously adopted, and the Chairman appointed Aldermen Reilly, Murray and Long as a committee to conduct the newly elected President to the chair. The committee nobly performed their duty, and Alderman Coman, on taking the chair, made a few remarks, thanking the Board for their kindness in elevating him to preside over the deliberations; and promising that he would endeavor to perform the duties devolving upon him so as to merit their approbations.

Alderman CUDDY offered a resolution nominating Mr. Joseph Shannon as Clerk of the Board.

Alderman MOORE offered a resolution appointing William Walsh Sergeant-at-Arms.

Alderman LONG offered a resolution nominating Cornelius Calaghan as Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Alderman WOLTMAN moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon the Mayor and inform him that the Board had organized for 1870 and was ready to receive any communication he might have to make. The motion was adopted, and the President appointed Aldermen Woltman, O'Brien and Cregier as such committee.

Alderman REILLY moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait on the Assistant Aldermen and notify them of the organization of the Board. The motion was adopted, and Aldermen Reilly, Long and McKiever were appointed as such committee.

A committee from the Board of Assistant Aldermen, comprising Messrs. Robinson, Naughton and Rogers, were announced. The members of the Board stood up to receive them, and they advanced to the space within the enclosure, near the official reporter's table.

Assistant Alderman ROBINSON then said:—We have been appointed as a committee from the Board of Assistant Aldermen to wait upon your honorable body and inform you that we have organized and are ready to receive any communication you may have to make.

President COMAN said, in response:—We thank you, gentlemen, and the body which you represent, for your courtesy, and will communicate with your Board by a committee in a few moments.

The committee thereupon withdrew.

Alderman MURRAY then offered a resolution providing for the immediate appointment of a finance committee to receive any communications from the Mayor or departments of the local government requiring the attention of such committee. The resolution was adopted, and Aldermen Moore, Murray, Culkin, Long and Crozer were appointed as the Committee on Finance.

Alderman HUGHES then moved that the rules of the Board of Aldermen of 1869 be adopted as the rules of the present board until otherwise ordered. The motion was adopted.

Alderman MILLER then presented protests from Hugh H. Moore and Nicholas Segar, the former protesting against the recognition of James Cunningham as Alderman from the Twentieth district, and the latter against the recognition of J. W. Guntzer as Alderman from the Tenth district. In connection with the papers a motion was made that they be referred to a special committee of three. The motion was adopted, and Aldermen Miller, Cuddy and Culkin appointed to take charge of the matter.

The committee which had been appointed to wait upon the Mayor returned. Mr. Woltman, the chairman, said the committee had performed the duty assigned them, and that the Mayor had proffered his congratulations to the members of the Board on their election, and stated that he would communicate with them at some future time. As soon as the chairman had concluded, Mr. Cardozo, from the Mayor's office, shaking aloft an official envelope, called out in stentorian tones, "Communication from the Mayor," starting some of the tough lads in the lobby. He then walked to the centre of the chamber, and handing the package to the sergeant-at-arms, gracefully retired.

Alderman REILLY, with his associates from the committee to the Board of Assistant Aldermen, returned at this time, and Alderman Reilly said that the Board of Assistants had offered their congratulations, but had no communication to make at present. The committees were discharged, after which the president read

Mayor Hall's Address.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMON COUNCIL:—

The Mayor congratulates you that the result of the recent State election will probably terminate those incongruities of our municipal government which have been increasing year by year during a long period. They have been repeatedly portrayed by Mayors who were elected by diverse parties, but by no one of them more forcibly than by the present Executive of the State. Therefore the citizens generally may also be congratulated that the experience of Governor Hoffman during his several years of Recordership and Mayoralty will now become a valuable guide to the Legislature in their expected task of reorganizing municipal government upon a sound constitutional basis.

If, however, any reminder of those incongruities should be needed, let the following important instances suggest a hundred others of a long catalogue:—

The streets, both upon and under their surfaces, are controlled by three different sets of officials, each of whom are entirely independent of the other. The officials who prevent conflagrations are wholly independent of other officials who are charged with provision of the necessary water supply, and independent of the force which, during fires, preserve order, protect property, and take charge of premises. The police are legally independent of the city ordinances; and the latter are practically disregarded by the police, whose interest it has been to do everything that might bring the acts of municipal officials into disrepute. Several sets of officials, who in theory are subordinates, substantially fix their own expenditures, and levy for those the needful taxes, while the real heads of government have been obliged to become beggars at our legislative door for the same objects, and at the same time receive the blame of extravagance for disbursements which they do not influence. There are in the offices of the Police, Health, Fire, Excise and Education Boards substantially five extra County Treasurers, each distinct from the other, and financial vouchers affecting city and county government are filed in several diverse offices. The Common Council go through a ceremony of making donations to relieve charitable institutes from assessments, of fixing salaries, of authorizing leases and of voting moneys to hospitals and eleemosynary asylums, only to find their action, of itself, to be of no avail, and that the Legislature must sanction what they have done.

These and similar incongruities rendered it impossible for our constituents to justly hold any one political party or group of officials directly responsible for alleged municipal abuses. It has been quite a habit for our officials, whenever they were criticised, to mutually condemn each other. But now that one party controls all the State offices and both branches of the Legislature, and is in position to obtain control also of all the municipal departments, responsibility for alleged abuses cannot be escaped by that party after due opportunity shall have been afforded it for homogeneous reorganization of local government.

What particular plan of confining municipal responsibility may be agreed upon by the Legislature it is not advisable to here anticipate, nor practically useful for us now to discuss. The views of the Mayor and Common Council will perhaps, be more opportunely expressed in some memorial to the Legislature. But when that central responsibility shall have been defined, it must perform its duty efficiently and economically, or the party which controls it and the men who wield it must and should be displaced.

Any plan should provide that all officials (except judges) who are paid out of the city or county treasury should be grouped under appropriate departments of the city or county government, and that they should hold their appointment from a uniform source. Then the rights of local government will have been restored.

Probably the Mayor will be compelled to practically sustain municipal discipline, as he has been theoretically but erroneously supposed to. In this contingency it will become indispensable that he should exercise a command in regard to the police, who constitute the means of enforcing that discipline.

Whenever central responsibility shall have been defined our citizens will find, at all events, that there will be direct accountability from the head as well as the subordinates; and the people will have in their hands the final correction.

Expecting, then, speedy readjustment of all the matters cognizable by the Mayor, Common Council and local authorities, it becomes expedient to reserve the information and suggestions upon municipal matters that have been usually incorporated into the message of the Mayor to a new Common Council.

The communication, on motion, was ordered to be placed on file and printed in full in the minutes.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Alderman LONG then offered a resolution, which was laid over, directing that Ninetieth street, from First avenue to East river be regulated, graded, &c.

Alderman MILLER offered a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Finance, to compensate Mr. J. R. Fellows for defending the Mayor and commonalty in several suits.

A resolution was introduced and laid over directing that one half of the sidewalk on the north side of Fulton street, adjoining St. Paul's churchyard, be removed and the space allotted to the carriageway.

The ordinary resolutions directing the Clerk to furnish badges, staves of office and necessary stationery to the members of the Board were, on motion of Alderman McKiever, adopted; and, on motion of Alderman Moore the Board adjourned, to meet again on Monday next, at two P. M.

APPOINTMENT OF A DEPUTY CLERK.

After the adjournment of the Board of Aldermen the Clerk, Joseph Shannon, lost no time in reappointing Mr. Francis J. Twomey as Deputy Clerk. Mr. Twomey has held the position now some twelve years, and has discharged the onerous duties devolving upon him with such signal ability that his reappointment cannot fail to give universal satisfaction. It is understood that Mr. G. W. Betts, who has been most diligent and efficient during several years, will be Deputy Assistant.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Organization of the Board—John Reilly Elected President.

At noon yesterday this Board was called to order by Mr. Maloney, the Clerk of the Board during last year, who stated that he had received the official announcement that the following gentlemen were elected to serve as Assistant Aldermen for the year 1870:—

James Healy, Patrick Lysaght, Hugh O'Brien, John Galvin, Isaac Robinson, Lawrence E. Hill, John Hampson, Hulet Odell, Henry Rogers, Joseph Hoffman, Jr., Thomas Mulligan, Edward Costello, Patrick Gibney, John Reilly, Edward Schlichting, Nicholas Haughton, Charles Feitner, Peter Seery, Bartholomew McDonald, Michael Fay, John Shelly.

Mr. Gibney was appointed temporary chairman.

On motion of Mr. ROBINSON the following officers were appointed for the year:—President, John Reilly; Clerk, William H. Moloney; Sergeant-at-Arms, Patrick Fitzsimmons; Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, W. W. Carroll.

Committees were appointed to wait upon the Mayor and Board of Aldermen.

The communication sent in by Mayor Hall to the other Board was received and read, and, on motion, the usual number of copies were ordered to be printed.

The PRESIDENT announced that Patrick Daly would be the reader of the Board.

A motion to adjourn till next Monday was made and carried.

CITY BREVITIES.

Requiem at St. Patrick's Cathedral—New Police Justices—The Real Murder Case—Tammany Society—The Papy-Besson Affray—Two Dollars Swallowed—Minor Incidents.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature of the weather for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building, Broadway, corner of Ann street:—

	1869.	1870.		1869.	1870.
3 A. M.	34	39	3 P. M.	39	43
6 A. M.	33	37	6 P. M.	38	41
9 A. M.	36	41	9 P. M.	37	39
12 M.	39	43	12 P. M.	36	38

Average temperature yesterday.... 40¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.... 36⅜

A fire in the dumb waiter at No. 18 East Twenty-eighth street yesterday inflicted $500 damage to the kitchen and dining room.

It is announced that the steamer Connecticut, of the Albany and Troy line, will leave pier 44 North river to-day, and that she will make regular trips every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday until further notice.

Yesterday morning an altercation occurred at No. 323 West Forty-first street between Gotleib Scherrer and Anthony Zagger. The former drew a knife and slightly cut Zagger on the arm, but as the man refused to make a complaint Scherrer was not arrested.

About seven o'clock yesterday morning Edward Flynn, a child four years of age, whose parents live corner of Chambers street and City Hall place, was so badly burned by his clothes taking fire from a stove that death subsequently ensued. Coroner Flynn was called to hold an inquest on the body.

Coroner Flynn was yesterday called to Mount Sinai Hospital, West Twenty-eighth street, to hold an inquest on the body of James Morden, who died from the effects of injuries received on the Hudson River Railroad on the 10th day of November last. The manner in which deceased received his injuries was not stated.

Yesterday afternoon a German, thirty-two years of age, named George Reinberger, was almost instantly killed at No. 59 Ann street by the falling of an elevator. The body was conveyed to the Second precinct police station, and an inquest will be held to-day. Deceased lived in Williamsburg but worked in the premises where the accident occurred.

On Sunday evening Nicholas Devoe, a man about fifty years of age, while attempting to go aboard a wrecking scow, at pier No. 5 East river, fell overboard and was drowned. The body was subsequently recovered and taken aboard the scow, where Coroner Flynn yesterday held an inquest. The remains of Devoe will be interred by his late employers.

Ira A. Paine and Charles Morgan will shoot a pigeon match, at Dubois' track, at 145th street and Eighth avenue, on Friday next, the 7th inst., at one P. M. The match is for $500 a side, fifty birds each; twenty-one yards rise and eighty yards boundary. Mr. Paine is the winner of the great champion shooting match with John Taylor, in November last, and as Mr. Morgan has been practising, and is considered by no means "a slouch," the match will, undoubtedly, be interesting and exciting.

The District Attorney having waived further formal notice, ex-Judge Stuart has obtained a writ of error to the Court of Appeals, with a further stay of the execution of Real until that court can pass upon his case. An additional objection is now made that the affirmance of the judgment by a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court (Judge Cardozo dissenting) is a nullity, for the reason that one of the two Judges for affirmance presided at the trial of the prisoner and was prohibited by the late amendment to the constitution from hearing the appeal.

Many of the chiefs and redmen of the fierce democracy, being on the war path at Albany or suffering from the effects of the holiday fire-water, the pow-wow, which was to have been held at the wigwam in Fourteenth street last night, did not take place. A few braves looked in during the evening, but seeing the gloomy aspect of the place, strode off again to smoke the pipe of peace alone in their lodges. When, however, the sachems and big injuns return with the scalps of country members of Assembly, fallen in the Albany contest, arrangements will be made for a big talk in the wigwam. Until that evening arrives the council room of the Tammany chiefs will remain silent and tenantless.

A solemn high mass of requiem in commemoration of the late Archbishop Hughes and all the other prelates who have died in this diocese was held at St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday morning. The church was draped in black and a catafalque was erected in front of the altar. The services, which were very impressive, were conducted by Vicar General Starrs. The prelates commemorated were Archbishop Hughes and Bishops Dubois, Concannon and Connolly. The mass was Mozart's requiem. Rev. William McClean, D.D., and William Poole acted as deacon and sub-deacon. There were also present in the sanctuary the Rev. Thomas Trainor, of the Church of the Transfiguration; Rev. Michael Curran, of St. Andrew's; Rev. Father Clowry, of St. Gabriel's; Rev. Father Theobald, S. J.; Rev. Father McKenna, of St. James', and several others.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

On Friday last John Lappin, a young man, entered the store of Edward Duffy, at No. 231 Third avenue, and tapped the till of two dollars in money, which he was observed to place in his mouth and swallow. He was yesterday arraigned at Jefferson Market and committed to answer the charge.

Justice Coulter, one of the new justices in the upper district, took his seat at the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning. Mr. Murray, who was clerk to ex-Justice Kelly, assisted the Judge in the transaction of the business of the court. Some rumor existed during the day that Mr. Henry Murray, the defeated candidate, would cause some trouble, but nothing of the sort occurred.

Oliver F. Papy, who was committed by Justice Dodge on Thursday last at Jefferson Market, to await the result of injuries inflicted upon Benjamin A. Besson, at the corner of Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue, was yesterday admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000 by Justice Ledwith upon a certificate received from the attending physician stating that the injured man was in no immediate danger. His father, Gasper Papy, of No. 42 West Sixteenth street, became his bondsman.

Justice John Scott, the newly elected police justice for the Tenth and Seventeenth wards, yesterday took his seat at Essex Market Police Court for the first time. One of the clerks appointed by Justice Scott, Mr. John Will, was present, and the "new men" were assisted by Messrs. M. J. Shandley and James Steers. Work in the court was very light, and Justice Scott showed an unusual aptitude for the quick despatch of judicial business. Mr. Schloss, the gentleman who has acted as interpreter in the court for six years, was present and carried on his business as usual. No one can attend to them better.

Detectives Evans and Mulligan, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, yesterday morning arraigned before Justice Ledwith, at Jefferson Market, two old offenders, named Charles Courtney and William Wright, alias William H. Sumner, a notorious confidence operator, upon complaint of Mrs. Sarah G. Meyers, of No. 215 West Fifteenth street, who charges that while in Broadway, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, on Friday afternoon, one of them jostled against her, and, immediately placing her hand on her pocket, discovered her wallet, containing about fifteen dollars in bills, missing. She immediately raised the alarm, when the assailants started on a run down Fourteenth street, pursued by the detectives, who captured them in Delmonico's. They denied the charge yesterday morning, alleging they had never seen the complainant before, but were committed without bail to answer.

Theodore Saunders, a German, eighteen years of age, in the employ of Edward Davies, No. 78 Nassau street, was held to answer yesterday by Judge Dowling, at the Tombs, for stealing twenty-three dozen of watch hands, of the value of forty-six dollars, from his employers. He admitted the theft. Michael O'Neill, and another man not in custody, rifled the pockets of Michael McEvoy, as he was going home, about nine o'clock, a little the worse for drink, in Washington street, and took away sixty-seven dollars. O'Neill was held to answer by Judge Dowling, at the Tombs. Edward Dillon, residing at No. 11 James street, was seen by officer Francis Pitt, of the Fourth precinct, brandishing about a sword and stick and annoying and putting in bodily fear all that came in his way. Pitt brought him before Judge Dowling, at the Tombs, who committed him to answer. Garrett Burgess took from the express wagon of John Wessall, yesterday, a tub of butter of the value of forty-five dollars, the property of William J. Brannigan, of No. 91 William street. Burgess was held to answer.

MEETING OF PROPERTY OWNERS.

A meeting of property owners of the Sixth avenue, above Forty-second street, was held last night at Mead's, corner of Sixth avenue and Forty-seventh street, when there were only about nine or ten gentlemen present. Some misunderstanding appeared to exist about the calling of the meeting, one gentleman asserting that it was not advertised enough, and that it ought to have been advertised in "large letters." Its object was to take measures to oppose the confirmation of the assessment for the Nicolson pavement on Sixth avenue.

A gentleman named Mr. Edwards was announced as the chairman; but he occupied no chair, for the reason that there was none to occupy; and the nine or ten gentlemen stood around him and talked in a decidedly informal and promiscuous manner about something which was not very definitely stated. It could only be gathered that they wanted to raise $1,500 to contest the confirmation of the assessment, and this meeting was called to find out if the property owners on the avenue would contribute ten dollars per lot toward that end.

One gentleman suggested that a dollar a lot was quite sufficient for the cross town lots.

A resolution was passed to defray the expenses of counsel in carrying out the necessary legal proceedings and a committee was appointed to wait on the property owners to ascertain how much each would contribute.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE ATTEMPTED POLICE ASSASSINATION.

The HERALD of yesterday contained an account of the shooting of officer William H. Sutton, of the Eighteenth precinct, in the neck by two rowdies whom he arrested in Lexington avenue, near Twenty-fifth street, on Sunday night for disorderly conduct. John Burke, residing at 310 East Twelfth street, and James Hesketh were subsequently arrested by detectives Hubbard and Young, of the same precinct, and upon being conveyed before the wounded man, at his residence, No. 327 East Twenty-second street, were fully identified as the party who assaulted him on Sunday night, the latter being pointed out as the party who fired the shot. They were arraigned before Justice Ledwith, at Jefferson Market, yesterday afternoon, and upon complaint of the detectives committed to await the result of the injuries. Both men denied all knowledge of the shooting, claiming it must have been done by some outside party, as they neither of them had a pistol. The ball has not been removed from the neck of the officer, as the physicians do not consider him in a proper condition at present to probe for it.

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